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HANDBOOK

OF



JAMAICA.

1915.



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THE
HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA
FOR
1915

COMPRISING HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL AND GENERAL
INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ISLAND,
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND
OTHER RELIABLE RECORDS

BY

JOSEPH C. FORD

OF THE JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE

AND

FRANK CUNDALL, F.S.A.

SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.



THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, KINGSTON.

1915.

LONDON

EDWARD STANFORD, 12, 13 AND 14 LONG ACRE, W. C.

This Handbook, though in part compiled from official records, is not an official publication.

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MADE IN
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ZEBRAH COACH
F. 1861
H. 23

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

IN

J A M A I C A

BY THE

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

79 DUKE STREET. KINGSTON.

D. of D.

APR 17 1919

7.
EDITION OF 1915.*Thirty-fifth Year.*

THE present edition of the Handbook, in its 35th year of publication, has been somewhat delayed by reason of the numerous changes that have taken place since the bulk of the information was received at the end of last year.

Heads of departments, Public Officers and the Managers and officials of public bodies and societies have, as heretofore, given the editors great assistance, and their kindness and courtesy in supplying information is much appreciated.

It is almost impossible, in a work like this, involving the collection of information from many different sources, to avoid some errors and omissions, but every effort is made to minimise these and the Editors will be grateful if those who use the work will call attention to such omissions and mistakes as they may detect.

Suggestions for the improvement of the book as a work of reference, will be gladly considered.

The existing state of War will in certain cases affect the trustworthiness of the information given this year. For instance, the usual List of H. M. Ships on the station and their officers, is this year omitted, as the constant changes of *personnel* and the movement of ships, render it impossible to give reliable information, even if it were wise to publish this matter.

Under the Head of "Military" the same remark applies, the information given is only approximately correct, and considerable changes may take place at any moment.

In part XII "Maritime," as is stated in a prefatory note to this part, the names of ships, dates of sailing and rates of passage, etc., must be obtained by application to Shipping Companies, as dependence cannot be placed during war time on the usual information given in this part with respect to normal times.

Kingston,
8th March, 1915.

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THE
HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA
FOR THE YEAR

1915.

IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR WILLIAM HENRY MANNING, K.C.M.G., C.B.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF

OF JAMAICA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANTS,

THE EDITORS.

TO BE OBTAINED

**In London from Mr. Edward Stanford, 12, 13, 14, Long Acre,
London, W.C.**

Or through booksellers.

In Jamaica from all booksellers and from the Government Printing Office.

Published price: cloth, gilt, 6s.

THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

PART I.

CALENDAR, ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

CALENDAR FOR 1915.

JANUARY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	F.	Public General Holiday. Full Moon.	6 34	5 34	ADD
2	S.		6 34	5 34	4
3	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.	6 35	5 35	5
4	M.		6 35	5 36	5
5	T.		6 35	5 37	6
6	W.	THE EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 37	6
7	Th.		6 35	5 38	6
8	F.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 35	5 39	7
9	S.		6 35	5 39	7
10	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 36	5 40	8
11	M.		6 36	5 41	8
12	T.		6 36	5 42	9
13	W.		6 36	5 42	9
14	Th.	Earthquake 1907.	6 36	5 42	9
15	F.	New Moon.	6 37	5 43	10
16	S.		6 37	5 43	10
17	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 37	5 44	10
18	M.		6 37	5 44	11
19	T.		6 37	5 45	11
20	W.		6 37	5 46	11
21	Th.		6 37	5 46	12
22	F.		6 37	5 47	12
23	S.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 36	5 48	12
24	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 36	5 48	12
25	M.		6 36	5 49	13
26	T.		6 36	5 50	13
27	W.		6 36	5 50	13
28	Th.		6 35	5 51	13
29	F.		6 35	5 51	13
30	S.	Full Moon.	6 35	5 52	14
31	Su.	SEPTUAGESIMA.	6 35	5 53	14

FEBRUARY.

			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.		6 35	5 53	ADD
2	T.		6 34	5 54	14
3	W.		6 35	5 54	14
4	Th.		6 34	5 55	14
5	F.		6 34	5 55	14
6	S.		6 33	5 55	14
7	Su.	SEXAGESIMA. Moon's Last Quarter.	6 33	5 56	14
8	M.		6 33	5 56	14
9	T.		6 32	5 56	14
10	W.		6 32	5 57	14
11	Th.		6 32	5 57	14
12	F.		6 31	5 58	14
13	S.	New Moon.	6 31	5 59	14
14	Su.	QUINQUAGESIMA.	6 30	5 59	14
15	M.		6 29	5 59	14
16	T.		6 29	6 0	14
17	W.	ASH WEDNESDAY. Public General Holiday.	6 29	6 0	14
18	Th.		6 28	6 1	14
19	F.		6 28	6 2	14
20	S.		6 27	6 2	14
21	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT. Moon's First Quarter.	6 26	6 3	14
22	M.		6 26	6 3	14
23	T.		6 25	6 3	14
24	W.		6 25	6 3	13
25	Th.		6 24	6 3	13
26	F.		6 23	6 4	13
27	S.		6 23	6 5	13
28	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 22	6 5	13

MARCH.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.	Full moon. <i>St. David.</i>	6 20	6 5	ADD.
2	T.		6 19	6 5	12
3	W.		6 19	6 5	12
4	Th.		6 18	6 6	12
5	F.		6 17	6 6	12
6	S.		6 16	6 6	11
7	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 16	6 6	11
8	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 16	6 6	11
9	T.		6 15	6 7	11
10	W.		6 13	6 7	10
11	Th.		6 13	6 7	10
12	F.		6 12	6 8	10
13	S.		6 11	6 8	10
14	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 10	6 8	9
15	M.	New Moon.	6 10	6 8	9
16	T.		6 9	6 9	9
17	W.	<i>St. Patrick.</i>	6 8	6 9	9
18	Th.		6 7	6 9	8
19	F.		6 6	6 10	8
20	S.		6 6	6 10	8
21	Su.	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 5	6 10	7
22	M.		6 4	6 10	7
23	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 3	6 10	7
24	W.		6 2	6 10	6
25	Th.	Quarter Day.	6 1	6 11	6
26	F.		6 1	6 11	6
27	S.		6 0	6 11	6
28	Su.	PALM SUNDAY.	5 59	6 11	5
29	M.		5 59	6 11	5
30	T.		5 58	6 12	5
31	W.	Full moon.	5 57	6 12	4

APRIL.

1	Th.		5 56	6 12	ADD
2	F.	GOOD FRIDAY.	5 55	6 12	4
3	S.		5 54	6 12	3
4	Su.	EASTER SUNDAY.	5 53	6 13	3
5	M.	Public General Holiday.	5 53	6 13	3
6	T.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 52	6 13	2
7	W.		5 51	6 13	2
8	Th.		5 51	6 13	2
9	F.		5 50	6 14	2
10	S.		5 49	6 14	1
11	Su.	1st SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 48	6 14	1
12	M.	Rodney's victory over DeGrasse off Dominica, 1782.	5 47	6 15	1
13	T.		5 47	6 15	1
14	W.	New Moon.	5 46	6 15	0
15	Th.		5 45	6 15	SUBTR.
16	F.		5 45	6 15	0
17	S.		5 44	6 15	1
18	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 43	6 15	1
19	M.		5 43	6 15	1
20	T.		5 42	6 16	1
21	W.		5 41	6 17	1
22	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 40	6 17	2
23	F.	<i>St. George.</i>	5 39	6 17	2
24	S.		5 39	6 17	2
25	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 39	6 17	2
26	M.		5 38	6 18	2
27	T.		5 37	6 18	2
28	W.		5 36	6 18	3
29	Th.	Full Moon.	5 35	6 19	3
30	F.		5 35	6 19	3

MAY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	S.		5 35	6 19	SUBTR.
2	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. Jamaica discovered	5 35	6 19	3
3	M.	[by Columbus, 1494.	5 34	6 20	3
4	T.		5 34	6 20	3
5	W.		5 33	6 20	3
6	Th.	Accession of King George V. Moon's Last Quarter.	5 32	6 20	4
7	F.		5 31	6 21	4
8	S.		5 31	6 21	4
9	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 31	6 21	4
10	M.		5 30	6 22	4
11	T.	Jamaica ceded to the English, 1655.	5 30	6 22	4
12	W.		5 30	6 22	4
13	Th.	ASCENSION DAY. New Moon.	5 30	6 22	4
14	F.		5 29	6 23	4
15	S.		5 28	6 24	4
16	Su.	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.	5 28	6 24	4
17	M.		5 28	6 24	4
18	T.		5 27	6 25	4
19	W.		5 27	6 25	4
20	Th.		5 27	6 25	4
21	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 27	6 25	4
22	S.		5 26	6 26	4
23	Su.	WHIT SUNDAY.	5 26	6 26	4
24	M.	Empire Day. Public General Holiday.	5 26	6 27	3
25	T.		5 26	6 28	3
26	W.	Birthday of Queen Mary.	5 26	6 28	3
27	Th.		5 26	6 28	3
28	F.	Full Moon.	5 26	6 28	3
29	S.		5 25	6 29	3
30	Su.	TRINITY SUNDAY.	5 25	6 29	3
31	M.		5 25	6 29	3

JUNE.

1	T.		5 26	6 30	SUBTR.
2	W.		5 26	6 30	2
3	Th.	King George V. born, 1865. Public General Holiday.*	5 25	6 31	2
4	F.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 25	6 31	2
5	S.		5 25	6 31	2
6	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Earthquake, 1692.	5 25	6 31	2
7	M.		5 25	6 32	2
8	T.		5 25	6 33	1
9	W.		5 25	6 33	1
10	Th.		5 25	6 33	1
11	F.		5 25	6 33	1
12	S.	New Moon.	5 26	6 34	0
13	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 34	0
14	M.		5 26	6 34	ADD.
15	T.		5 26	6 34	0
16	W.		5 26	6 35	0
17	Th.		5 26	6 36	1
18	F.		5 26	6 36	1
19	S.		5 26	6 36	1
20	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's First Quarter.	5 26	6 36	1
21	M.		5 26	6 36	1
22	T.	Prince of Wales born, 1894.	5 27	6 37	2
23	W.		5 27	6 37	2
24	Th.	Quarter Day.	5 27	6 37	2
25	F.		5 27	6 37	2
26	S.	Full Moon.	5 28	6 37	2
27	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 28	6 37	3
28	M.		5 28	6 37	3
29	T.		5 29	6 37	3
30	W.		5 29	6 37	3

* By Govt. Notice No. 211 of 15th May, 1912, the Governor appointed 3rd June, to be kept as His Majesty's birthday except when falling on Saturday or Sunday when the following Monday to be observed.

JULY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Th.		5 30	6 38	
2	F.		5 30	6 38	4
3	S.		5 30	6 38	4
4	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's Last Quarter.	5 30	6 38	4
5	M.		5 30	6 38	4
6	T.		5 31	6 38	5
7	W.		5 32	6 38	4
8	Th.		5 32	6 38	5
9	F.		5 32	6 38	5
10	S.		5 33	6 37	5
11	Su.	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 33	6 37	5
12	M.	New Moon.	5 33	6 37	5
13	T.		5 33	6 37	5
14	W.		5 34	6 37	6
15	Th.		5 34	6 37	6
16	F.		5 35	6 37	6
17	S.		5 35	6 37	6
18	Su.	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 35	6 37	6
19	M.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 35	6 37	6
20	T.		5 36	6 36	6
21	W.		5 36	6 36	6
22	Th.		5 36	6 36	6
23	F.	Militia defeated the French under DuCasse at Carlisle	5 37	6 35	6
24	S.	[Bay, 1694.]	5 37	6 35	6
25	Su.	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 37	6 35	6
26	M.	Full Moon.	5 38	6 34	6
27	T.		5 38	6 34	6
28	W.		5 38	6 34	6
29	Th.		5 39	6 33	6
30	F.		5 39	6 33	6
31	S.		5 40	6 32	6

AUGUST.

1	Su.	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Abolition of Slavery in	5 40	6 32	ADD
2	M.	Public General Holiday. [British Colonies, 1834.]	5 40	6 32	6
3	T.	[Moon's Last Quarter.]	5 41	6 31	6
4	W.		5 41	6 31	6
5	Th.		5 41	6 31	6
6	F.		5 42	6 30	6
7	S.		5 42	6 29	6
8	Su.	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 42	6 28	5
9	M.		5 42	6 28	5
10	T.	New Moon.	5 42	6 28	5
11	W.	Hurricane, 1903.	5 43	6 27	5
12	Th.		5 43	6 27	5
13	F.		5 43	6 26	5
14	S.		5 43	6 25	5
15	Su.	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 43	6 25	4
16	M.		5 44	6 24	4
17	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 44	6 24	4
18	W.	Hurricane, 1880.	5 45	6 23	4
19	Th.		5 45	6 22	3
20	F.		5 45	6 22	3
21	S.		5 45	6 21	3
22	Su.	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 46	6 20	3
23	M.		5 46	6 19	3
24	T.	Full Moon.	5 46	6 18	2
25	W.		5 46	6 18	2
26	Th.		5 46	6 17	2
27	F.		5 46	6 16	1
28	S.	Hurricanes in 1712 and 1722.	5 46	6 16	1
29	Su.	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 47	6 15	1
30	M.		5 47	6 14	1
31	T.		5 47	6 13	0

SEPTEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	W.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 48	6 12	SUBTR.
2	Th.		5 48	6 12	0
3	F.		5 48	6 11	1
4	S.		5 48	6 10	1
5	Su.	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 48	6 9	1
6	M.		5 48	6 8	2
7	T.		5 48	6 8	2
8	W.		5 48	6 7	2
9	Th.	New Moon.	5 48	6 6	3
10	F.		5 48	6 5	3
11	S.		5 49	6 4	3
12	Su.	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 49	6 3	4
13	M.		5 49	6 2	4
14	T.		5 49	6 1	4
15	W.		5 49	6 1	5
16	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 49	6 0	5
17	F.		5 49	5 59	5
18	S.		5 49	5 58	6
19	Su.	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 50	5 57	6
20	M.		5 50	5 56	7
21	T.		5 50	5 56	7
22	W.		5 51	5 55	7
23	Th.	Full Moon.	5 50	5 54	8
24	F.		5 51	5 53	8
25	S.		5 51	5 53	8
26	Su.	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 51	5 53	9
27	M.		5 51	5 51	9
28	T.		5 52	5 50	9
29	W.	Michaelmas Day. Quarter Day.	5 52	5 49	10
30	Th.		5 52	5 48	10

OCTOBER.

1	F.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 52	5 48	SUBTR.
2	S.		5 52	5 47	11
3	Su.	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Hurricane, 1780.	5 52	5 46	11
4	M.		5 52	5 45	11
5	T.		5 52	5 44	12
6	W.		5 53	5 43	12
7	Th.		5 54	5 42	12
8	F.	New Moon.	5 54	5 42	12
9	S.		5 54	5 41	13
10	Su.	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 54	5 40	13
11	M.	Morant Bay Rebellion, 1865.	5 54	5 40	13
12	T.	Hurricane, 1812.	5 54	5 39	13
13	W.		5 54	5 38	14
14	Th.		5 54	5 38	14
15	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 55	5 37	14
16	S.		5 56	5 36	14
17	Su.	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 55	5 35	15
18	M.		5 56	5 34	15
19	T.		5 56	5 34	15
20	W.		5 56	5 34	15
21	Th.		5 57	5 33	15
22	F.	Full Moon.	5 57	5 33	15
23	S.		5 57	5 32	16
24	Su.	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 57	5 31	16
25	M.		5 58	5 30	16
26	T.		5 59	5 29	16
27	W.		5 59	5 29	16
28	Th.		5 59	5 29	16
29	F.		6 0	5 28	16
30	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 1	5 27	16
31	Su.	22 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 1	5 27	16

NOVEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.	<i>All Saints' Day.</i>	6 2	5 26	SUBTR.
2	T.		6 2	5 26	16
3	W.		6 2	5 26	16
4	Th.		6 2	5 26	16
5	F.		6 3	5 25	16
6	S.		6 3	5 25	16
7	Su.	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. New Moon.	6 4	5 24	16
8	M.		6 4	5 24	16
9	T.	King Edward's Day. Public General Holiday.	6 5	5 23	16
10	W.		6 5	5 23	16
11	Th.	Fire in Kingston, 1882.	6 5	5 23	16
12	F.		6 6	5 22	16
13	S.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 6	5 22	16
14	Su.	24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 7	5 22	15
15	M.		6 8	5 22	15
16	T.		6 9	5 21	15
17	W.		6 9	5 21	15
18	Th.	Hurricane, 1912.	6 9	5 21	15
19	F.		6 10	5 21	15
20	S.		6 11	5 21	14
21	Su.	25TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Railway opened, 1845.	6 11	5 21	14
22	M.	[Full Moon.]	6 11	5 21	14
23	T.		6 12	5 21	14
24	W.		6 12	5 21	13
25	Th.		6 13	5 21	13
26	F.		6 14	5 21	13
27	S.		6 15	5 21	12
28	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 15	5 21	12
29	M.		6 16	5 21	12
30	T.	<i>St. Andrew.</i> Moon's last Quarter.	6 17	5 21	11

DECEMBER.

1	W.	Birthday of Queen Alexandra	6 17	5 21	SUBTR.
2	Th.		6 18	5 22	10
3	F.		6 18	5 22	10
4	S.		6 19	5 22	10
5	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 20	5 22	9
6	M.	New Moon.	6 20	5 22	9
7	T.		6 21	5 23	8
8	W.		6 22	5 23	8
9	Th.		6 23	5 23	8
10	F.		6 23	5 23	7
11	S.		6 23	5 23	7
12	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 24	5 24	6
13	M.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 24	5 24	6
14	T.		6 25	5 25	5
15	W.		6 25	5 25	5
16	Th.		6 26	5 26	4
17	F.		6 26	5 26	4
18	S.		6 27	5 27	3
19	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 27	5 27	3
20	M.		6 28	5 28	2
21	T.	<i>St. Thomas.</i> Full Moon.	6 28	5 28	2
22	W.		6 29	5 29	1
23	Th.		6 29	5 29	1
24	F.		6 30	5 30	0
25	S.	CHRISTMAS DAY. Quarter Day.	6 30	5 30	ADD
26	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.	6 31	5 31	1
27	M.	Public General Holiday.	6 31	5 31	1
28	T.		6 32	5 32	2
29	W.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 32	5 32	2
30	Th.		6 33	5 33	3
31	F.		6 33	5 33	3

JEWISH CALENDAR, 5675-5676. (C.E. 1914-15.)

The Year commenced 21st September, 1914.

5675.

1915.

5676.

1915.					Sept.	9 New Year 5676	... Tishri	1
						12 Fast of Guedaliah	...	4
Jan.	16	New Moon	... Shebat	1		18 Day of Atonement	...	10
Feb.	15	New Moon	... Adar	1				
	25	Fast of Esther	... "	11		23 Feast of Tabernacles...	...	15
	28	Purim	... "	14		29 Hoshana Rabba	...	21
Mar.	1	Shushan Purim	... "	15		30 8th Day of Solemn		
	16	New Moon	... Nisan	1		Assembly	...	22
	30	Passover	... "	15				
	31	do. 2nd day	... "	16				
April	5	do. 7th day	... "	21	Oct. 1	Simchat Torah (Re-		
	7	do. ends	... "	23		joicing of the Law)...	...	23
	15	New Moon	... Izar	1		2 Shabbat Beresheet	...	24
May	2	33rd Day of the Omer	... "	18		9 New Moon	...	Heshvan 1
	14	New Moon	... Sivan	1		8 New Moon	...	Kislev 1
	19	Pentecost	... "	6	Nov.			
June	13	New Moon	... Tamuz	1		2 Hanukah (dedication of		
	29	Fast of Tamuz	... "	17	Dec.	the Temple)	...	25
	12	New Moon	... Ab	1		8 New Moon	...	Tebeth 1
	20	Fast of Ab	... "	9				
		(Destruction of Jerusalem).						
Aug.	11	New Moon	... Ellul	1				

NOTE.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Holy Days commence on the previous evening at sunset.

THE MOON'S PHASES, &C.

The times of new moon, first quarter, full moon, and last quarter, are given in the calendar to the nearest local civil day. Thus if new moon occurs on any day between midnight and 5 hr. 7 min. a.m., Greenwich time, the new moon is referred to the previous day in the above calendar.

EQUATION OF TIME.

The equation of time is a correction which must be applied to *apparent* time or time obtained from observation of the Sun, in order to obtain *mean time*, or the time shown by a properly regulated clock.

The last column in each month of the calendar above gives this correction for every day in the year. Care must be taken to add or to subtract the correction according to the precepts.

For instance on Jan. 4th we must add 5 min. to the time shown by a good sundial in order to obtain the clock time; but on Oct. 4th we must subtract 11 min. and so on.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The mean time of sunrise and sunset for every day in the year, given in the Calendar above, has been computed for the latitude of Kingston and includes the correction for refraction.

TIDES ON THE COASTS OF JAMAICA.

As the rise and fall of the tides round Jamaica do not exceed 10 or 11 inches we clearly do not require the times of high and low water for nautical purposes; but sometimes we want to know, however roughly, when it is high or low water.

From Mr. Charlton Thompson's observations in Kingston harbour it appears that there are two kinds of tides on the coasts of Jamaica. The first and more important kind are *diurnal*, giving high and low water once in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is greater than 9° north or south. The second kind are *semi-diurnal*, giving high and low water twice in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is 9° or less, north or south.

For the diurnal tides, when the moon's declination is north, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's lower meridian passage; and when the moon's declination is south, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's upper meridian passage.

For the semi-diurnal tides the times of high water do not greatly differ from the times of the moon's upper and lower meridian passage.

SEMI-DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. Small.					DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. more than 9° North*				
Moon's Age.		First High Water.	Second High Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.	Low Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.	Low Water.
d.	d.	hr.	hr.	d.	hr.	hr	d.	hr.	hr.
0	15	11½ a.m.	11½ p.m.	0	12½ a.m.	3 p.m.	15	12½ p.m.	2½ a.m.
1	16	12 noon		1	1	3½	16	1	3
2	17	12½ a.m.	12½ p.m.	2	1½	4	17	2	4
3	18	1	1	3	2	5	18	2½	4½
4	19	1½	2	4	3	6	19	3½	5½
5	20	2½	2½	5	4	7	20	4½	6½
6	21	3	3½	6	5	8	21	5½	7½
7	22	4	4½	7	6	9½	22	7	8
8	23	5	5½	8	7½	10½	23	8	10
9	24	6	6½	9	8½	11½	24	9	11
10	25	7½	8	10	9½	12 mnt.	25	9½	11½
11	26	8½	9	11	10	a.m.	26	10½	12½ p.m.
12	27	9½	10	12	10½	12½ a.m.	27	11	1
13	28	10	10½	13	11½	1½	28	11½	1½
14	29	11	11	14	12 noon	2	29		2½

* When the Moon's Declination is South, change a.m. into p.m. and vice versa.

CORRECTIONS TO BE APPLIED TO THE ABOVE TIMES FOR THE ANNUAL INEQUALITY.

	Semi-diur.		Diurnal.			Semi-diur.		Diurnal.	
January	—	1 hr.	—	1 hr.	July	+	2 hr.	+	1 hr.
February	—	1½ " "	—	1 " "	August	0	0	+	1 " "
March	—	½ " "	—	1½ " "	September	—	½ " "	+	1 " "
April	—	½ " "	+	½ " "	October	+	1 " "		0 " "
May	—	½ " "	+	½ " "	November	+	1 " "		0 " "
June	+	1 " "		0 " "	December	—	½ " "	—	½ " "

In Kingston harbour the range of the diurnal tide is only 8 inches; and the range of the semi-diurnal tide is only 3 inches; but these small ranges are frequently obscured by larger irregular fluctuations in the ocean level which cannot be attributed to the action of the sun or moon. Further particulars will be found in Weather Report, No. 227.

ECLIPSES, &c., IN THE YEAR, 1915.

- I. An annular eclipse of the sun, February 13th; invisible in Jamaica.
- II. An annular eclipse of the sun, August 10th; invisible in Jamaica.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF KINGSTON.

During the year 1875 and 1876 the latitude and longitude of Kingston were determined by Commander F. M. Green, U.S.N., with great accuracy.

The station at Kingston was 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal on which the statue of Lord Rodney was then mounted, and on which the statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe now stands, at the lower end of King Street, near the market-place and overlooking the harbour.

A tablet was inserted in 1893 by the Institute of Jamaica in the north side of the pedestal which states that the above mentioned longitude refers to a point 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal.

The latitude of this station was obtained from 43 observations of pairs of stars, by means of an instrument suited for the purpose. It was a combination of a transit-instrument and a zenith-sector. The latitude thus found was $17^{\circ} 57' 41.0''$ N.

The longitude of this station was determined by telegraphic signals between Greenwich and Washington, Washington and Key West, and so on to Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Kingston; the three latter sections forming part of the work conducted by Commander Green, U.S.N. The longitude thus found was in arc $76^{\circ} 47' 39.8''$ west of Greenwich; or in time 5 hr. 7m. 10.65 sec.

By notice in the Gazette, January 18, 1912, the Governor approved of the adoption of Standard Time in Jamaica, namely Mean Time on 75th meridian west of Greenwich. On 1st February accordingly the chronometer of the Jamaica Time Service was put forward 7 minutes 10.65 seconds, and all Railway and other Government clocks were similarly regulated.

THE MAGNETIC DECLINATION.

(Or Variation of the Magnetic Needle in Kingston.)

About the year 1890 the variation was decreasing rapidly; then it was found in 1895 that the rate was diminishing; and further observations in 1906 render it necessary to re-adjust the former table.

Year.	Observed variation East.	Year.	Observed variation East.
—	—	—	—
1700	6 30 Edmund Halley	1891	2 16 J. F. Brennan
1804	6 30 James Robertson	1895	2 0 do
1876	3 45 Commander Green, U.S.N.	1906	1 24 Colin Liddell

If we draw a curve to represent this variation we shall be able to draw up the following table:—

Year.	Variation East.	Year.	Variation East.
—	—	—	—
1700 to 1800	.. 6 30	1860	.. 5 3
1810	.. 6 27	1870	.. 4 18
1820	.. 6 21	1880	.. 3 18
1830	.. 6 12	1890	.. 2 18
1840	.. 5 54	1900	.. 2 14
1850	.. 5 30		

SUMMARY OF THE KINGSTON MONTHLY TEMPERATURES, 1881-1898.*

Month.	Mean.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Average highest max.	Average lowest min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	75.8	68.9	83.1	86.1	67.0	90.1	62.8
February ..	75.7	69.4	82.7	85.6	67.0	89.3	63.2
March ..	76.4	71.3	82.8	85.6	67.8	89.3	63.9
April ..	78.2	74.9	83.3	86.3	70.0	90.1	66.6
May ..	79.9	78.1	83.7	87.0	72.5	90.2	68.9
June ..	81.1	79.1	85.2	88.2	73.7	91.8	70.4
July ..	81.6	78.7	86.4	89.5	73.4	93.4	70.4
August ..	81.0	77.6	85.7	89.5	74.3	92.6	70.2
September ..	80.7	76.9	85.2	89.2	73.5	92.3	70.7
October ..	79.3	75.6	84.5	88.0	72.4	91.8	68.6
November ..	78.6	73.4	84.3	87.9	70.7	91.1	66.6
December ..	76.9	70.7	83.3	86.7	68.4	90.5	63.7
Means, 18 years' observations ..	78.8	74.6	84.2	87.5	70.8	91.0	67.2

AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURES AT DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS IN JAMAICA.*

Elevation above sea-level.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.
	°	°	°	°
Feet.				
0 ..	78.8	87.5	70.8	17.6
500 ..	77.1	85.1	69.8	15.3
1000 ..	75.3	82.8	68.6	14.2
1500 ..	73.6	80.6	67.4	13.2
2000 ..	72.0	78.6	66.1	12.5
2500 ..	70.3	76.7	64.7	12.0
3000 ..	68.7	74.9	63.3	11.6
3500 ..	67.1	73.2	61.7	11.5
4000 ..	65.5	71.6	60.1	11.5
4500 ..	64.0	70.1	58.5	11.6
5000 ..	62.4	68.8	56.8	12.0
5500 ..	61.0	67.5	55.0	12.5
6000 ..	59.5	66.3	53.1	13.2
6500 ..	58.0	65.2	51.2	14.0
7000 ..	56.5	64.3	49.3	15.0
7500 ..	55.1	63.6	47.3	16.3

* These tables are taken from the "Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, published by the Institute of Jamaica.

THE ISLAND MONTHLY RAINFALL FROM 1880 TO 1909. (For figures prior to 1890 see Handbook for previous issues.)

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1890	5.21	2.92	5.84	3.37	5.57	4.13	4.99	6.92	6.52	7.04	6.52	5.39	64.42
1891	3.45	2.24	0.84	8.49	12.28	9.91	5.57	7.45	6.35	15.32	7.65	5.15	84.70
1892	4.00	1.38	2.27	2.82	8.53	7.31	4.44	7.65	8.86	12.17	9.96	3.61	73.00
1893	3.44	3.24	1.92	5.42	10.90	7.20	4.15	6.72	7.92	10.10	10.18	10.18	86.49
1894	2.05	2.52	3.33	5.84	16.64	3.90	5.92	4.20	6.98	12.40	5.05	6.56	75.39
1895	1.31	5.00	2.18	6.11	9.90	3.66	4.99	8.11	6.87	11.98	7.72	3.79	71.62
1896	5.25	4.86	4.28	3.67	9.96	4.84	5.03	4.74	8.24	7.51	4.57	5.66	69.61
1897	0.88	0.77	1.82	7.06	10.91	4.92	5.92	6.55	10.13	19.26	5.73	3.64	77.59
1898	1.75	3.93	1.26	4.09	16.76	7.60	6.50	6.92	7.10	10.38	4.78	2.75	73.82
1899	3.96	2.84	3.76	4.80	4.20	4.66	3.86	4.22	7.44	23.72	14.99	7.37	85.82
Means	3.13	2.97	2.75	5.17	10.56	5.81	5.64	6.35	7.64	13.01	7.71	5.41	76.15
1900	5.20	4.15	2.42	5.67	7.77	6.16	7.18	5.38	8.12	6.50	5.22	5.88	69.65
1901	3.91	1.17	3.32	2.57	6.13	14.03	7.59	6.49	10.60	9.76	10.02	5.37	80.96
1902	5.68	3.06	4.24	5.40	8.97	10.28	3.44	5.39	5.89	7.19	5.60	8.23	73.37
1903	1.94	1.40	3.19	4.90	10.63	6.00	4.30	12.79	5.34	7.28	5.78	4.83	68.38
1904	3.42	4.66	6.84	5.91	7.51	15.20	4.26	5.47	6.49	16.58	7.87	3.94	88.15
1905	7.83	2.99	5.14	5.14	8.20	10.10	2.73	6.17	8.27	12.36	6.77	7.17	85.20
1906	3.37	5.15	5.50	8.02	13.23	11.47	4.19	6.98	10.70	8.44	7.60	2.06	86.71
1907	2.58	3.75	0.36	1.24	5.12	5.96	4.26	4.63	5.39	10.51	4.26	4.55	52.61
1908	4.38	5.05	3.42	3.45	4.92	11.65	4.17	7.00	6.09	10.05	6.52	7.01	74.62
1909	4.35	1.63	2.87	3.64	6.84	6.42	5.52	8.14	15.96	11.85	21.22	1.73	90.17
Mean	4.27	3.30	3.96	4.59	7.93	9.73	4.76	6.84	8.28	10.15	8.09	5.08	76.98

ANNUAL RAINFALL FOR EACH RAINFALL DIVISION IN JAMAICA.

Year.	Rainfall Divisions.				The Island.
	N. E. Division.	N. Division.	W. C. Division.	S. Division.	
	in.	in.	in.	in.	
1870	110.60	83.09	102.98	61.07	89.43
1871	69.45	41.88	54.56	34.46	50.09
1872	59.42	40.79	51.50	29.02	45.18
1873	84.08	52.64	67.79	47.71	63.06
1874	97.18	68.25	62.97	47.35	68.94
1875	71.89	47.15	56.16	34.47	52.42
1876	90.38	54.71	87.33	52.99	71.35
1877	100.72	56.53	64.06	52.27	68.40
1878	104.12	62.99	72.44	66.11	76.42
1879	122.55	65.44	87.54	79.85	88.84
Means	91.04	57.34	70.73	50.53	67.41
1880	76.37	47.01	64.91	33.47	55.44
1881	91.24	49.42	75.32	58.42	68.60
1882	65.48	43.76	78.59	43.67	57.87
1883	72.30	41.52	78.19	45.02	59.26
1884	69.00	41.87	73.10	43.63	56.90
1885	70.55	52.77	72.62	43.52	59.86
1886	126.61	60.98	88.21	86.64	90.61
1887	80.25	61.07	80.14	61.16	70.66
1888	98.00	54.42	70.43	65.58	72.11
1889	99.81	56.82	75.94	64.02	74.15
Means	84.96	50.96	75.74	54.51	66.54
1890	75.09	48.29	89.91	44.41	64.42
1891	110.56	66.71	100.50	61.03	84.70
1892	101.55	58.10	82.05	50.29	73.00
1893	106.50	63.17	108.66	67.65	86.49
1894	90.56	54.04	95.93	61.01	75.39
1895	97.38	56.35	85.38	47.36	71.62
1896	95.42	54.90	78.31	45.79	68.61
1897	93.95	58.25	95.46	62.67	77.59
1898	102.92	52.44	84.26	55.67	73.82
1899	112.10	61.31	101.28	68.62	85.82
Means	98.60	57.36	92.17	56.45	76.15
1900	96.91	50.67	79.84	51.16	69.65
1901	107.88	64.18	87.39	64.50	80.96
1902	95.97	58.78	89.75	49.14	73.37
1903	88.46	51.05	92.83	51.17	68.38
1904	112.12	63.72	104.40	72.35	88.15
1905	112.91	61.33	94.23	72.31	85.20
1906	109.69	56.25	100.90	79.96	86.71
1907	64.72	37.80	64.53	43.32	52.61
1908	93.56	63.87	86.29	54.78	74.62
1909	112.66	66.03	101.84	80.12	90.17
Means	99.48	57.37	89.21	61.90	76.98

This is a detailed historical map of the island of Barbados. The map shows the island's irregular coastline with numerous inlets and bays. Major towns and locations are labeled, including St. John's, Bridgetown, and Barbados. The map also depicts various geographical features such as mountains, rivers, and smaller islands. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances in miles (0 to 30). A compass rose at the bottom right shows North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W).



30 to 35 40 to 50 55 to 70 75 to 95 100 & over

THE RAINFALL OVER THE ISLAND.

(From about 150 "average" Stations.)

1913.	N.E. Div.	N. Div.	W.C. Div.	S. Div.	The Island.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
January ..	7.63	3.29	2.15	1.47	3.64
February ..	1.56	0.77	1.37	0.84	1.14
March ..	3.13	2.58	6.35	3.10	3.79
April ..	10.45	6.29	8.59	6.42	7.94
May ..	11.10	5.89	9.95	5.32	8.06
June ..	5.70	3.24	4.39	1.89	3.80
July ..	4.17	2.63	8.55	2.57	4.48
August ..	6.43	3.46	7.57	4.52	5.50
September ..	8.39	4.54	9.11	5.55	6.90
October ..	7.14	5.83	10.57	4.54	7.02
November ..	15.35	10.29	5.71	3.24	8.65
December ..	6.14	2.28	2.77	2.49	3.42
Totals ..	87.19	51.09	77.08	41.95	64.34

THE JAMAICA WEATHER SERVICE.

The Observing Station, Kingston, is at the Director of Public Works Office, Port Royal Street.

A Meteorological Service was established in 1880 in order to have the usual instruments read and recorded at Kingston, to encourage the registration of the rainfall throughout the island, and to give warning of approaching hurricanes.

An annual grant of £150 was made for this purpose, and Mr. Maxwell Hall was put in charge of the service: he had to supply the necessary instruments, and to provide for his own assistants.

A first class station was equipped in Kingston; the registration of the rainfall was encouraged by issuing a monthly Weather Report to all the contributors. Mr., now Sir Daniel Morris, established a very fine high-level station at the Cinchona Plantation, 4,900 feet above sea-level, and also took readings on the Blue Mountain Peak.

A large number of investigations referring to such matters as cyclones, wind movements, earthquakes, lightning, magnetic variation, tides, &c., were published from time to time in the Weather Reports, which were so arranged that they could be bound into volumes.

In 1892 rainfall maps of Jamaica were published by the Institute of Jamaica; the coloured maps were based upon observations made at about 153 stations for about twenty years, and they show the average distribution over the Island for each month, and for the year. A second edition entitled "The Rainfall of Jamaica from about 1870 to end of 1909 with maps" was published in 1911.

In 1898 the United States Weather Bureau established a first class station at Halfway Tree, as a part of their service in the West Indies and South America. All their stations reported more or less continuously to Washington, and storm-warnings were issued from Washington which were of great service to the whole of the West Indies. The local Weather Service was disestablished at the end of the financial year, and an annual grant of £50 was made to continue the Weather Reports. The observers at Halfway Tree were recalled, and the instruments were sent to the offices of the Direct Cable Co. in Kingston. The hurricane of 1903 occurred: and the earthquake of 1907 wrecked the instruments.

In 1907 the Weather Service was re-established; the United States Weather Bureau undertook to establish a first class station at the Public Works Office, and the Kingston observer was to supply them with cablegrams during the hurricane months. Mr. J. F. Brennan of the Public Works Department was appointed as observer in Kingston and Mr. Maxwell Hall was given charge of the whole service.

The new service commenced under very different auspices; not only had the rainfall maps been published, but in 1904 the more important results of observation as detailed in the Weather Reports, which were issued monthly between 1881 and 1902, and which form Vols. I, II and III of the *Jamaica Meteorological Observations*, were published in the form of a small pamphlet by the Institute of Jamaica.

There are now:—

First class station	..	Kingston.
Second class stations	{	Morant Point Light House
		Negril Point Light House
Climatological stations	{	Castleton Gardens
		Hope Gardens
		Stony Hill Industrial School
		Hill Gardens

Storm warnings are based on the general circulars issued from Washington, and are modified, if necessary, by the local service; notices are posted at all the telegraph stations, and the shipping in the ports are duly warned, according to the system published at the commencement of each hurricane season.

Government Meteorologist—Maxwell Hall, M.A., F.R.A.S., Montego Bay P.O.—£100, and an assistant £25.

Meteorological Observer, Kingston—J. F. Brennan, ASSOC. M. INST. C.E., F.R. MET. S.—£100, and an assistant £25.

PART II.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

THE SOVEREIGN.

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, born May 26, 1867 (Queen Mary), only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue:—

Children of the King.

H.R.H. EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE ANDREW PATRICK DAVID, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall (Duke of Rothesay) Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland), K.G., born June 23, 1894.

H.R.H. ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE, born Dec. 14, 1895.

H.R.H. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY, born April 25, 1897.

H.R.H. HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, born March 31, 1900.

H.R.H. GEORGE EDWARD ALEXANDER EDMUND, born Dec. 20, 1902.

H.R.H. JOHN CHARLES FRANCIS, born July 12, 1905.

The Family of King Edward VII.

His late Majesty married March 10, 1863, **H.R.H. Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia**, eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX of Denmark, born Dec. 1, 1844 (H.M. Alexandra, the Queen Mother). Their Majesties had issue:—

H.R.H. ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD of Wales, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 8, 1864; died Jan. 14, 1892.

H.M. KING GEORGE V.

H.R.H. LOUISE VICTORIA ALEXANDRA DAGMAR, Princess Royal, (Duchess of Fife) born February 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889 to the Duke of Fife (died 29th Jany., 1912), and has issue,—H.H. Princess Alexandra, born May 17, 1891, and H. H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893.

H.R.H. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA OLGA MARY, born July 6, 1868.

H.R.H. MAUD CHARLOTTE MARY VICTORIA, born Nov. 26, 1869; married 22nd July, 1896, to Haakon VII King of Norway, and has issue, a son, Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903.

H.R.H. ALEXANDER JOHN CHARLES ALBERT, born April 6; died April 7, 1871.

Surviving children of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

H.R.H. HELENA, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born January 22, 1831. Offspring of the union still living are three children:—Albert John, born February 26, 1869, Victoria born May 3, 1870. Louise born August 1872; married 6th July, 1891, to Prince Albert Joseph Alexander of Anhalt.

H.R.H. LOUISE, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Duke of Argyll, K.T., G.C.M.G, born August 6, 1845.

H.R.H. ARTHUR, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louisa of Prussia, born July, 25, 1860. Offspring of the union are three children:—1. Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, born January 15, 1882. 2. Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, born January 13, 1883. 3. Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth, born March 17, 1886.

H.R.H. BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857; married July 22, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg (died 1896). Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Alexandra, born 23rd Nov. 1886. 2. Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena, born Oct. 24, 1887, married Alphonso XIII. of Spain. 3. Leopold Arthur Lewis, born 21st May, 1889. 4. Maurice Victor Donald, born Oct. 3, 1891.

MR. ASQUITH'S CABINET.

1914.

Prime Minister	-	Mr. Asquith, K.C.
First Lord of the Treasury	-	Mr. Asquith, K.C.
Lord Chancellor	-	Viscount Haldane
Lord President of the Council	-	Lord Beauchamp
Lord Privy Seal	-	Marquis of Crewe.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	Mr. Lloyd-George.
Home Secretary	-	Mr. Reginald McKenna, K.C.
Foreign Secretary	-	Sir Edward Grey, Bart.
Colonial Secretary	-	Mr. Lewis Harcourt.
Secretary for War	-	Earl Kitchener.
Indian Secretary	-	Marquis of Crewe, K.G.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	Winston S. Churchill.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	Ignatius L. O'Brien, K.C.
Chief Secretary to Lord Lieut. of Ireland	-	Mr. A. Birrell, K.C.,
Postmaster-General	-	Mr. C. E. Hobhouse.
Secretary for Scotland	-	Thomas McKinnon Wood.
President of the Board of Trade	-	Mr. W. Runciman.
President of the Local Government Board	-	Mr. H. Samuel.
President of the Board of Agriculture	-	Lord Lucas.
President of the Board of Education	-	Mr. Joseph Albert Pease.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	Mr. C. F. G. Masterman.
First Commissioner of Works	-	Lord Emmott.
Attorney General	-	Sir John Alcock Simon, K.C.V.O., K.C.

THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	-	Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.
Parl. Secretary Board of Education	-	Sir. C. Addison, M.D.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	Mr. J. W. Gulland ; W. Jones ; W. W. Benn, H. Webb.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. C. F. G. Masterman.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. P. H. Illingworth.
Paymaster-General	-	Lord Strachie.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	-	{ Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Nicher. Vice-Ad. Sir. F. T. Hamilton. Rear Ad. F. C. T. Tudor. Capt. C. F. Lambert.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	-	Mr. George Lambert, Sir F. H. Hopwood
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Dr. Macnamara.
Home Under Secretary	-	Mr. E. I. Griffiths.
Foreign Under Secretary	-	Mr. Francis Dyke Acland.
Colonial Under Secretary	-	Lord Islington.
War Under Secretary	-	Mr. H. I. Tennant.
Indian Under Secretary	-	Mr. C. H. Roberts.
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	Mr. J. M. Robertson.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	-	Mr. J. Herbert Lewis.
Financial Secretary to the War Office	-	Mr. H. Baker
Attorney-General	-	(in the Cabinet.)
Solicitor-General	-	Sir Stanley Owen Buckmaster.
Lord Advocate	-	Mr. R. Munro.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Mr. T. B. Morison.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	Mr. Jonathan Pim.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	Mr. James O'Connor.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	-	The Earl of Chesterfield
Lord Chamberlain	-	Lord Sandhurst
Master of the Horse	-	Earl of Granard.
Treasurer of the Household	-	Hon. F. E. Guest.
Comptroller of the Household	-	Lord Saye & Sele.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	Hon. G. Howard.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	Lord Acton, M.V.O., The Earl of Granville, M.V.O.; Lord Allendale; Lord Herschell, M.V.O.; Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O.; Lord Willingdon, Lord Loch, Earl of Craven.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Earl of Craven.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	Lord Colebrooke.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Downing Street, London, S.W.

THE Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing colonies and is responsible for the government of the remaining dominions beyond the seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government possessed by them.

Secretary of State.—The Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P.

Private Secretary.—F. G. A Butler.

Assistant Private Secretaries.—A. C. C. Parkinson, J. C. C. Davidson, R. D. Furse.

Parliamentary Under Secretary.—Lord Islington P. C., C.M..G.

Private Secretary.—H. F. Batterbee.

Permanent Under Secretary.—Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Private Secretary.—A. B. Keith, D.C.L.

Assistant Under Secretaries.—Sir H. W. Just, C.B., K.C.M.G.; Sir G. B. Fiddes, C.B., K.C.M.G.

Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.—The Duke of Argyll, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Chief Clerk.—C. A. Harris, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.

Clerks in the West India Branch.—G. E. A. Grindle, E. R. Darnley, O. G. R. Williams, R. A. Wiseman.

CROWN AGENTS.

Crown Agents.—Whitehall Gardens, S.W., and 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

Sir R. L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir M. A. Cameron, K.C.M.G., W. H. Mercer, C.M.G.

Consulting Engineers for Railways.—Sir J. Wolfe Barry Lyster & partners, Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton, M.M.I.C.E., Messrs. Gregory, Eyles & Waring, M.M.I.C.E.; Messrs. R. Elliott Cooper and F. Shelford, M.M.I.C.E., Messrs. Hawkshaw and Dobson, M.M.I.C.E.

Head of Shipping Department.—T. H. Holt.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as commercial and financial agents in England for all colonial Governments which do not possess an Agent-General. The self-governing colonies cannot avail themselves of the services of the Crown Agents and have established Agents of their own. The Crown Agents are paid by fixed salaries settled by the Secretary of State and derived from moneys paid by the colonies for services rendered. The office is self-supporting. The accounts are audited by the Audit Office and rendered to the Secretary of State.

RULERS OF CHIEF COUNTRIES.

21

RULERS OF THE CHIEF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

of the self-
dominions
assessed by

), Furse.

C.B.,

J.,

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Country.	Ruler.	Title.	Year of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Abyssinia (or Ethiopia)	Lij Eyassu	Emperor	1843	Mar. 12, 1889
Afghanistan	Habibulla Khan, G.C.M.G.	Amir	1872	Oct. 3, 1901
Argentina Republic	Saenz Peña	President	..	1910
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph	Emperor	1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium	Albert I.	King	1835	..
Bolivia	Ismael Montes	President	..	Aug. 14, 1913
Brazil (United States of)	Hermes da Fonseca	President	..	1910
Bulgaria	Ferdinand	Tzar	1861	July 7, 1887
Chile	Ramon Barros Luce	President	..	1910
China	Yuan Shi Kai	President	..	Aug. 7, 1910
Colombia	Jose Vincente Concha	President	..	1909
Congo Free State	Albert, King of the Belgians	Sovereign	..	1864
Corea	Vi Hiung	Emperor	..	May 8, 1910
Costa Rica	Ricardo Jimenez	President	1869	Nov. 26, 1906
Crete	M. Zaimis	High Commr.	..	May 20, 1913
Cuba	Mario G. Menocal	President	..	1906
Denmark	Christian X.	King	..	April, 1913
Dominican Republic	José Bordas	President	..	1911
Ecuador	Leonidas Plaza	President	..	Dec. 1914
Egypt	Hussein Kamel	Sultan	..	1913
France	Raymond Poincaré	President	1859	June 15, 1888
German Empire	William II.	Emperor	1859	June 15, 1888
Prussia	William II.	King	1845	Nov. 5, 1913
Bavaria	Ludwig III.	King	1865	1904
Saxony	Friedrick Augustus III.	King	1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Württemberg	William II.	King	1865	May 6, 1910
Great Britain and Ireland	George V.	King, Emperor	1868	Mar. 18, 1913
Greece	Constantine	King	..	1898
Guatemala	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	President	..	..
Hayti	Francisco Bertrand	President	..	1913
Honduras	George V.	Emperor	1865	May 6, 1910
India	Victor Emanuel III.	King	1869	July 29, 1900
Italy	Yoshihito	Emperor	1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Japan	D. Howard	President	1854	1903
Liberia	Marie Adelaide	Grand Duchess	1817	1905
Luxemburg	..	President	..	1913
Mexico	Albert	Prince	1848	Sep. 10, 1886
Monaco	Nicholas (Nikita)	Prince	1841	Aug. 14, 1860
Montenegro	Muley Abdul Hafid	Sultan	1873	1908
Morocco	Bir Bikram	Maharaja	1875	May 17, 1881
Nepal	Wilhelmina	Queen	1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Netherlands	Adolfo Diaz	President	..	Jan. 1, 1913
Nicaragua	Haakon VII.	King	1872	1905
Norway	Belisario Porras	President	..	March 1, 1910
Panama	Edward Schaeerer	President	..	1911
Paraguay	Ahmed Mirza	Shah	1872	1909
Persia	..	President	..	1908
Peru	Manuel D'Arriaga	President	..	1911
Portugal	Ferdinand	King	1865	1914
Roumania	Nicholas II.	Emperor	1868	Nov. 1, n.s., '94
Russia	Carlos Melendez	President	1865	1913
Salvador	Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G.	Raja	1829	June 11, 1868
Sarawak	Peter Kara Georgevitch	King	1844	1903
Servia	Vagiravudh	King	1853	Oct. 1, 1910
Siam	Alfonso XIII.	King	1886	May 17, 1886
Spain	Gustave V.	King	..	1907
Sweden	Arthur Hoffman	President	..	1914
Switzerland	Ibrahim Pasha	Gov.-Gen.	..	1909
Tripoli	Mohamed en Nasir	Bey	1855	Aug. 31, 1909
Tunis	Mehemet V.	Sultan	1844	Mar. 4, 1913
Turkey	Woodrow Wilson	President	..	1911
United States (America)	José Batlle y Ordóñez	President	..	1910
Uruguay	Juan Vincente Gomez	President	..	1904
Venezuela	Alibin Hamud	Sultan	..	..
Zanzibar	..	..	..	..

BRITISH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

The following Table exhibits the area, population, revenue, expenditure and debt of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain, exclusive of India.

Colonies.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population, 1913.	Revenue, 1912.	Expendi- ture, 1912.	Debt. 1912
EUROPE.					
Gibraltar ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,446	£ 105,738	£ 81,613	—
Malta ..	117	216,617	442,035	427,581	79,081
Cyprus ..	3,584	274,108	334,685	258,661	269,227
ASIA.					
Ceylon ..	25,382	4,110,567	3,343,755	3,044,412	6,130,727
Hong Kong ..	405	460,000	813,809	716,503	1,485,733
Wei-Hai-Wei ..	285	150,000	7,917	14,538	—
Straits Settlements ..	1,630	728,635	1,560,467	1,084,429	6,913,852
Fed. Malay States ..	27,506	1,038,000	4,975,563	3,615,557	—
Prot. Malay States—					
Kedah ..	3,800	260,000	238,621	214,451	317,395
Kelantan ..	5,870	286,752	62,495	77,654	29,166
Perlis ..	300	33,000	16,919	17,064	57,750
Trengganu ..	6,000	150,000	—	—	—
Johore ..	9,000	180,632	507,341	476,997	1,221,335
North Borneo ..	31,106	208,183	175,966	106,830	—
Brunei ..	4,000	21,718	12,767	9,233	46,667
Sarawak ..	42,000	500,000	177,548	145,978	—
AFRICA.					
Ascension ..	34	—	—	—	—
Union of S. Africa ..	473,100	5,973,394	17,465,573	17,204,126	117,769,676
Basutoland ..	11,716	404,507	161,512	150,865	—
Bechuanaland Protec- torate ..	275,000	125,350	62,114	62,393	—
Swaziland ..	6,536	99,959	58,437	58,543	100,000
Mauritius, &c. ..	120	378,427	695,710	656,265	1,290,690
Seychelles ..	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,507	31,687	38,707	13,875
St. Helena ..	47	3,722	10,042	9,449	—
Sierra Leone and Pro- tectorate ..	31,000	1,403,132	559,855	524,417	1,248,048
Gambia ..	3,619	138,401	96,222	81,340	—
Gold Coast Colony ..	80,235	1,501,703	1,230,850	1,157,091	2,469,118
Southern Nigeria ..	80,000	8,000,000	2,235,412	2,110,498	8,267,565
Northern Nigeria ..	256,200	9,611,941	623,993	710,532	1,608,500
Nyassaland Protec- torate ..	39,801	1,021,651	128,273	116,361	50,000
Northern Rhodesia ..	290,000	826,253	122,618	188,806	—
Southern Rhodesia ..	148,575	771,077	757,845	884,786	—
East Africa Protec- torate ..	246,800	4,000,000	952,525	961,178	—
Somaliland Protectorate ..	68,000	346,809	29,914	60,872	—
Uganda Protectorate ..	121,437	2,893,494	238,655	292,147	295,000
Zanzibar Protectorate ..	1,020	197,199	242,483	334,679	68,861
AMERICA.					
Bermuda ..	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,994	83,629	78,210	45,500
Canada ..	3,729,665	7,758,000	34,675,147	23,034,460	99,331,136
Newfoundland and Labrador ..	162,734	245,137	768,049	726,156	5,650,713
British Guiana ..	90,277	209,044	580,446	590,745	884,615
British Honduras ..	8,598	41,170	111,143	125,621	194,541
Falkland Islands ..	7,500	3,298	34,036	33,508	—

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population, 1913.	Revenue, 1912.	Expendi- ture, 1912.	Debt, 1912.
WEST INDIES.					
Bahamas	4,403½	56,318	£ 97,574	£ 88,077	£ 47,223
Barbados	166	172,203	234,126	230,340	436,900
Jamaica	4,207	855,682	1,432,400	1,549,667	3,843,074
Turks Island	169	5,615	8,215	8,091	—
Trinidad and Tobago	1,974	333,552	932,513	947,221	1,045,092
Windward Islands—					
Grenada	133	68,485	86,393	84,093	123,670
St. Lucia	233½	49,963	66,293	67,825	142,230
St. Vincent	150	44,434	38,088	33,993	50
Leeward Islands—					
Antigua	704	131,964	172,480	162,267	266,850
Dominica					
Montserrat					
St. Kitts and Nevis					
Virgin Islands					
AUSTRALASIA.					
New South Wales	310,367	1,809,125	16,057,394	17,366,797	106,170,747
Victoria	87,884	1,300,383	10,195,180	10,186,188	60,712,216
Queensland	670,500	636,425	6,378,213	6,372,097	46,341,936
Western Australia	975,920	314,157	4,596,659	4,787,063	30,276,436
South Australia	380,070	433,718	4,506,698	4,330,283	30,193,308
Northern Territory	523,600	23,756	41,000	150,000	3,650,000
Tasmania	26,215	197,203	1,111,292	1,077,857	11,495,963
New Zealand	103,861	1,115,069	11,734,271	11,082,038	90,060,763
Fiji	7,435	148,891	283,947	268,158	82,815
Papua	90,540	271,064	81,034	85,636	—
Solomon Islands Prot.	14,800	150, 00	15,432	15,571	—
	9,496,367½	62,931,426	132,747,999	119,276,537	640,728,044

GOVERNORS.

The following is a List of the Governors and other Officers Administering the Government in the British Colonies, with their places of residence and salaries:—

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
NORTH AMERICAN.			
Canada	Field Marshall H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., K.P.	Ottawa.	£ 10,000
Provinces of Canada.	Ontario	Col. Sir John Morrison, Gibson, Esq. K.C., LL.D., K.C.M.G.	Toronto 2,000
	Quebec	Hon. Sir Francois C. S. Langelier, LL.D., P.C.	Quebec 2,000
	Nova Scotia	J. G. McGregor, Esq.	Halifax 1,800
	New Brunswick	Hon. Josiah Wood.	Fredericton 1,800
	Manitoba	Sir Douglas Cameron, K.C.M.G.	Winnipeg 2,000
	British Columbia	T. W. Patterson, Esq.	Victoria, V. I. 1,800
	Prince Edward Island	Benjamin Rodgers, Esq.	Charlotte Town 1,400
	Alberta	G. H. V. Bulyea, Esq.	Edmonton 1,800
	Saskatchewan	G. W. Brown, Esq.	Regina 1,800
	N. W. Territories	Lieut. Col. F. White, C.M.G.	Regina 1,800
Newfoundland	Walter E. Davidson, Esq., C.M.G.	St. John's	2,000

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
AUSTRALASIAN.			£
Commonwealth of Australia	Lord Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C. V.O., <i>Governor General</i>	..	10,000
States.	New South Wales	Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G.	Sydney 5,000
	Victoria	Hon. Sir Arthur Cyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.	Melbourne 5,000
	South Australia	Lt. Col. Sir H. L. Galwey, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Adelaide 4,000
	Queensland	Sir W. McGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	Brisbane 3,000
	Western Australia	Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Perth 4,000
	Tasmania	Sir W. G. Ellison Macartney, K.C.M.G.	Hobart 2,750
New Zealand	Earl of Liverpool, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Wellington	5,000
Fiji Islands	Sir E. B. Sweet Escott, K.C.M.G.	Suva	2,700
Western Pacific	..	..	..
WEST INDIES.			
Jamaica	Brig.-Gen. Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B.	St. Andrew	5,000
Turks & Caicos Islands	F. H. Watkins, Esq., I.S.O.	Grand Turk	600
British Honduras	Wilfred Collet, Esq., C.M.G.	Belize	\$8,748
British Guiana	Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G.	Georgetown	£3,500
Bahama Islands	G. B. Haddon-Smith, C.M.G.	Nassau	2,000
Trinidad & Tobago	Sir G. R. Le Hunte, G.C.M.G.	Port of Spain	5,000
Barbados	Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.	Bridgetown	2,500
Windward Islands—			
Grenada	Sir James Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B.	St. George	2,500
St. Vincent	Hon. Charles G. Murray	Kingstown	800
St. Lucia	Wm. D. Young, Esq., C.M.G.	Castries	1,000
Leeward Islands—			
Antigua	Sir Henry Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.	St. John's	2,000
Montserrat	Lieut.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G.	Plymouth	525
St. Christopher and Nevis	T. L. Roxburgh, Esq., C.M.G.	Basseterre	900
Virgin Islands	T. L. H. Jarvis, Esq.	Tortola	250
Dominica	Ed. Rawle Drayton, Esq.	Roseau	1,100
Bermuda Islands	Lt.-Gen. Sir G. M. Bullock, K.C.B.	Hamilton	2,946
AFRICAN.			
South Africa	Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone, P.C., G.C.M.G., High Commissioner	Pretoria	3,000
Union of S. Africa	Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone, P.C., G.C.M.G.	do.	10,000
Do. Do.	Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, P.C., G.C.M.G., Premier	do.	—
Bechuanaland Protectorate	Lieut.-Col. F. W. Panzera, C.M.G., Resident Commissioner	Mafeking	1,200
Basutoland	Sir H. C. Sloley, K.C.M.G., Commissioner	Maseru	1,200
Rhodesia	Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	..	..
Swaziland	R. T. Coryndon, Esq., C.M.G.	..	1,200

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government	Place of Residence.	Salary.
AFRICAN.			£
Nyassaland Protectorate	George Smith, Esq., C.M.G.	Zomba	2,000
St. Helena	Major H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G.	Plantation House	775
Sierra Leone	Sir Edward Marsh Merewether K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Free Town	2,500
Gambia	Ed. John Cameron, Esq., C.M.G.	Bathurst	2,500
Gold Coast	Sir Hugh Chas. Clifford, K.C.M.G.	Accra	3,000
Northern Nigeria	Col. Sir F. J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Zungeru Lagos	3,900 3,500
Southern Nigeria		Calabar	
East African Protectorate	Sir H. C. Bellfield, K.C.M.G.	Mombasa	3,000
Uganda	Sir F. J. Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Entebbe	2,000
Somaliland	H. A. Byatt, Esq., C.M.G.	Berbera	1,000
MEDITERRANEAN.			
Gibraltar	Lieut.-Genl. Sir Herbert S. G. Miles, G.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.	In Fortress	4,500
Malta	Genl. Sir H. M. L. Rundle, R.A., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Valetta	3,500
Cyprus	Sir H. J. Gould Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	Nicosia	3,000
EASTERN.			
Ceylon	Sir Robt. Chalmers, K.C.B.	Colombo	7,000
Hong Kong	Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.	Victoria	6,000
Borneo	Francis Robert Ellis, C.M.G.		
Sarawak	H. H. Brooke, G.C.M.G.	Rajah	
Mauritius	Sir J. R. Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Port Louis	5,000
Seyschelles	Lieut.-Col. C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G.	Port Victoria	rs. 18,000
Straits Settlements	Sir Arthur H. Young, K.C.M.G.	Singapore	£6,000
Weihaiwei	Sir J. H. S. Lockhart, K.C.M.G.		1,500
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Falkland Islands	W. L. Allardyce, Esq., C.M.G.	Stanley	1,200

BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Bertie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Paris	Rt. Hon. Sir C. A. Spring Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.	Washington
Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. de Bunsen, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.	Vienna	Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Madrid
Rt. Hon. Sir L. du Pau Mallet, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Constantinople	Charles Murray Marling, C.M.G.	Mexico
Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O.	Rome	Ernest Amelius Rennie, M.V.O.	Lima
Rt. Hon. Sir W. E. Go- schen, G.C.M.G.	Berlin	P. C. H. Wyndham (<i>Min.</i>) Stephen Leech (<i>Con. Gen.</i>)	Bogota Port-au-Prince
Rt. Hon. Sir George Bu- chanan, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Petrograd	Sir C. C. Malet, K.C.M.G. do. do. A. C. Young, M.V.O. (<i>Minister</i>)	Panama Costa Rica Nicaragua

FOREIGN CONSULS, JAMAICA.

CONSULS.

Country represented.	Name.	Residence.
Austria-Hungary	Vacant	Kingston
Belgium	L. M. Pietersz, (actg.)	do.
Chile	C. E. Burton	do.
Colombia, c.g.	F. L. Pomareda	do.
Cuba	M. Harrington y Salcedo	do.
Denmark	Arthur George	do.
Dominican Republic	Vacant	do.
do.	F. L. Pomareda	do.
German Empire	Vacant	do.
Greece	Arthur George	do.
Guatemala	P. R. Machado	do.
Haiti	A. Bonnefil	do.
Honduras	M. DeCordova	do.
Italy	F. C. Henriques	do.
Mexico	Vacant	do.
Nicaragua, c.g.	M. DeCordova	do.
Norway	R. S. Gamble	do.
Panama	J. Ardilla, c.g.	do.
Peru	C. D. Rowe, (actg.)	do.
San Salvador	M. DeCordova	do.
Sweden	H. M. Orrett, (actg.)	do.
The Netherlands	H. M. Orrett, (actg.)	do.
U.S. America	Arthur J. Clare	Port Antonio
do.	J. C. Monaghan	Kingston
Venezuela	C. D. Rowe, (actg.)	do.

VICE-CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.

V.C. = *Vice Consul*; *C.A.* = *Consular Agent*; *D.C.* = *Deputy Consul*.

Argentine Republic	L. P. Fernandez	Kingston
Colombia	S. L. Schloss, v.c.	Kingston
do	D. A. Corinaldi	Montego Bay
France	I. Gadpaille, c.a.	Kingston
Honduras	E. Parsons, c.a.	Grand Cayman
Norway	D. S. Gideon, v.c.	Port Antonio
do.	C. G. Farquharson, v.c.	Sav.-la-Mar
do.	S. Hart, v.c.	Montego Bay
do	W. M. Cochrane	Grand Cayman
Panama	A. Miller, v.c.	Kingston
do.	Hon. G. L. Sanftleben, c.a.	Lucea
Sweden	E. Parsons, c.a.	Grand Cayman
U.S. America	Arthur J. Bundy, v. & D.C.	Kingston
do.	A. Savariau, c.a.	Port Maria
do.	H. M. Doubleday, c.a.	Montego Bay
do.	D. H. Jackson, v. & D.C.	Port Antonio
do.	C. E. H. Beard, c.a.	Port Morant
do.	A. B. D. Rerrie, c.a.	St. Ann's Bay
do.	C. C. Langlois, c.a.	Port Morant

PART III.

DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA, POPULATION. &c.

(Description originally written by the late Thomas Harrison, Surveyor General.)

THE island of Jamaica is situated between 17° 43' and 18° 32' N. lat., and 76° 11' and 78° 20' 50" W. long.; about 5,000 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of St. Domingo and 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthage and 540 miles from Colon.

Jamaica is bounded on the north and east by that part of the Caribbean sea which separates the islands of Cuba and St. Domingo from Jamaica and which at its north-eastern part is called the Windward Passage, the waters of which mingle with those of the Atlantic Ocean. On the south and west Jamaica is washed by the Caribbean sea.

The islands of Grand and Little Cayman, with Cayman Brac, are situated the former about 156 miles and the two latter about 110 miles north-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 36 miles from Morant Point in a south-easterly direction. These several islands and cays, together with the Turks and Caicos islands, are all dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Gracias a Dios, in the Mosquito Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west-end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, and the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, Jamaica furnishes special advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points. When the ship canal uniting the Atlantic and Pacific is completed Jamaica will undoubtedly be of great strategic importance upon the new trade route.

The aboriginal Arawak name of Jamaica, *Xaymaca*, which it has retained till to-day, is supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers.

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) 21½ miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston ..	7½	St. Catherine ..	470	St. Elizabeth ..	462
St. Andrew ..	166	St. Mary ..	249	Trelawny ..	333
St. Thomas ..	274	Clarendon ..	474	St. James ..	234
Portland ..	285	St. Ann ..	476	Hanover ..	167
		Manchester ..	302	Westmoreland ..	308
Total	732½	Total	1,971	Total	1,504

giving a total of 4,207½ square miles, equal to 2,692,587 acres, of which only about 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlaying which are several distinct formations.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow limestone: the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappean series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of this county is very mountainous; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valleys of the Morant and Plantain Garden rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper, lead, manganese and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lowlayton and Retreat estates in the parish of Portland, a mile from the sea; there is, however, no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidence remaining.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow limestone, carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic, granite and conglomerate rocks, with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white limestone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston harbour to the boundary of Clarendon; the rest of the parish is of white limestone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappean and conglomerate series prevail; the central districts are of white limestone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 132 square miles, which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of upper Clarendon are considerable, and, it is believed, offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white limestone.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Lacovia that the north and south limestones nearly meet; much of this flat is covered by swamp.

In the north-east of the parish there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau valley. The rest of the parish is white limestone with some patches of yellow limestone.

The parish of Westmoreland also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappean rocks with yellow and cretaceous limestone. The eastern part is chiefly white limestone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called "The Black Grounds" consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white limestone with some alluvial valleys; that called "The Queen of Spain's Valley," on the borders of and extending into the parish of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and great fertility.

The interior of St. James presents a trappean formation, with some overlaying yellow and cretaceous limestones. The rest is of white limestone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.

The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white limestone, and the western part black shale, with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow limestone *

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the eastern part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains.

The following table will give a general idea of the area in square miles embraced in the different zones of elevation, above sea level, in the several parishes:—

PARISHES.	Area below 1000 feet.	1000 feet to 2000 feet.	2000 feet to 3000 feet.	3000 feet to 4000 feet.	4000 feet to 5,000 feet.	5000 feet and upwards.	Total areas in Square Miles.
Kingston ..	6½	3½	..	..	..	..	7½
St. Andrew ..	59	54	27	17½	8	½	166
St. Thomas ..	135	59	35	20	14	11	274
Portland ..	94	89	40	32½	17	12½	285
St. Mary ..	110	116	19	4	..	..	249
St. Ann ..	85	337	54	..	..	..	476
Trelawny ..	166	135	32	..	..	..	333
St. James ..	139	90	5	..	..	..	234
Hanover ..	161	6	..	..	..	..	167
Westmoreland ..	235	73	..	..	..	..	308
St. Elizabeth ..	335	120	7	..	..	..	462
Manchester ..	42	134	126	..	..	..	302
Clarendon ..	314	115	45	..	..	..	474
St. Catherine ..	336	124	10	..	..	..	470
Totals ..	2,217½	1,452½	400	74	39	24	4,207½

* For a more complete account of the geology of the island, see Sawkins's "Geology of Jamaica" and Hill's "Geology and Physical Geography of Jamaica."

From the above table it will be observed that a great diversity of climate is obtainable. From a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the tops of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitution.

The midland parts of the island are the highest. Through the county of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,360 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the northside of the island, and southerly to the southside; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method; and they again throw off other ridges, until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges, with intervening gullies.

Many of the subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation; such, for instance, as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak, above Newcastle, and passing through the parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue, and expending itself at Albion in the parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensberry Ridge, starting from the Blue Mountain Peak, passing by Arntully, Belle Clair and Windsor Castle, where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall, to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallahs Hill, 2,348 feet high. On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned, one extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the parish of Portland dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from those of the Swift River, and expending itself at St. Margaret's and Hope Bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-easterly, culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Haycock Hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The John Crow Mountains, which run in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, divide the Rio Grande valley from the eastern coast of the island. They form a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation rather than a mountain range. In their higher parts they are a barren, waterless tract of limestone formation; much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. These mountains may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Cuna Cuna Pass, north of the town of Bath, turns suddenly north and forms itself into this plateau.

The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill, in the parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north side crosses it at an elevation of 1,360 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges; one of limestone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Mammee Hill, reaches a conspicuous elevation known as Lunan Mountain, at Highgate, in St. Catherine, and expends itself at Bog Walk; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granite formation and extends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south-side; continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turns suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Decoy, and it then joins the limestone formation at Guy's Hill and Middlesex township, continuing as a well-defined range to Mount Diablo, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Lluidas Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their limestone character, and with this formation they extend through the parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called "The Black Grounds," from the rich black soil in contra-distinction to the red soil, of Manchester, in the parish of Trelawny. To the south of this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester, the trapeean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line, almost parallel with the last range of mountains described, is another limestone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the Rio Minho or Dry River above lime Savanna, and, forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains, it includes the Whitney valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north-westerly it

passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink; thence it continues on to Accompong and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Land. In this quarter, and extending for a considerable distance into the parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit land bids defiance to the traveler.

This formation is of white limestone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth, and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides but preserving the circular formation throughout and terminating in most instances with a sink hole in the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters, from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridges or edges where these cones unite are, of course, very irregular and sharp, presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be almost inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's Mountains pass through the parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vere at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one off-shoot forming the Nassau mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz mountains in the parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called The Lover's Leap, 1,660 feet high, and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage of the Black River produces a break in the hills. These mountains, as well as those of Manchester, are considered generally very salubrious.

Another range of mountains, a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz Mountains, commences above Lacovia, to the north, and extends to Mulgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called Middle Quarters and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalva, near the boundary of the parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called Dolphin Head, with an elevation of 1,816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west end of the island. There is also a coast line in Westmoreland called the Bluefields or Surinam Range commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-la-Mar,

ELEVATIONS.

The following are a few of the elevations, above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes through them commencing from the eastern end of the island; most of the figures are taken from Sawkins's "Geology of Jamaica":—

Names.	Elevation in Feet.	Names.	Elevation in Feet.
John Crow Mountains average	2,100	Silver Hill Gap	3,513
Cuna Cuna Pass ..	2,698	Catherine's Peak ..	5,036
Blue Mountain Western Peak ..	7,388	Cold Spring Gap ..	4,523
Portland Gap ..	5,549	Hardware Gap ..	4,079
Sir John's Peak (highest point of Cinchona Plantation) }	6,100	Fox's Gap ..	3,967
House, Cinchona Plantation ..	5,017	Stony Hill (where main road crosses it) }	1,360
Arntully Gap ..	2,754	Guy's Hill ..	2,100
Hagley Gap ..	1,959	Mount Diablo, highest point	2,300
Morce's Gap ..	4,945	" " where road crosses	1,800
Content Gap ..	3,251	Bull Head ..	2,885
Newcastle Hospital ..	3,800	Mandeville ..	2,131
Flamstead ..	3,663	Accompong ..	1,409
Belle Vue ..	3,784	Dolphin Head ..	1,816

RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and springs which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or back-bone of the island, runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally have a north and south direction; that is, those streams rising on the northern side of the great ridge flow northerly to the northside, while those which emanate from the southern slopes run southerly to the southside. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plantain Garden River in the parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuna Cuna Mountains, runs southerly in its upper course, but suddenly meeting the coast range of hills turns easterly, and flowing through the fertile district to which it gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego river, which, although it flows northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally northerly and southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams, meeting the rivers on their eastern and western banks.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow they are very rapid in their descent, and, in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller. It may, however, be mentioned that many of these rivers now have substantial bridges erected across them.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden River already mentioned, and the Morant and Yallahs in the parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony Rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the loftiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the wildest and most romantic scenery in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River, that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1739.

All the upper part of the parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time, in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions, and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cacao and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of the St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains where the best coffee is produced, but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out. The West India Improvement Company in accordance with their contract with the Government for building railroads, selected the greater portion of this land.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay, all possessing the same character as the Rio-Grande.

In St. Andrew we have the Wag Water (corruption of Agua Alta) river, which, rising in the mountains back of Stony Hill, runs through the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope River rises in the hills around Newcastle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the city of Kingston and district of Liguanea receive part of their water supply. From the Above Rocks district of St. Andrew flow the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio-Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the parish of St. Catherine. The gorge known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio-Cobre flows, is remarkable for its picturesque scenery. This river is utilised for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and for the motive power for the Kingston electric tramways.

The rivers of St. Mary, besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotto, the Port Maria, Oracabessa, Rio Nueva and the White River, which latter forms the boundary between the parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White River is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the fall at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The parish of St. Ann, being chiefly of limestone formation, furnishes no rivers of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring river and the Llandovery river possess large volumes of water.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of the Roaring River where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at Rio Hoe, where it forms the Moneague Lake; the waters of which disappear in sink holes at Walton.

The Cave and Hector's rivers near the junction of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite directions form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes, respectively.

The Cave river, with its affluent the Yankee river, flows easterly, sinking at Greenock estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more and, rising near Dornock pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

Hector's river runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles terminates in several sinks in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford, in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One Eve river, and, again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island estates, from which points to the sea it is called the Black river. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black-river bay near the town of that name. This river is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black river receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y. S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna rivers.

The Rio Minho, or Dry river, rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Seven Plantations estate to a little above the Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, except a considerable spring at Parnassus estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above the Alley flows to the sea. In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly, when "down," as the expression is, all communication along the south side of the island was cut off until an iron bridge was erected across the river at May Pen.

The Cock Pit and Salt rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk river, a very fine river, navigable for some miles, supplies a system of canals for the irrigation of Vere. A considerable quantity of logwood and fruit is shipped from it.

Along the foot of the Manchester mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut rivers.

Trelawny furnishes only one river of importance; this is the Martha Bræ river. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth rivers, as well as many other small streams which are interior rivers that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Bræ is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego river rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle river. It sinks and re-appears, and after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea south of the town of Montego Bay. The Great River is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river, but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint, Maggoty, Lucea (east and west), Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island Rivers; none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and, with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's rivers, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet river, from which the town of Savanna-la-Mar is supplied with water, New Savanna and Negril rivers.

CAVERNS.

The limestone formation, prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur, the chief of which is the beautiful cave at the place

called Cave Hall pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favorite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile until the "floodgate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

The cave at Mexico, in St. Elizabeth, is probably the longest in the island; it is nearly a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black river passes through this cave.

It has been explored for some distance in, but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the cave on the Rio Cobre. A thorough exploration of this cave would be most interesting.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful, and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth river flows in the black grounds of the parish of Trelawny. There is also a remarkable cave near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland, in Vere, is very fine and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There is also a remarkable cave and subterranean river at Epping Forest in the parish of Manchester.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated, are also very numerous. The Light Hole at Tingley's in St. Ann is a sink hole on a large scale. This is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River; one at Swansea on Lluidas Vale, &c.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are many mineral springs in Jamaica, most of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

Two of these are particularly famed, namely, the hot sulphurous spring at Bath and the warm salt spring at Milk River.

There are public institutions maintained at both these springs for the benefit of those unfortunately requiring relief. The spring at Bath in the parish of St. Thomas has a temperature at the fountain head 126° to 128° F., but the water loses about 9 degrees of heat in its transit to the bath. These waters are sulphuric and contain a large proportion of hydro-sulphate of lime; they are not purgative and are beneficial in gout, rheumatism, gravelly complaints, cutaneous affections and fevers. It is remarkable that a cold spring flows from the same hill-side, near the hot spring, so that cold and hot water are delivered alongside of each other at the bath. (See "*Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle*.")

The bath at Milk River in the district of Vere is one of the most remarkable in the world. It is a warm, saline, purgative bath; the temperature is 92° F. It is particularly efficacious in the cure of gout, rheumatism, paralysis and neuralgia; also in cases of disordered liver and spleen. Some wonderful results are on record, and it is believed that if the beneficial effects of these waters were more generally known in Europe and America a large number of sufferers would be attracted to them. The buildings are extensive; and comfortable accommodation at a moderate charge can be obtained by visitors. (See "*Bath, Milk River*.")

The Spa Spring, or Jamaica Spa, as it is called, at Silver Hill in St. Andrew, was formerly maintained as a government institution and extensive buildings once existed there, but they have long since gone to decay, and the spring is neglected. These waters are chalybeate, aerated, cold, tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, dropsy and stomach complaints.

Another similar spring, but not so strong a chalybeate, exists at St. Faith in the district of St. John

There is also a remarkable spring at Moffat, on the White river, a tributary of the Negro river in the Blue Mountain valley. These waters are sulphuric, cold and purgative, useful in itch and all cutaneous diseases. A similar spring exists near the source of the Cabaritta river in Hanover.

The spring at Windsor, near St. Ann's Bay, was once brought into considerable prominence in consequence of some remarkable cures effected by its use. People from all parts of the island visited it and the water was carried away to great distances. It is still a favourite among the peasantry, and it is said to possess wonderful powers in healing ulcers, &c.

There are warm springs at Garbrand Hall on the east branch of the Morant river, and on the Adam's river, near the Blue Mountain Ridge in the parish of St. Thomas, and on the Guava river in Portland.

The well known spring at New Brighton, in St. Catherine, is the favourite bath of the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

A mineral spring also occurs on the sea edge at Manatee Bay, also in St. Catherine, and one at Rock Fort in the parish of Kingston.

Another possessing some qualities of importance is to be found at Golden Vale in Portland; and there are salt springs near the Ferry on the Kingston and Spanish Town road, and at Salt River in Vere; and in many other localities salt-water springs are found and some impregnated with soda or other alkalies.*

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

It may be interesting to notice the gradual increase in the population of Jamaica since the earliest period when there was any authentic record. The first regular census was taken in the year 1844; although there had previously been approximate calculations as to the inhabitants of the island. It was estimated that there were in 1655 prior to the English occupation about 1,500 Spaniards and 1,500 slaves. Long tells us that "in 1658 there were about four thousand five hundred whites and one thousand four hundred negroes." An attempt at numbering the people was made in 1660, when "the reliquets of the Army" were put down at about 2,200, and the planters, merchants and others, as probably as many more.

On the 23rd of September, 1670, Sir Thomas Modyford sent to Lord Arlington a "Survey of the Island," by Thomas Tothill, Receiver General.† The estimated population of the whole of the parishes was as follows:—

St. Thomas Parish	..	..	..	590
St. Davids Parish	..	..	..	960
St. Andrew's Parish	..	..	..	1,552
St. Catherines Parish				
[Without St. Jago]	..	..	..	2,370
St. Johns Parish	..	..	..	996
Clarendon Parish	..	..	..	1,430
Privateers, Hunters, Sloop and Boatmen			..	2,500
Northside (St. Georges, St. Mary, St. Ann's and St. James)				
and St. Elizabeth	..	..	..	1,500
Towns of Port Royal and St. Jago		..	..	3,300
				<hr/> 15,198

In 1673, the inhabitants were thus classified:—

Whites—					
Men	..	..	..	..	4,050
Women	..	..	..	..	2,006
Children	..	..	..	..	1,712
Negroes	..	..	..	..	9,504
					<hr/> 17,272 a

* For further information on this subject see Philippo's "Mineral Springs of Jamaica."

† "Sketch Pedigrees of some of the Early Settlers in Jamaica, &c." By Noel B. Livingston, (Kingston, 1909).

In 1696 they were given as—

Whites—Men	..	..	..	2,465
Women and Children	..	..	..	4,900
Negroes (about)	..	..	..	40,000

47,365

In 1703 Haadasvd gave it :—

White men (soldiers and sailors excepted)	..	..	3,500
Negroes and mulatta slaves	..	..	45,000

48,500

In 1720 it was estimated by the Assembly that there were—

Negroes	70,000
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In 1734 the population stood thus—

Whites	7,644
Slaves	86,546

94,190 *b*

In 1764 the population was 166,454 (146,454 slaves).

In 1775 the free coloured people were for the first time accounted for. The population was—

Whites	..	..	..	12,737
Free Coloured	..	..	..	4,093
Slaves	..	..	..	192,787

209,617 *c*.

In 1791 (sixteen years after the last date) the population was estimated at—

Whites	..	..	..	30,000
Free Blacks and Coloured people	..	..	..	10,000
Maroons, about	..	..	..	1,400
Slaves	..	..	..	250,000

291,400 *d*.

In 1807 there were 319,351 slaves in the island.

At the Emancipation in 1834 the Slaves numbered .. 311,070 and the other portion of the population was computed at—

Free Blacks	..	..	..	5,000
Coloured	..	..	..	40,000
Whites	..	..	..	15,000

371,070

In June, 1844, the first Census was taken by legally appointed Officers, when it was found that there were in the Island:—

Males	..	181,633	White	..	15,729
Females	..	195,800	Coloured	..	68,576
			Black	..	293,128

377,433

377,433

In 1861 another Census was taken under an Act of the Legislature when the population was returned as follows:—

Males	..	213,521	White	..	13,816
Females	..	227,743	Coloured	..	81,074
			Black	..	346,374

441,264

441,264

b. Taken from Long's "History" (Vol. I p. 377) who throws doubts on its accuracy.

c. Bryan Edwards' "West Indies," Vol. I.

d. Parliamentary Returns to the House of Lords, March, 1839.

The total population by the Census of 1861 compared with that of 1844 showed an increase of 63,831 in the 17 years notwithstanding the two visitations of Cholera, one of Scarletina and one of Smallpox which occurred within that period. "These pestilences carried off between fifty and sixty thousand persons by over one hundred daily, while Cholera desolated." a.

During the ten years that followed there was no epidemic or other cause to affect the natural increase of the people and the numbers in 1871 were 64,890 in excess of those of 1861 namely:—

Males	..	246,573	White	..	13,101
Females	..	259,581	Coloured	..	100,346
			Black	..	392,707
		<u>506,154</u>			<u>506,154</u>

Compared with 1861 there was in 1871 a decrease of 715 white inhabitants, and increase of 19,281 coloured and 46,333 black inhabitants.

The population of Jamaica by the Census taken on the 4th April, 1881, was, 580,804, or 74,680 in excess of the population in 1871. The totals were—

Males	..	282,957	White	..	14,432
Females	..	297,847	Coloured	..	109,946
		<u>580,804</u>	Black	..	444,186
			Coolies	..	11,016
			Chinese	..	99
			Not stated	..	1,125
					<u>580,804</u>

The population according to the Census of 6th April, 1891, was as follows:—

Males	..	305,948	White	..	14,692
Females	..	333,543	Coloured	..	121,955
		<u>639,491</u>	Black	..	488,624
			East Indian	..	10,116
			Chinese	..	481
			Not stated	..	3,623
					<u>639,491</u>

These figures show an excess of 58,687 over the population of 1881, and of 133,337 over that of 1871.

The population according to the Census of 3rd April, 1911 was as follows:—

Males	..	397,439	White	..	15,605
Females	..	433,944	Coloured	..	163,201
		<u>831,383</u>	Black	..	630,181
			East Indian	..	17,380
			Chinese	..	2,111
			Not stated	..	2,905
					<u>831,383</u>

These figures show an increase of 191,892 over the population of 1891 and of 250,579 over that of 1881.

The births registered in the year 1913-14 numbered 30,527, giving a rate of 35.3 per 1,000 of the estimated mean population.

The following shows the annual birth-rates for 1912-13 and 1913-14:—

Year.	Annual rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.			
1912-13	38.8
1913-14	35.3

The deaths registered in the year ended 31st March, 1914, numbered 18,741, being in the proportion of 21.75 to each 1,000 of mean population

Below are shown the annual death-rates for 1912-13 and 1913-14:—

Year.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.			
1912-13 25.1
1913-14 21.7

POPULATION OF THE PARISHES.

	Census, 1911.			Census, 1891.			In. crease.
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	
Kingston	25,037	34,637	59,674	20,114	28,390	48,504	11,170
St. Andrew	24,861	27,912	52,773	18,318	19,537	37,855	14,918
St. Thomas	18,873	20,457	39,330	15,556	16,620	32,176	7,154
Portland	24,843	24,517	49,360	15,664	16,334	31,998	17,362
St. Mary	37,523	35,433	72,956	21,267	21,648	42,915	30,041
St. Ann	34,024	36,627	70,651	26,254	27,873	54,127	16,524
Trelawny	16,432	19,031	35,463	14,326	16,670	30,996	4,467
St. James	18,767	22,609	41,376	16,063	18,987	35,050	6,326
Hanover	17,615	19,817	37,432	15,402	16,686	32,088	5,344
Westmoreland	31,795	34,661	66,456	25,820	27,630	53,450	13,006
St. Elizabeth	36,967	41,733	78,700	29,915	32,341	62,256	16,444
Manchester	30,931	34,263	65,194	27,173	28,289	55,462	9,732
Clarendon	36,412	37,502	73,914	28,338	28,767	57,105	16,809
St. Catherine	43,359	44,745	88,104	31,738	33,771	65,509	22,595
	397,439	433,944	831,383	305,948	333,543	639,491	191,892

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

	Census, 1911			Census, 1891.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kingston	23,378	34,001	57,379	18,926	27,616	46,542
Morant Bay	898	1,086	1,984	261	395	656
Port Antonio	3,457	3,617	7,074	788	996	1,784
Port Maria	1,364	1,469	2,833	748	744	1,492
St. Ann's Bay	1,117	1,475	2,592	654	961	1,615
Falmouth	935	1,353	2,288	948	1,569	2,517
Montego Bay	2,620	3,996	6,616	1,884	2,919	4,803
Lucea	570	877	1,447	563	1,032	1,595
Sav.-la-Mar	1,509	1,891	3,400	1,184	1,768	2,952
Black River	536	726	1,262	527	627	1,154
Mandeville	557	641	1,198	473	698	1,171
Chapelton	284	346	636	187	282	469
Spanish Town	3,386	3,733	7,119	2,154	2,865	5,019

PART IV.—CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINES

[The events abroad have been selected for

JAMAICA.

SPANISH GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica

1492	..	..
1493	..	..
1494	..	Columbus landed in Jamaica, probably at Dry Harbour (May 4).
1497	..	..
1498	..	..
1502	..	Juan de Fergara visited Jamaica (April) from Venezuela.
1503	..	Columbus revisited Jamaica, at St. Ann's Bay (June 24). Diego Mendez went to Espanola for help.
1504	..	Mutiny of Porras and his followers (Jan. 2). Arrival in Jamaica of Diego de Escobar (March). Further rebellion of Porras (May 19). Arrival of Salcedo (June). Columbus left (June 28).
1507	..	Alonso de Ojeda and Jago do Nicuesa made viscounts of Jamaica.
1508	..	..
1509	JUAN DE ESQUIVELLO	Esquivello took possession of Jamaica for Columbus's son Diego (Nov.). Sevilla Nueva founded.
1510	..	..
1511	..	..
1512	..	..
1515	..	..
1516	..	..
1517	..	Negroes first imported from Africa into Jamaica.
1518	FRANCISCO DE GARAY	Garay sent an expedition to explore Yucatan.
1519	..	..
1520	..	St. Jago de la Vega founded by Diego Colombo. Garay sent to Spain a map embodying Pineda's discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico of 1519.
1522	..	..
1523	..	Garay went on an expedition to Panuco, but Cortez prevented him from colonizing. During his absence Diego Columbus came to Jamaica to suppress a revolt of the Indians.
1524	..	The King ordered a sum to be expended from the royal revenue on the church in Jamaica equal to what the abbot, Peter Martir, might spend on the church which he was causing to be erected in Sevilla Nueva.

OF JAMAICA HISTORY.

their special bearing on Jamaica History.—F. C.]

Events Abroad.	Rulers.	
Columbus discovered America, first landfall probably Watling Island (Sep. 12)	FERDINAND & ISABELLA of Spain	1492
Columbus discovered Espanola (Haiti) (Nov. 23)		
Papal Bull of Demarcation (May 3)		1493
Treaty of Tordesillas (June 7): removal of Line of Demarcation to 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands	..	1494
Columbus discovered Dominica and Guadeloupe (Nov. 3), Montserrat and Antigua, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico		
Cabot discovered eastern coast of North America (June 24).	HENRY VII of England	1497
Columbus discovered Trinidad (July 31); Grenada (Aug. 15) and Tobago	..	1498
Columbus discovered St. Lucia (June 15) and British Honduras (July 14)	..	1502
Columbus discovered Cayman Islands (May 10)	..	1503
Earliest mention of negroes in the West Indies, in Espanola		
..	JUANA of Spain (Nov.26)	1504
..		
..	..	1507
Ocampo circumnavigated Cuba	..	1508
Central America divided between Nicuesa and Ojeda	..	1509
..	..	1510
Spaniards settled in Cuba	..	1511
Turks and Caicos Islands discovered by Juan Ponce deLeon	..	1512
Foundation of Santiago de Cuba	..	1515
..	CHARLES I of Spain	1516
Emperor granted patent to Genoese merchants for an annual supply of 4,000 negroes to Greater Antilles	..	1517
..	..	1518
Foundation of Havanna. Conquest of Mexico by Cortes. Charles elected Emperor of Spain	..	1519
First sugar plantation established in San Domingo	..	1520
First recorded revolt of Slaves—on Diego Columbus's estate in Espanola (Dec. 27)	..	1522
..	..	1523
..	..	1524

JAMAICA.

SPANISH GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1526	..	The King gave 100,000 maravedis to a hospital at St. Jago, but as there were no sick it was used to build a church
1527	..	..
1530	..	..
1531	..	..
1532	..	..
1541	..	..
1554	..	Sevilla Nueva destroyed by French pirates.
1556	..	..
1558	..	..
1564	..	De Orange captured the Governor of Jamaica
1568	..	Sir John Hawkins skirted the south coast of Jamaica (June 4-7).
1580	..	..
1585-6	..	..
1588	..	..
1592	..	William King, in the <i>Solomon</i> , watered at Cayman Islands
1595	..	Sir Amyas Preston and Captain George Sommers landed in Jamaica (July).
1596-7	..	Sir Anthony Shirley landed at Jamaica (Jan. 29)
1598	..	..
1600	..	..
1605	..	..
1606	..	..
1609	..	..
1615	..	..
1616	..	..
1617	..	..
1618	..	..
1619	..	..
1621	..	..
1622	..	..
1623	..	..
1624	..	Bishopric of Jamaica annexed to Archbishopric of San Domingo (Feb. 15)
1625	..	..

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.	
..	..		1526
First settlement of Venezuela	..		1527
Governor of Quito sent an expedition to explore Guiana	..		1530
First attempted settlement by Spaniards in Essequibo (Barima)			
Order issued from Spain to desist from making the native West Indian slaves	..		1531
First Spanish Governor appointed to Trinidad. Carthagena founded	..		1532
Publication of the Laws of the Indies by Charles V. of Spain	..		1541
..			1554
..	PHILIP II of Spain (March 28)		1556
	ELIZABETH of England (Nov. 17)		1558
Hawkins used one of the Queen's ships, <i>Jesus</i> , as a slaver	..		1564
First settlement at Cayenne	..		1568
British flag said to have been hoisted in Tobago.	..		1580
Union of Portugal with Spain. Dutch settled in Guiana. United provinces of Holland threw off allegiance to Spanish Crown			
Drake sacked San Domingo city (Jan 1)	..		1585-6
Defeat of Spanish Armada	..		1588
..	..		1592
Raleigh burnt St. Joseph in Trinidad, Assiento de Negros granted to a Fleming	..		1595
..	..		1596-7
Earl of Cumberland took San Juan, Puerto Rico (June 6)	PHILIP III of Spain (Sep. 13)		1598
Portuguese Governor of Angola undertook Assiento	..		1600
Port Royal, Acadie, founded	JAMES I of England		1605
Olive touched at Barbados and St. Lucia			
Sailing of <i>Sara</i> , <i>Constant</i> , <i>Godspeed</i> and <i>Discovery</i> from Blackwell, England, for Virginia (Dec. 19)	..		1606
Robert Harcourt started a colony in Guiana	..		1609
Summer Islands Company formed	..		1615
Essequibo settled by Dutch	..		1616
Company of the Isles of America formed in France	..		1617
First African Company chartered by James I.	..		1618
First laws passed in British America (in Virginia)	..		1619
Dutch West India Company incorporated.	PHILIP IV of Spain (Mar. 31)		1621
First projected in 1907)			
Publication of <i>Code Noir</i> by Louis XIV	..		1622
St. Kitts (oldest British West Indian Colony) settled by British	..		1623
Berbice first settled by Dutch	..		1624
Tobago first settled by English; Cayenne by French	..		1625

JAMAICA.

	SPANISH GOVERNORS.	Events in Jamaica
1626
1628
1629
1630
1631
1632
1634
1635
1636		.
1638
1640
1641
1643	..	Jackson raided Jamaica (25th March)
1644	..	Jackson cut timber at Neg-il, 8th to 26th Jan.
1648-9
1648
1649
1650
1651
1651-2
1652
1653

Events abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.
St. Croix settled by Dutch		
St. Kitts divided between French and English (May). French <i>Campagne des Isles de l'Amerique</i> formed	..	1626
Patent to James Earl of Carlisle as proprietor of the Caribbee Islands (July 2)		
Barbados settled by English (Feb. 26-27)		
Wolferstone landed (July 25) first Governor of Barbados	..	1628
Nevis settled by British		
Grant of land in West Indies to Sir Robert Heath Attorney-General (Oct. 30)	..	1629
Providence (off Mosquito Coast) settled by British; French Buccaneers settled at Tortola	..	1630
First settlement in Surinam		
Second African Company formed	..	1631
Antigua and Montserrat settled by British from St. Kitts. Dutch took Tobago	..	1632
Dutch took Curacao. Lords Commissioners for the Plantations appointed (April 28). Governor-General of French West Indies removed his seat of Government from St. Kitts to Tortuga	..	1634
Guadeloupe Martinique and St. Lucia settled by French	..	1635
Slave Trade legalized in Barbados	..	1636
British Honduras settled from Jamaica. First printing press in English colonies in Massachusetts	CHARLES I of England	1638
Dutch raided Trinidad. Portugal separated from Spain. French took Surinam. Saba occupied by Dutch. Sugar introduced into Barbados from Brazil	..	1640
English turned out of New Providence by Spaniards	..	1641
Formation of Board of Trade and Plantations	..	1643
Truxillo pillaged by the Dutch	..	1643
Sugar cane introduced into French West Indies from Brazil	..	1644
	COMMONWEALTH	1648-9
Treaty of Munster (between Spain and the Netherlands) (Oct. 14)	..	1648
Eleuthra (Bahamas) settled by British from Bermuda	..	1649
Charles II proclaimed King in Barbados (May 3)	..	1650
Long Parliament passed an act prohibiting trade with Bermudas, Barbados, Antigua and Virginia because they refused to recognize Commonwealth (Oct.)		
Du Parquet, governor of Martinique, purchased for £2,500 Martinique, St. Lucia and Grenada from the French <i>Campagne des Isles de l'Amerique</i> , which ceased to exist		
Colony started at Surinam from Barbados		
Navigation Act passed (Oct.)	..	1651
Knights of Malta purchased St. Kitts, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, St. Croix and Tortuga	..	
Cavaliers capitulated to Roundheads in Barbados (Jan. 17)	..	1651-2
British settled at Paramaribo	..	1652
War with Holland 1653-4	..	1653

JAMAICA.

	SPANISH GOVERNORS.	Events in Jamaica
1654	CRISTOFORO ARNALDO SABA	..
	BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.	
1655	General Robert Venables, Admiral William Penn, Captain Gregory Butler Vice-Admiral William Goodsonn, General Richard Fortescue Goodsonn, Major-General Robert Sedgwick, Fortescue Goodsonn, Sedgwick, Colonel Edward Doyley	Penn and Venables with 38 ships landed (May 10) with 8,000 troops. Spaniards capitulated (May 11). Penn left (June 25). Venables left (July 4). Sedgwick arrived (Oct. 1). Fortescue died (Oct. 21).
1656	Goodsonn, Doyley General William Brayne, Goodsonn, Doyley	Sedgwick died (May 24). Brayne arrived (Dec. 14) with 1,000 troops. Luke Stokes governor of Nevis came towards end of year and settled with 1,600 men, women, and children.
1656-7	Brayne, Doyley	Goodsonn left (Jan. 30).
1657	Doyley (with government by court martial)	Brayne died (Sep. 2). Doyley defeated at Ocho Rios, Sasi, the former Spanish governor who had descended on the island from Cuba.
1658	..	..
1660	..	Col. William Beeston arrived (April 27). News of Restoration reached Jamaica (Aug. 15).
	GOVERNORS.	
1661	Gen. EDWARD DOYLEY	Commission (dated Feb. 8) arrived (June 1) for Doyley to be governor, with the advice of an Elected Council.
1662	THOMAS LORD WINDSOR	Windsor arrived (Aug. 11) and published (14 Dec.) a proclamation from the King that all born in Jamaica of British subjects should be citizens of England Doyley left (Sep. 10). Myngs took St. Jago de Cuba (Oct. 2).
	Sir Charles Lyttelton Dep. Governor	Windsor left (Oct. 28) having disbanded army and established five regiments of militia.
1663	..	Census 4,205. Juan de Bolas appointed colonel of black regiment (Jan. 30) Lands granted to the Maroons (the African slaves left by the Spaniards).
1663-4	Sir Charles Lyttelton, Dep. Governor	Jamaica fleet sacked Campeche (Feb.). First House of Assembly met (Jan. 20) at St. Jago de la Vega, consisting of 20 members representing 13 constituencies.
1664	Col. Thomas Lynch, Pres. Col. Edward Morgan Dep. Governor	Lyttelton left (May 7). Edward Morgan arrived (May 21).

		ABROAD.	
Events Abroad.		Rulers.	
Commission signed for West India expedition (Dec. 9)		..	1654
Acadie taken by the English			
WAR with Spain. Cromwell issued (Oct. 10) proclamation encouraging immigration to Jamaica		..	1655
War declared by England against Spain		..	1656
DuParquet sold Grenada to the Comte de Cerrillac for 30,000 crowns		..	1656-7
		..	1657
Cromwell died (Sep. 23)		..	1658
French and English made treaty of peace with Caribs (March 31) whereby Caribs were to have St. Vincent and Dominica. The English colonies on the American continent contained about 77 000 white persons	RESTORATION, CHARLES II, (May 29)		1660
Charles II knighted 13 gentlemen of Barbados	..		1661
Charles II issued proclamation giving benefits of subjects of England to such as should go to Jamaica and their children	..		1662
Guiana granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II	..		1662
Third African Company incorporated (surrendered its charter in 1672)			
Proprietary government dissolved in Barbados	..		1663
Lord Willoughby founded settlement at Surinam	..		1663-4
<i>Compagnie des Indes Occidentales</i> formed by Colbert, and acquired Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Kitts, St Croix, &c.	..		1664
French took Montserrat and Turk's Island			

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

Sir THOMAS MODYFORD		Modyford (arrived June 4) from Barbados bringing 1,000 settlers with him.
Bt.		Island divided into 7 parishes.
		Modyford's "View of Jamaica" sent home.
		A number of Quakers transported to Jamaica.
1665	..	
1665	..	Royal African Company's factor first came to Jamaica (Feb. 7) to settle their negro trade.
1666	.	..
1667	.	..
1668	.	Coins of Spain made currency
1669	.	..
1670	..	Jamaica ceded to England (July 8). Hurricane (Oct. 7). Island divided into 12 parishes.
		Modyford's commission revoked (Dec.) because he sent privateers against Spanish vessels.
1670-1	..	
1671	Sir Thomas Lynch, Lieut.-Governor	Lynch arrived (June 25). Modyford sent home a prisoner (Aug. 12). George Fox visited Jamaica "travelling up and down through the island."
1672	..	First Deficiency Law (1 white man to 10 negroes).
1673	..	Census. Population 17,272. Parish of Vere formed. Invasion by Dutch and Spanish feared.
1673-4	Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut.-Governor	Lynch demitted government to Morgan (March 7).
1674	..	Hurricane (Aug. 10).
1674-5	JOHN, Lord VAUGHAN	Vaughan arrived (March 13).
1675	..	Lynch left (May 24). 1,200 Surinam settlers arrived (Sep. 1) and started sugar planting in land in St. Elizabeth (now part of Westmoreland.) Proclamation issued against breaking the peace with Spain (Dec. 15). Proclamation making it necessary to keep 1 white servant for every 10 negroes. Parishes of St. Thomas-in-ye-Vale and St. Dorothy formed.

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	
	Rulers.	
..	CHARLES II of Spain, (Sep. 17)	1665
England declared war against Netherlands (Second Dutch war)	..	1665
de Ruijter repulsed at Barbados (April 30).		
French joined Dutch against English	..	1666
Bahamas (New Providence) settled by British		
Surinam taken by Dutch (March)	..	1667
TREATY of Breda (July 21): New Netherlands (New York) confirmed to England: Surinam to Holland: Antigua declared British, and St. Lucia French.		
Henry Morgan sacked Porto Bello (July)	..	1668
Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plan- tations formed		
Montserrat restored to England		
Dominica surrendered by Caribs to British	..	1669
Men from Barbados joined expedition to found South Carolina		
Division of British Windward and Leeward Islands		
Morgan burnt Panama. Treaty of Madrid (July 8): Spain recognised British conquests in West Indies	..	1670
Charles II granted to proprietors of the Carolinas charter to govern the Bahamas		
Morgan took Panama (Jan. 19)	..	1670-1
St. Thomas occupied by Danes	..	1671
Danish West India and Guinea Company formed (11 March)		
Capt. John Wentworth governor of the Bahamas		
Virgin Islands captured by British	..	1672
Arrival of Iverson, first governor of Danish West Indies		
Charter of incorporation to Royal African Com- pany (Sep. 27) (fourth of its kind)		
England and France declared war against Hol- land (March) (Third Dutch war).	..	1672-3
..	..	1673-4
PEACE (Westminster) concluded between Eng- land and Holland (March 25): <i>Status quo ante bellum</i> established New Dutch West India Company formed	..	1674
Compagnie des Indes Occidentales dissolved, and, colonies placed under the French Crown (Dec.) St. Lucia was made dependent on Martinique		
Hurricane at Barbados (Aug. 1)	..	1674-5
	..	1675

JAMAICA.		Events in Jamaica.
GOVERNORS.		
1676	..	
1677-8	Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut.-Governor	Vaughan left (March 14).
1678	CHARLES, Earl of CARLISLE	Carlisle arrived (July 19). Chaplain to House of Assembly apptd. (Sept. 3.)
1680	Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut.-Governor	Carlisle left (May 27); having failed in his attempt to force upon Jamaica the form of legislature prescribed for Ireland by Poyning's law. English Troops disbanded.
1681	..	..
1682	Sir THOMAS LYNCH	Lynch arrived (June 14).
1683	..	Sir Henry Morgan and Col. Byndloss suspended from Council and all commands (Oct. 12). A post-office for foreign letters and also an inland post founded (Oct. 18).
1684	Col. Hender Molesworth, Lieut.-Governor	Lynch died (Aug. 24)
1684-5	..	..
1685	..	News arrived (April 13) of death of Charles II. Commission signed for Sir Phillip Howard to be Governor of Jamaica (Oct. 28) but he never came
		Convicts of Monmouth's and Argyle's rebellion sent to Jamaica to serve for 10 years.
		Mosquito Indians came under suzerainty of Jamaica.
1687	CHRISTOPHER, Duke of ALBERMARLE	Albermarle arrived (Dec. 20); with Sir Hans Sloane, as his private physician, who collected, in 15 months, 800 plants, mostly new species.
1688	..	Hurricane east end of island (Mar. 1).
	Sir Francis Watson, Pres.	Albermarle died (Oct. 6); his body being sent home for interment.
1689	..	First Assiento Company established for supplying Spanish West Indies with negroes from Jamaica
1690	WILLIAM, Earle of INCHINQUIN	Inchiquin arrived (May 31).
1691	..	..
1691-2	John White, Pres.	Inchiquin died (Jan. 16).
1692	..	Earthquake destroyed Port Royal (June 7) when about 2,800 houses were thrown down. This led to the settlement of Kingston.
	John Bourden, Pres.	White died (Aug. 21.)
1692-3	Sir William Beeston, Lieut.-Governor	Beeston landed and sworn in (Mar. 9). Col. Peter Beckford appointed agent to solicit Jamaica affairs in England.
1693	..	Parish of Kingston formed
1694	..	About 1,500 French troops under Ducasse who came with 3 men of war and 23 transports, defeated at Carlisle Bay (July 23) by Jamaica Militia.
1695	..	Wilmot and Lillingston attacked St. Domingo from Jamaica.
1696	..	dePointis, with French squadron, threatened to attack Jamaica.

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
<i>Consulado</i> of Seville undertook Assiento WAR with France. French raided Trinidad	1676 1677
Turks Islands settled by British; Bermudians erected salt works. Peace of Nimeguen Spaniards laid waste British settlement in the Bahamas	1678 1680
Hurricanes at Antigua and St. Kitts (Aug. 27) Elector of Brandenburg formed company to trade in slaves	1681 1682 1683
Colonisation of St. John by Danes	..	1684
Brandenburg Company formed to trade with Danish Colonies (Nov. 24)	JAMES II, (Feb. 6) ..	1684-5 1685
Proclamation by James II offering pardon to buccaneers who would give up their calling	..	1687
Proclamation by French Government offering pardon to buccaneers	..	1688
WAR declared by England against France Royal African Company abolished Trinidad raided by French First paper currency in British Empire (in Massachusetts) Barbados appointed agents in England	WILLIAM and MARY, (Feb. 13) WILLIAM III, (Dec. 28)	1689 1690 1691 1691-2 1692 1692-3 1693 1694
Darien Company formed (June 26)	..	1695
Board of Trade and Plantations (May 15) re- placed Committee of Privy Council	..	1696

JAMAICA. GOVERNORS		Events in Jamaica.
1697	..	..
1698	..	Population 47,365 (negroes about 40,000).
1699	..	Proclamation forbidding Jamaica to trade with Scots at Darien (April 9).
1700	Sir WILLIAM BEESTON, Governor.	Commission as Governor received (April.)
1701	..	..
1701-2	Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM SEL- WYN	Selwyn arrived (Jan.) Beeston superseded in government (Jan. 21).
1702	Peter Beckford, Lieut.-Gov.	Selwyn died (April 5). Beeston left (April 25). Fight between DuCasse and Benbow (Aug. 19-24) off Santa Martha. Benbow, who died of his wounds, is buried in Kingston parish church. Earl of Peterborough appointed Governor of Jamaica, but never came.
1702-3	Col. Thomas Handasyd, Lieut.-Governor (Jan.)	Fire destroyed Port Royal (Jan. 9). An act passed to prevent its re-settling was disallowed by the Queen
1703	..	Parish of Westmoreland formed.
1704	Sir THOMAS HANDASYD Governor	Handasyd's commission as governor published (July 29).
1710	..	..
1711	Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON	Hamilton arrived (July). Severe storm in western part: damage in Westmoreland £700,000.
1712	..	Earthquake and Hurricane (Aug. 28).
1713	..	..
1714	..	Hurricane (Aug. 29).
1716	PETER HEYWOOD	Heywood's commission published (July 25). Hamilton sent home a prisoner.
1717	..	Law passed legalizing the mutilation and dismemberment of slaves for certain offences.
1718	Sir NICHOLAS LAWES	Lawes arrived (April 26).
1720	..	Mosquito Indians imported to reduce rebellious negroes.
1721	..	Introduction of Coffee.. Printing Press first set up.

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
dePointis took and sacked Carthagena (May 3; booty amounted to £2,500,000.	..	1697
TREATY of Ryswick (Sep. 20. news of it reached Jamaica 11 Dec.): Spain ceded to France western part of San Domingo; French portion of St. Kitts given back to France	..	1698
Establishment of squadron of five ships for protection of British West Indies	..	1699
Scots settlement at Darien (Nov. 4)	..	1700
Population of Canada 13,353	..	1701
Scots abandon Darien (June 20), some coming to Jamaica	..	1701-2
Assiento granted to French Company (Aug. 27)	..	1702
Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts incorporated	..	1702-3
WAR (of the Spanish Succession) declared by England against France and Spain (May 4)	..	1703
West Indian Colonies placed under Bishop of London ecclesiastically	..	1704
Monthly official packet between England and West Indies established (Feb. 11)	..	1710
<i>Boston News Letter</i> , (April 24) first American periodical	..	1711
Royal Decree fixing uniform rate of currency in colonies: pieces of eight to equal six shillings (June 4)	..	1712
Insurrection in Antigua; Col. Parke, the Governor, murdered (Dec. 7)	..	1713
South Sea Company established	..	1714
TREATY of Utrecht (April 14): Assiento Contract transferred from France to English South Sea Company for 30 years: St. Kitts became all English: Tobago to be neutral between France and England, Hurricane at St. Thomas	..	1716
Unsuccessful attempt made to import East Indian labourers into Barbice	..	1717
Brandenburg Company ceased.	..	1718
WAR with Spain (April 26)	..	1720
Captain Woodes Rogers extirpated pirates of the Bahamas	..	1721
TREATY of Madrid	..	

JAMAICA.		Events in Jamaica
	GOVERNORS.	
1722	..	Earthquake and Hurricane (Aug. 28)
	HENRY, Duke of PORTLAND (Dec. 8)	
1723	..	30,000 acres purchased by government for new settlers in north east of island. Parishes of Portland and Hanover formed.
1724	...	
1726	John Ayscough, Pres.	Portland died (July 4). Hurricane (Oct. 22).
1727	...	
1728	Maj.-Gen. ROBERT HUNTER	Hunter arrived (Jan. 29) Full legislative power ceded to the colony.
1729	..	
1730	..	Two regiments of foot arrived from Gibraltar as protection against the Maroons
1731	..	} Constant struggle against Maroons and runaway slaves in Portland.
1732	..	
1733	...	
1734	John Ayscough, Pres.	
		Hunter died (March 31): 6 independent Companies sent from Gibraltar. Martial Law 9 months (1734-5). Nanny-Town Maroons dispersed Hurricane (Sep. 1). Ayscough died (Sep. 30).
1735	John Gregory, Pres.	15,000 acres at Manchioneal and 15,000 acres at Norman's Valley purchased by Government for new settlers.
1735-6	HENRY CUNNINGHAM	Cunningham arrived (Dec. 18, 1735) died (Feb. 12, 1735-6).
	John Gregory, Pres.	
1738	EDWARD TRELAWNY	Trelawny assumed office 29 April. Jews protested against disabilities.
1738-9	..	Treaty of Peace with Leeward Maroons (March 1): 2,500 acres were ceded to them, they agreeing, in return for freedom, to assist the Government in quelling rebellion and repelling invasion.
1739	...	Treaty of Peace with Windward Maroons (June). Guinea-grass introduced from West Africa.
1740-41	..	Vernon sailed (Feb. 25) from Port Royal for his ill-fated attempt on Carthage. Abandonment of special tax on Jews (May)
1741-2	(John Stewart Lieut - Governor)	Trelawny went on expedition against Carthage (March 9); returned (April 13).
1742	..	
1744	..	Storm and earthquake (Oct. 20): Port Royal and neighbourhood suffered: Savanna-la-Mar destroyed: Damage estimated at £500,000: 182 men drowned.
1745	..	Martial Law. Ruatan made a British Colony under Jamaica (April 13).
1746	..	Insurrection of slaves.

Events Abroad.		ABROAD.	
		Rulers.	
Grant of some of the West India Islands (including St. Vincent) to Duke of Montague		..	1722
St. Lucia declared neutral by France and England		..	1723
Coffee first cultivated in Martinique		..	1724
WAR with Spain ..		...	1726
..	} GEORGE II, (June 10)	..	1727
..		..	1728
Treaty of Seville ..		..	1729
First (Spanish) Governor of Trinidad appointed		..	1730
<i>Barbados Gazette</i> (weekly) established (May 18)		..	1731
—earliest newspaper in British West Indies		..	1732
Moravians settled in Antigua and St. Thomas (Dec. 13)		..	1733
St. Croix bought by Denmark from France for £30,750		..	1734
Second Danish West India Company incorporated		..	1735
St. Bartholomew acquired by Sweden from France		..	1735-6
Moravian Missionaries went to Surinam		..	1738
Slave outbreak in Antigua		..	1738-9
..		..	1739
WAR (of Jenkins's Ear) declared by England against Spain (Oct. 19)		..	1740-1
Mosquito territory ceded to Great Britain		..	1741-2
Vernon destroyed Porto Bello (Nov. 22)		..	1742
Jews permitted to take oath of allegiance in American plantations		..	1744
Settlers not Dutch allowed to settle in Essequibo		..	1745
Attempt on Carthagena abandoned (April 17)		..	1746
Trade between New England and Barbados (probably all West Indies) estimated at £100,000; same as between New England and mother country		..	
WAR with France		..	
France declared war (of the Austrian Succession) against Great Britain		..	
Demerara made a dependency of Essequibo		..	
Act passed preventing pressing of marines in British West Indies		..	

JAMAICA. GOVERNORS.		Events in Jamaica.
1747-48	(John Gregory, Pres.)	Trelawny sailed (Feb.) with Knowles who took Port Louis in San Domingo (Mar. 8) but failed in his attempt on St. Jago de Cuba.
1749	..	..
1750	..	..
1751	..	Hurricanes (Mar. 7, Aug. 10, Sep. 11 Oct.). First Almanac printed in Jamaica.
1752	Admiral CHARLES KNOWLES (Sep.)	Trelawny left (Nov. 24th: the Assembly adjourned in order to see him sail.)
1754	..	Moravian Mission founded (Dec. 7). Kingston temporarily capital of the island; The Assembly held four sessions there.
1755	..	..
1756	Henry Moore Lieut.- Governor.	Knowles left in June. <i>St Jago de la Vega Gazette</i> founded.
1758	..	Three counties formed for judicial purposes.
1759	Gen. GEORGE HALDANE	(Haldane arrived 17 April and died 26 July).
1760	Henry Moore, Lieut.-Gov.	Rebellion of slaves in St. Mary (under Tacky) and in Westmoreland. Stamp duties first imposed. Law against obeah first passed.
1761	..	..
1762	WM. HENRY LYTTELTON (Feb.)	Expedition against Havana. Importation from Cuba of <i>formica omnivora</i> (Raffles' Ant).
1763	..	Fort Augusta blown up by lightning.
1764	..	Population 166,454 (140,454 slaves).
1765	..	Bill read twice in Assembly limiting importation of slaves but was withdrawn on Governor saying he would not give his assent.
1766	Roger Hope Elletson, Lieut.-Governor	Hurricane west of island (Aug. 16).
1767	Sir WILLIAM TRELAWNY	Trelawny assumed Governorship (October).
1768	..	Drought lasting from Oct. 1768 to May 1770
1770	..	Parish of Trelawny formed

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
TREATY of Aix-la-Chapelle (Oct. 7): Assiento Contract abolished; agreed by France and England that Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Tobago should be neutral	..	1747-8
Captain Robert Hodgson appointed from Jamaica first Superintendent of Mosquito Shore.	..	1749
Act passed "for extending and improving the trade to Africa;" A royal printing house established in San Domingo	..	1750
		1751
<i>Alteration in Calendar</i>	..	1752
		1754
Danish Colonies taken over by Crown from the Company	..	1755
"Seven Years" WAR declared against France (May). Dominica captured by England	..	1756
		1758
Guadeloupe recaptured by England from France	..	1759
Complete conquest of Canada	..	1760
South Carolina tried to prohibit importation of slaves—disallowed in England		
Introduction of Methodism into Antigua	GEORGE III, (Oct. 25)	
Dominica acquired by British	..	1761
War declared (Jan. 18) by England against Spain for forming alliance with France: St. Vincent occupied by British: Havana captured (Aug. 13) from Spanish; Martinique and Grenada from French	..	1762
Treaty of Paris (Feb. 20): Martinique, St. Lucia and Guadeloupe given back to France; Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica and Tobago ceded to England; Mosquito Territory abandoned by British	..	1763
Slave revolt in Berbice (Feb.) (3,000 slaves 100 whites)		
		1764
Stamp Act passed (March)	..	1765
Botanic Garden established in St. Vincent		
Coffee introduced into Cuba from Martinique		
Constitution granted to British Honduras		
Vander Heuvel first Governor of Demerara		
Stamp Act repealed (Feb.). Many storms in West Indies	..	1766
Symmer appointed agent and Commander of Turks Island		
Bill passed imposing duties in British Colonies	..	1767
		1768
All duties in British Colonies, except on tea, repealed	..	1770
Port au Prince destroyed by earthquake (June 3)		

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1771	..	..
1772	Lt.-Col. John Dalling, Lieut.-Governor	Sir William Trelawny died Dec 11. Hurricane (Aug. 28).
1773	..	Botanic Gardens established. Hurricane (Oct. 2).
1774	Sir BASIL KEITH (Feb.)	Bills passed restricting slave trade disallowed by Crown.
1775	..	Population 209,617; (12 737 white: 4,093 free coloured: 192,787 slaves).
1776	..	..
1777	Col. Dalling, Lieut.-Governor	Keith died (June 15).
1778	..	Martial Law.
1779	..	Nelson governor of Fort Charles, Port Royal, (June to Aug.). Fire destroyed Savanna-la- Mar (Dec. 6 and 7). £23,750 raised by lottery for subsistence of troops. Corps of twenty slaves and volunteers of free mulattos and negroes raised.
1780	..	Expedition against Nicaragua (Jan.). Hurricane in Westmoreland (Oct. 3-12): dam- age estimated at £700,000: £40,000 relief granted by England.
1781	Maj.-Gen. Archibald Campbell, Lieut.-Governor	Dalling left (Nov. 25). Mutilation and dismembering of slaves rendered illegal. In 1780 and 1781 importation in foreign bottoms was allowed, on account of the damage done by storms. Hurricane (Aug. 1).
1782	CAMPBELL, Governor (July]	Hurricane at Kingston. British Logwood Cutters imprisoned at Honduras, liberated and settled in Jamaica.

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.	
Rodney captured all the Dutch West India Colonies. Famine in Honduras (8,000 Indians said to have died)	..	1771	
Dominica became a separate colony and appointed an agent in Great Britain			
Mansfield declared that "Slavery could not exist upon the soil of England" (June 22)	..	1772	
Tract of land granted to Caribs in St. Vincent Demerara became a (Dutch) colony apart from Essequibo	..	1773	
..	..	1774	
American WAR (Lexington April)	..	1775	
Commodore Hopkins, of American navy, captured Nassau and carried away the governor prisoner			
Formation in Paris of <i>Les Amis des Noirs</i> St. Vincent removed from Grenada and made separate government	DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE (July 4)	1776	
First motion made in House of Commons against slave trade		1777	
France made treaty of commerce and alliance with American revolutionists (Feb. 6).	..	1778	
France captured St. Vincent (June 18) Grenada (July 4) and Dominica (Sep. 7)	..	1779	
Carolina Corps (afterwards merged in 1st West India Regt.) raised			
Spain joined in war against England (June)			
Indecisive action between Rodney and De Guichen off Martinique (April 17) Great Hurricane in Windward Islands (Oct. 10 & 11)	..	1780	
WAR declared by England against Holland (Dec. 20)			
Rodney took St. Eustatius (£3,000,000 and war material) (Feb. 13)	..	1781	
Rodney took Essequibo and Demerara (Mar. 3) Berbice capitulated to British (April)			
Spaniards captured Nassau, Bahamas, but were expelled by troops from South Carolina			
French took Tobago, Turks Island, St. Kitts			
All the islands left to England in the West Indies were Jamaica, Barbados and Antigua			
Joshua Steele founded Society of Arts in Barbados			
£80,000 voted to Barbados by Great Britain (Jan. 25) and £20,000 by Dublin	..	1782	
Rodney's victory over deGrasse (April 12) off Dominica saved British West Indies			
Invitation offered by Spain for foreigners to settle in Trinidad			
France took Essequibo and Demerara			

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1783	..	Prince William Henry arrived as lieutenant in <i>Barfleur</i> (Feb. 5).
	..	George Leile, a black Baptist began to preach in Kingston.
		Nelson attempted to retake Turk's Island from the French (March 8th).
1784	Brigadier-General Alured Clarke, Lieut.-Governor (Nov. 16)	Storm (July 10 and 30). Importation in foreign bottoms allowed for four years.
1785	..	Storm (Aug. 27). Population 30,000 white; 10,000 free coloured; 250,000 slaves.
1786	..	Drought. Storm (Oct. 20): 15,000 lives lost.
1787	..	Since the end of 1780, about 15,000 slaves had died as the result of scarcity of provisions owing to storms, drought and suspension of intercourse with America.
1788	..	..
1789	..	Act passed prohibiting burials in churches. Wesleyan Mission founded (Jan. 19). Burying in Churches stopped.
1790	Thomas Earl of EFFINGHAM (Mar. 17)	Hurricane (July 31).
1791	Maj.-Gen. Adam Williamson Lieut.-Governor (Nov. 17)	..
1792	..	Formation (Jan.) of 20th (or Jamaica) Light Dragoons.
1793	..	Bligh arrived with breadfruit (Jan.) Detachment of British Troops sailed for Haiti (Sep. 9) under Whitelocke.
1794	..	Introduction of Bourbon Cane

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.	Rulers.
Loyalists of South Carolina captured Nassau from Spaniards	.. 1783
PEACE of Versailles (Sep. 3): England recovered, from France, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat, and ceded St. Lucia and Tobago; Bahamas recognized as British and purchased by government from proprietors; Florida was ceded to Spain	
Demerara and Essequibo handed back to Dutch	
British Honduras refused to receive convicts sent thither from England for sale	.. 1784
Cat Island, Bahamas, peopled by loyalists from the United States	.. 1785
Superintendent of British Honduras appointed by England	.. 1786
Louis XVI created a Colonial Assembly in Martinique Society formed in London for effecting abolition of the Slave Trade	.. 1787
Mosquito Territory handed over to Spain: Settlers from Mosquito shore sent to Andros Island (Bahamas) by Governor of Jamaica	
Belize destroyed by a hurricane (Sep. 2)	
Society formed in London for abolition of slave trade	
Pitt drew attention of House of Commons to African slave trade (May 9). <i>Les Amis des Noirs</i> formed at Paris.	.. 1788
Otaheite cane brought from Isle de France to Cayenne and Martinique	
Revolution in France	.. 1789
Value of slaves in British West India Islands estimated at £22,500,000	
Printing press established in Demerara	.. 1790
National Assembly of France gave to French coloured colonists rights of citizenship (May 15): repealed it Sep. 24.	.. 1791
Insurrection in San Domingo (Aug. 23): Port au Prince burnt (Nov.)	
Sierra Leone Company formed	
Turks Islands incorporated with the Bahamas	
Slave Trade prohibited by the King of Denmark	.. 1792
Expiration of Dutch West India Company's charter; Navigation Laws ceased to be enforced against United States	
Bligh left breadfruit at St. Vincent	.. 1793
France declared war against England, Spain and Holland (Feb. 1). Santhonax proclaimed universal freedom in Haiti (Aug. 29). Jeremie surrendered to Whitelocke (Sep. 20). Tobago captured by British (April 15)	
Decree by France of Colonial freedom in Haiti (Feb.)	.. 1794
Capture of most of the French West Indies by British	
Commercial Treaty (Jay's) between United States and England (Nov. 19)	

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1795	Alexander, Earl of Balcarres, Lieut.-Governor	Trouble with the Maroons (July). Martial Law (Aug. 2). Williamson left for Haiti (May) Hurricane (Aug. 10). Montego Bay destroyed by fire: (Damage about £300,000).
1796	..	Maroon rebellion quelled. Upwards of 500 were deported to Nova Scotia and thence to Sierra Leone.
1797	..	Consolidated [slave] Act passed (Dec.)
1798	..	Rebellion of slaves in Trelawny. Jamaica raised by public subscription about £80,000 to assist England against France A Secret Committee of Safety appointed by Assembly with reference to number of foreigners recently arrived. (Nov. 8)
1799	..	From Feb. 12 to Oct. 27 the British fleet under Sir Hyde Parker took 47 armed and 225 merchant vessels. Discovery and repression of General Roume's attempt to instigate a rebellion in Jamaica. Bourbon canes introduced. Portas, a spy from San Domingo, was hanged in Kingston (Dec. 23)
1800	..	His Majesty's Commissioners appointed to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction (April 5).
1801	Lieut.-Gen. George Nugent, Lieut.-Governor (July 29)	..
1802	..	..
1803	..	Incorporation of the town of Kingston (Jan. 12). Largest sugar crop ever sent from Jamaica.
1804	..	Hurricane (Aug. 29 and Sep. 22).

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.	Rulers.
Williamson made Governor of San Domingo (May).	.. 1795
TREATY of Basle: Spanish San Domingo ceded to France	..
WAR with Holland. 1st West India Regiment raised (April 24)	..
Society for the conversion religions instruction and education of the Negro Slaves in the British West Indies incorporated	..
Rebellion in Grenada, instigated by the French (Dec. 1794-May 1796)	..
Demerara (April 21) Essequibo and Berbice surrendered to British Forces	.. 1796
Spain declared WAR against England	.. 1797
Rebel Caribs transported from St. Vincent to Ruatan (March 11)	..
First manufacture in Prussia of sugar from beet-root	..
Trinidad given up to British (Feb. 18)	..
In Barbados Legislature voted (May 15) £20,000 towards English war fund and £13,000 subscribed by inhabitants	..
St. Domingo evacuated by British (Oct.)	.. 1798
British victory of St. George's Key British Honduras (Sep. 10).	..
Legislature of Leeward Islands passed a humane slave amelioration act.	..
West India Regiment reached full strength of 12 battns. (Nov.)	..
West India Docks, London, founded. Turks Islands incorporated with the Bahamas	.. 1799
	.. 1800
Union of Great Britain and Ireland (Jan. 1)	.. 1801
Toussaint declared independence of Haiti (July)	..
Demerara handed back to Holland (Dec. 3)	..
TREATY of Amiens (March 27): England gave up Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice to Holland; St. Lucia and Tobago to France; but retained Trinidad. French decree of Feb. 1794, annulled: Toussaint submitted in San Domingo (May 5)	.. 1802
Renewal of WAR with France	..
Denmark abolished slave trade in her colonies. St. Lucia (June 22) and Tobago (June 30) capitulated to British	.. 1803
Demerara Essequibo and Berbice retaken by British (Sep. 19)	..
France sold Louisiana to the United States for 60,000,000 francs	..
Haiti declared independence (Jan. 1): Dessalines declared Emperor (Oct. 8)	.. 1804
War delared by Spain against England (Dec. 12)	..

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1805	..	<p>Marital Law (April 1 to 19 and May 24 to June 22).</p> <p>Hurricane (July 27).</p>
1806	Sir Eyrie Coote, Lieut.-Gov.	<p>Nugent left (Feb. 20).</p>
1807	..	<p>319,351 slaves in Jamaica</p>
1808	WILLIAM, Duke of MANCHESTER (March 26)	<p>Manchester arrived Mar. 26.</p> <p>Mutiny in 2nd W. I. Regt. at Fort Augusta (May 27)</p>
1809	..	<p>Discovery of conspiracy amongst slaves to burn down Kingston (March)</p>
1810	..	
1811	(Lieut. Gen. Edward Morrison, Lieut.-Governor 26 June, 1811 to June, 1813)	<p>Manchester away from June, 1811, to June 14, 1813</p>
1812	..	<p>Hurricane (Oct. 12-14), Earthquake (Nov. 11)</p>
1813	..	<p>Spanish theatre opened in Kingston (May 24)</p> <p>Privilege Act passed.</p>
1814	..	<p>Parish of Manchester formed.</p> <p>Baptist Mission founded (Feb. 23).</p> <p>Largest coffee crop ever shipped from Jamaica (34 045,585 lbs.).</p>
1815	..	<p>Fire at Port Royal (July 13).</p> <p>Storm (July 31, Aug. 1 and Oct. 18).</p>
1816	..	<p>Law rescinded that demanded a payment of £100 of the owner for liberating a slave.</p> <p>Bolivar visited Jamaica.</p>
1817	..	..
1818	..	<p>Hurricane at Port Royal (Oct. 7).</p> <p>Hurricane (Nov. 17-20).</p>
1819	..	..
1820	..	..
1821	(Maj.-Gen. Henry Conran, Lieut.-Governor)	<p>Manchester fractured his skull by a fall from a carriage and visited England to recuperate (July 1821 to Dec. 1822)</p>

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.
La Grange invaded Dominica Trafalgar (Oct. 21) Steam engine first used on sugar estate in Demerara	..	1805
Duckworth defeated French off San Domingo (Feb. 6)	..	1806
Napoleon issued Berlin decree (Nov. 21) English took Curacao African slave trade in British Colonies abolished by Parliament (March 25)	..	1807
Foundation of African Institution (June 14) Sierra Leone taken over by British Crown from Company	..	1808
Eastern part of San Domingo regained by Spain	..	1809
Slave trade abolished in United States London Missionary Society began work in Demerara	..	1810
English took San Domingo City from French and handed it to Spain	..	1811
France owned no property in the West Indies	..	1811
Beet sugar industry started in France	..	1811
Christophe made King of Haiti (March 26)	..	1812
Venezuela declared independence (July)	..	1812
Berbice joined to Demerara (April 1)	..	1812
Volcanic eruption at St. Vincent (April 27)	..	1812
United States declared war against Great Britain (June 18)	..	1812
First Protestant Church erected in Central America (at Belize)	..	1813
Hurricane at Nassau (Aug.)	..	1813
A police force established in Antigua	..	1814
TREATY of Paris (May 30): England kept Tobago, St. Lucia, Demerara and Essequibo; Curacao restored to Dutch; Danish islands restored to Denmark in return for Heligoland	..	1814
TREATY of Ghent with United States (Dec. 24)	..	1815
Waterloo (June 18)	..	1815
Slave insurrection in Barbados	..	1816
Slave trade condemned by congress of Vienna	..	1816
Wesleyan Mission founded in Haiti	..	1816
British Honduras Free School established (Feb. 19)	..	1817
Slave rising in Barbados (April 14)	..	1817
Foundation of Liberia	..	1817
..	..	1818
First passage of the Atlantic by steam (New York to Liverpool)	..	1819
First emigrants for Liberia embarked from New York	GEORGE IV. (Jan. 29)	1820
Slave trade abolished by Spain	..	1821
African Company abolished	..	1821
Eastern part of San Domingo obtained its independence	..	1821

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1822	..	Hurricane (Mar. 11). Severe drought.
1823	..	House of Assembly refused to adopt Canning's resolutions for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves.
1824	..	Foundation of Presbyterian Church in Jamaica. See of Jamaica (Jamaica Bahamas and British Honduras) constituted. Severe drought. People of colour first permitted to give evidence on oath
1825	..	Jamaica ports made free to foreign nations.
1826	..	..
1827	Maj.-Gen. Sir John Keane, Lieut.-Governor	Manchester left (July 2), having governed for 19 years.
1828	..	..
1829	SOMERSET, Earl of BEL- MORE	Belmore arrived (Feb. 19).
1830	..	Hurricane (Aug. 7).
1831	..	Negro rebellion in St. James (Dec. 28); damage £666,977. The British Government lent the planters £200,000 for the restoration of plantations.
1832	George Cuthbert, Pres.	Martial Law Dec. 1831 to Feb. 1832 Colonial Church Union founded (Jan. 26) Belmore sailed (June 11).
1833	CONSTANTINE, Earl of MULGRAVE	Mulgrave arrived (June 26). Hurricane (Aug. 7).
1834	George Cuthbert Pres.	Establishment of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Jamaica (Oct. 28) (became defunct on disallowance in 1835 of the Act creating it.) Arrival of H. M. S. <i>Rhadamanthus</i> , the first Steamship to reach Jamaica Mulgrave sailed (March 15). Abolition of slavery and establishment of apprenticeship system: £5,853 975 paid in compensation for 255,290 slaves (Aug. 1).
1835	Maj.-Gen. Sir Amos Nor- cot, Lieut.-Governor PETER Marquis of SLIGO	Norcot arrived (March 27; sworn in 29th). Sligo arrived (April 4; sworn in 7th). Sligo visited Grand Cayman (May 2) to explain that the apprenticed slaves had been declared free, owing to non-registration.

Events Abroad.	Rulers.	ABROAD.
San Domingo became part of Haiti	..	1822
Treaty of Verona (Nov.)		
Commission of inquiry into administration of justice in the West Indian Colonies		
Martial Law in British Honduras (Dec. 19, 1822 Jan. 16)		1823
Munroe Doctrine formulated by the United States (Dec.)		
Rebellion of slaves in Demerara (Aug. 18)		
Revolt in Cuba		
Buxton moved in the House of Commons that slavery should be gradually abolished throughout the British colonies (May 15)		
Anti-Slavery Society founded		
See formed of Barbados and Leeward Islands	..	1824
Earl Bathurst sent instructions to West Indies for amelioration of slave population		
Independence of Haiti acknowledged by France (24 July)	..	1825
Primary visitation of the Bishop to Honduras (March 24)	..	1826
British Guiana joined to see of Barbados		1827
<i>Libertador</i> , first steam vessel to reach Barbados	.	
H. M. Commissioners of legal inquiry on the colony of Trinidad reported		
Fire at Georgetown, Demerara (Dec. 29)	..	1828
..	..	1829
Republic of Venezuela formed	WILLIAM IV. (June 20)	1830
Demerara and Berbice united with Essequibo as one colony of British Guiana (July 21)	..	1831
Hurricane at Barbados, St Vincent and St. Lucia (Aug. 10)		
Legislative Council of Trinidad created	..	1832
Abolition Act passed (Aug. 28)	..	1833
Amalgamation of Leeward Islands (Antigua St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, Dominica)		
Amalgamation of St. Vincent, Grenada and Tobago with Barbados as Windward Islands		
Abolition of slavery in British Dominions and complete freedom to children under six years of age (Aug. 1). Emancipation complete in Antigua	..	1834
Hurricane in Dominica (Sep. 20)		
..	..	1835

JAMAICA.

	GOVERNORS.	Events in Jamaica.
1836	Sir LIONEL SMITH	Smith arrived (Aug. 30). Sligo left (Sep. 2).
1837	..	Savings Banks first established.
1838	..	Total abolition of slavery (Aug. 1) by cessation of apprenticeship system Formation of Association of Jamaica Proprietors (May 24).
1839	Sir CHARLES METCALFE (Sep. 26).	Planters Bank formed (July 1). Smith left (Oct. 1). Metcalfe did much to reconcile differences between the Jamaica planters and the British Govern- ment. Drought—lasting till Spring of 1841
1840	..	..
1841	..	First arrival of free African immigrants (May 25). 1,417 in all. Parish of Metcalfe formed Jamaica Silk Company incorporated (July) Riot in Kingston (Dec. 27). (Metcalfe left July 2.) Maroons received all rights of British subjects.
1842	JAMES, Earl of ELGIN (July 12).	
1843	..	Fire destroyed portion of Kingston (Aug. 26). General Agricultural Society of Jamaica founded. Calabar Institution (Baptist) opened (Oct. 6).
1844	..	Census: population 377,433.
1845	..	Board of Education appointed Jamaica Railway opened (Nov. 21). Coolies from India first arrived (Feb.) Office of Island Agent abolished (Dec. 8).
1846	Maj.-Gen. Sackville Berkeley, Lieut.-Gov.	..
1847	Sir CHARLES EDWARD GREY	..
1848	..	Anticipated outbreak of negroes in western parishes was prevented. Planters Bank stopped payment (Aug.) The Governor injured by a fall from a horse (Sep. 4).

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.	Rulers.	
Schomburgk discovered <i>Victoria regia</i> lily in Ber- bice	..	1836
Colonial Bank founded (June 1)	..	
..	VICTORIA, (June 20)	1837
Commissioners report to British Government on Prisons and on Negro Education	..	1838
First immigration of coolies to British West Indies (British Guiana) (May 7)		
St. Lucia added to Windward Islands		
Lord Melbourne resigned on question of sus- pension of constitution of Jamaica (May 7)		
Total abolition of slavery in British colonies (Aug. 1)		
Export tax in Barbados abolished		
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society formed (April 17)	..	1839
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. received Charter, (Sep. 27)		
Bill to suspend constitution of Jamaica passed in the Commons		
Duty equalized in England on colonial grown coffee	..	1840
..	..	1841
At. John's, Antigua, destroyed by fire (April 2)	..	1842
Establishment of Royal Mail Company		
Select Committee of House of Commons in- quired into state of West Indies in reference to relations between employers and labourers		
Bishopric of British Guiana formed		
Baptist Mission founded in Trinidad: Earth- quake in Leeward Islands (Feb. 8)	..	1843
Earthquake in Antigua, Guadeloupe and other parts of Leeward Islands (Feb. 8); eight lives lost in Antigua, 3,000 in Guadeloupe		
Bahamas made an archdeaconate of see of Jamaica		
<i>La Guerre Negre</i> in Dominica. Santo Domingo	..	1844
Republic established (Nov. 18)		
Slave disturbances in Cuba		
Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana formed (May)		
First coolies reached Trinidad (May 30)	..	1845
Government of Dutch Guiana separated from that of Dutch West Indies		
Act passed equalizing sugar duties on British and foreign products	..	1846
Barbados (first of British Colonies) granted aid to Ireland in famine	..	1847
Liberia became a republic		
Turks Islands separated from Bahamas and made a separate colony (25 Dec.)	..	1848
Slavery abolished in French and Danish West Indies		
Public Library founded in Barbados		

JAMAICA.		Events in Jamaica
GOVERNORS.		
1849	..	..
1850	..	32,000 deaths from Asiatic cholera. *
1851	..	Pongo Mission formed ..
1852	..	..
1853	Sir HENRY BARKLY (Oct.)	Jamaica became a free Port (May 1). The Treasury became bankrupt and a political deadlock ensued. British Government granted a loan of £500,000 to pay off colony's debt.
1854	..	Slight changes in legislative bodies. Government Executive Committee formed. Jamaica granted a Civil List to the Crown of £25,000 a year.
1855	..	..
1856	Maj.-Gen. E. Wells Bell, Lieut.- Governor	..
1857	Captain CHARLES DAR- LING.	Darling appointed an Executive Committee to carry out wishes of Assembly.
1858	..	First issue of Jamaica postage stamps (May 8)
1859	Captain CHARLES DAR- LING.	Introduction of Electric Telegraph and Postage Stamps (Feb. 1). Toll-bar riots at Savanna-la-Mar (Feb. 12). Florence Hall Riot (Aug. 1). Post Office transferred from English to Colonial Government (Aug. 1).
1860	..	Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh) visited Jamaica (March 24-April 6).
1861	..	
1862	Edward John Eyre, Lieut.- Governor	Fire in Kingston (March 31). Damage £85,000.
1863	..	Toll-bars abolished (October)
1864	EDWARD JOHN EYRE, Governor	Eyre made Governor.
1865	..	Morant Bay rebellion (Oct. 11): 608 persons, including the Custos of St. Thomas were killed during the outbreak and under martial law: George William Gordon, the ringleader, was hanged. Surrender of Jamaica Constitution to Crown (Dec 21), empowering the Queen to create such a government as she might think fit.
1866	..	New Constitution (Crown Government). (June 11). The Royal Commission (Sir Henry Storks, Russell Gurney and J. B. Maule) appointed to enquire into the outbreak, reported that the disturb- ances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority, and alluded to a desire to obtain lands rent free, and a lack of confidence on the part of the labouring classes in the local tribunals.
	Sir HENRY STORKS	

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
Republic of Haiti made an empire (Aug.)	..	1849
Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (April 19)	..	1850
Public Library founded in Trinidad	..	1851
Bay Islands (Honduras) made a separate colony	..	1852
Lime-tree orchards first planted in Monserrat	..	
First Chinese immigrants into British Guiana (Jan. 12)	..	1853
Imperial Colonial Department established Abolition of protective duties on British grown sugar.	..	1854
Ostend Manifesto (United States' claim to Cuba)		
Cholera in Grenada (3,788 deaths: population 32,671)		
Bahama Government Bank failed	..	1855
Panama Railway opened		
Great Britain relinquished protectorate of Mos- quito Shore	..	1856
Rustan and other islands formed into a British colony as Bay Islands		
Angel Gabriel Riot in Demerara (Feb.)		
Empire of Haiti overturned and Republic re- established.	..	1857
Empire of Haiti overturned and Republic re- established.	..	1858
Bay Islands recognised as part of Republic of VICTORIA Honduras		1859
..	..	1860
Bishopric of the Bahamas created	..	1861
Rebellion of Southern States against the Union (April 13)		
British Honduras declared a colony under Jamaica (May 12)	..	1862
Imports of Bahamas (through blockade running)	..	1863
£5,346,112	..	1864
End of war in United States (May 26)	..	1865
..	..	
..		
..	..	1866

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

	Sir JOHN PETER GRANT	Grant brought with him (Aug. 5) the new constitution. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor, six official and three un-official members. A Privy Council was also appointed.
	Maj.-Gen. O'Connor, (Lieut.-Governor)	Twenty-two parishes were reduced to fourteen (Aug. 5). A semi-military police was organised; the judicial establishment was reconstituted.
1867	..	District Courts established.
1868	..	Coolie immigration resumed. Fruit trade with America started at Port Antonio.
1869	..	Cinchona first planted (in Blue Mountains). Telegraphic communication with Europe established.
1870	(Edward Rushworth, adm.)	Railway extension to Old Harbour (July 1). Nickel coin first used. Disestablishment of Episcopal Church. Removal of seat of government to Kingston.
1871	..	Repeal of Law of Charles II empowering governor to declare martial law. Census. Population 506,154. The Governor had to pay damages for detaining in the Imperial interests, munitions of war on <i>La Have</i> , captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and brought into Port Royal. The Legislative Council paid the money which was refunded by the British Government.
1872	(Ed. Rushworth, adm.)	First introduction of mongoose direct from India.
1873	Sir JOHN PETER GRANT	..
1874	W. A. Young, adm. Sir WILLIAM GREY	Grant left (Jan. 25). Grey arrived April 4. Jamaica Association formed. Hurricane (Nov).
1875	..	..
1876	..	Kingston street car started. Severe drought. Two leading Kingston firms failed for £253,844. Rio Cobre Irrigation Works completed at a cost of £126,500.
1877	E. Rushworth, Lieut.- Gov. Maj.-Gen. Mann, adm. Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE	Grey left (May 10). Kingston first lit by gas (May 10). Rushworth died (Aug. 10). Musgrave arrived (Aug. 24). Formation of Jamaica Branch of British Medical Association (Dec.).
1878	..	..

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
Sir J. P. Grant visited British Honduras Hurricane in Virgin Islands (Oct. 29) Withdrawal of grants by Imperial Government to the Church of England in the West Indies	1867 1868
Disendowment of the Church of England in the Bahamas	..	1869
Declaration of independence in Cuba (Cespedes) (April)	..	1870
British Honduras lost its representative insti- tutions	..	1871
Disestablishment of Church of England in Brit- ish Honduras St. Thomas superseded St. Croix as headquarters of Danish West Indies	..	1872
Emancipation in Dutch Colonies <i>Virginus</i> siezed by Spanish cruiser, and 153 of her crew shot. (Oct. 23): \$80,000 indemnity paid for Americans	..	1873
Turks islands became a dependency of Jamaica (Jan.)	..	1874
Hurricane in Cuba (Sep. 13) Anti-Federation Disturbances at Barbados (March 28); 40 killed or wounded Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago lost their re- presentative institutions	1875 1876
Jamaica admitted to Postal Union	..	1877
Riot in Danish West Indies: St. Bartholomew handed back to France by Sweden Treaty of El Zanjón (Feb.) in Cuba; end of ten years revolution	..	1878

JAMAICA.

	GOVERNOR.	Events in Jamaica.
1879	..	Jamaica Railway (Kingston to Old Harbour with branch to Angels) purchased by Government from Jamaica Railway Company for £93,932.
	Edward Newton, Lieut.-Gov., (Oct. 8-4 June, 1880)	Musgrave away Oct. 8 to 4 June, 1880. Hurricane. Heavy rains (Oct. 8 to 13) causing loss of life and property near Kingston. Visit of U.S. steamer <i>Blake</i> on coast and geodetic survey.
1880	..	Visit of H.M.S. <i>Bacchante</i> with Princes Albert Victor and George (March). Cyclone (Aug. 18) over eastern half of island; damage to standing crops, wharves and shipping in Kingston: five persons drowned.
1881	..	Census. Population 580,804. Opening of Lazaretto at Green Bay (April 5). Jamaica Scholarship first awarded. In the case of <i>Florence</i> , (July) £6,700 damages were given against the Governor and Collector-General for detaining the ship on her way from Venezuela to St. Thomas. The British Government instructed the Governor to get the Legislative Council to vote the amount. This they declined to do, on the ground that the action was taken in Imperial interests, the Auditor-General and Crown Solicitor resigning their seats; and they were supported by public opinion. It was subsequently settled by the Council voting half the amount, the six unofficial members resigning on being beaten.
1882	..	Great Fire in Kingston, extending over 40 acres (Dec. 11). Value of property destroyed estimated at £150,000. In relief £11,945 was received from abroad; £4,810 was subscribed locally. Cambridge University Local Examinations first held (Dec.)
1883	..	Arrival (Jan. 5) of Royal Commissioners to enquire into the public revenue, expenditure, debts and liabilities of the island. A deputation from Jamaica waited on Derby (Secretary of State for the Colonies) and asked for a legitimate control over expenditure for the non-official members of the legislature.
1883	Col. Somerset M. Wiseman Clarke, adm. Maj.-Gen. Gamble, adm. SIR HENRY NORMAN	Musgrave left (April 20). Musgrave arrived (May 4). Norman arrived (Dec. 21). Publication (Dec. 22) of new form of government; nine members of the Legislative Council to be elected by the people—"a moderate step in advance:" the proposal meeting with disapproval as being inadequate.
1884	.. (Col. W. Clarke, adm.) (Col. W. Clarke, adm.)	Visit of Prince George of Wales (Feb. 24). Norman visited Turks Island (Mar. 12-28). The new Legislative Council, elected (Sep. 8 to 12)—5 contested elections, 4 unopposed—met on Sep. 30. Norman visited Trinidad (Dec. 25-Jan. 19).

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.

Rulers.

..	..	1879
Elementary Education made compulsory in Cuba	..	1880
Prince, Albert Victor and George visited the West Indies in H. M. S. <i>Bacchante</i>		
Hurricane in St. Kitts		
French began construction of Panama Canal	..	1881
Hosea disturbances at Trinidad (Oct.)		
St. Kitts and Nevis made one Presidency	..	1882
Supreme Court of Jamaica made Court of Appeal for British Honduras		
Royal Commissioners (Crossman and Baden-Powell) into public revenue visited Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada (April)	..	1883
Hurricane in Dominica (Sep. 5)	..	1883
British Honduras detached from Jamaica and made a separate colony (Oct. 31)	..	1884
Hosea disturbances in Trinidad (Oct.), 18 killed		

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

- 1885 .. Extension of Railway to Porus (Feb. 26); to Ewarton (Aug. 13).
 A commission visited Canada (June) with a view to ascertaining whether commercial reciprocity could be arranged with the Dominion.
 Public meeting in Kingston passed resolution offering the Imperial Government to garrison Kingston by volunteers if regulars were called to the Sudan.
 Commission appointed to enquire into the elementary education of the island.
 Franchise reduced to paying of taxes of 10s. or receipt of £50 salary.
 First meeting (Oct. 1) of newly formed Parochial Boards.
 First open competition for Civil Service (Oct.).
 In December the rainfall was three times the average, and the largest on record.
 (Col. W. Clarke, adm.) Norman left for England (Dec. 10-Mar. 29) 1886.
- 1886 .. Formation of Volunteer Militia.
 Retrenchment scheme passed by the Legislative Council (April 8).
 Opposition on the part of several of the Parochial Boards to the Poor Relief Law, which created the Board of Supervision (April).
 Cyclone (Aug. 19 and 20).
 Education Commission's final report, recommending: (i) the provision of suitable residences for teachers; (ii) superannuation allowance to teachers (iii) compulsory attendance from 7 to 13; (iv) abolition of school fees; (v) establishment of a central Board of Education and local education boards
- 1887 (Col. William Clive Justice, adm.) Norman away (Feb. 2 to March 27).
 Foundation of Victoria Lying-in Hospital, Kingston, as a jubilee memorial of Queen Victoria.
 Outbreak of small pox which lasted into 1888.
- 1888 .. District Courts abolished, and Resident Magistrates Courts established (April 2).
 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman visited Cayman Islands (May 7 to 17)
 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman visited England (May 25-Aug. 27).
 Assistant Bishop (C. F. Douet) added to Church of England (Sep. 12.)
 Registration of trade marks instituted.
- 1889 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman left (Jan. 2).
 Sir HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE. Sir H. A. Blake arrived (March 9).
- 1890 .. Sale of railway to American syndicate for £100,000 in cash, and £700,000 in second mortgage bonds (Jan. 1).
 Loan of £180,000 raised in aid of parochial roads.
 Hotels Law passed; (5 hotels were built under it).
 Post Office opened in George Town, Grand Cayman

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.	Rulers.	
Barbados withdrawn from Windward Islands (of which Grenada became the headquarters) and made separate government (March 17) Royal Mail Co. moved their West India head- quarters from St. Thomas to Barbados	..	1885
Hurricane in St. Vincent (Aug.) Botanical Gardens started in Grenada. Total eclipse of sun observed at Grenada by Mr. (now Sir) Norman Lockyer (Aug. 29) Emancipation of slaves in Cuba (Oct. 6): End of slavery in the West Indies	..	1886
Salvation Army commenced operations in the West Indies	..	1887
Great cyclone in Cuba (Sep. 1-7) and 250 houses destroyed in Turks Island Commencement of steamship line between Hali- fax, Bermuda and Jamaica (Sep. 26)	..	1888
Tobago transferred from Windward Islands go- vernment to that of Trinidad (Jan. 1) Market Riot in British Guiana (March 19) French ceased work on the Panama Canal (March)	..	1889
..	..	1890

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

- 1891 .. Census. Population 639,491.
International Exhibition opened by Prince George of Wales (Jan. 27), closed May 2; guarantee fund £28,000; total visitors 302,831.
Mayor and Council of Kingston dissolved for default of duty (April).
Lands Department formed.
- 1892 (Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) .. Sir H. A. Blake away (June 2 to Nov. 28).
Tariff Amendment Law passed (Jan. 25) to meet requirements of McKinley Act.
- 1893 .. Abolition of Fees in Elementary Schools, made good by a house tax; Board of Education formed.
St. Catherine's Parochial Board dissolved (Jan.) for default of duty.
(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake went to Turks Islands and Cayman Islands.
(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake away (from June 8 to July 21)
A nominated president replaced the Governor as president of the Legislative Council (Feb. 28 to 29 Jan. 1894).
Major H. A. Yorke inspected railway (May), and reported it "Generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition, and suitable for a low rate of speed and moderate amount of traffic."
- 1894 (Maj.-Gen. H. M. Bengough, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake away (May 15 to Nov. 10).
Soldier Riot in Kingston (June 8).
- 1895 .. Railway extension to Montego Bay opened (Jan. 19).
Formation of Jamaica Agricultural Society.
Elected Members of Legislative Council increased to 14, (one for each parish) with an increase of nominated members to 10.
Commission (appointed in Oct., 1894) reported on disease among cattle.
Jamaica Union of Teachers founded (Oct. 5)
The *Pearl*, schooner, was seized off Morant Bay for having arms and ammunition for which she could not account. These were forfeited and the captain fined £100.
- 1896 (Maj. Gen. Hallows, adm.) Extended Representation: one member to each parish.
Importation of South American cattle prohibited.
Professor Williams visited the colony and report on the cattle disease, which he found to be Texan fever, conveyed by ticks.
Scheme of sale of Crown Lands to small settlers instituted.
Sir H. A. Blake visited Turks and Caicos Islands in May; was away from July to October, and visited Barbados in November.
Railway extended to Port Antonio (Aug. 6).

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.
Passing of McKinley Tariff Law Cyclone at Martinique Aug. (18)	..	1891
Alteration of Constitution of British Guiana, by which functions of Court of Policy became purely legislative	..	1892
La Plaine Riots in Dominica (April)	..	1893
Currency Riot at Belize (Dec. 16)	..	1894
In Cuba revolutionary rising (April) and decla- ration of independence (Sep. 13)	..	1895
Portuguese Riot at St. Kitts (Feb. 17) Nonpareil Riots in British Guiana (Oct.)	..	1896

JAMAICA.

	GOVERNORS.	Events in Jamaica.
1897	..	<p>Visit of Royal Commissioners (Sir Henry Norman chairman) appointed to enquire into the condition of the West Indian sugar industry (Mar. 28 to April 14).</p> <p>Jamaica contingent of military forces visited England in connection with Diamond Jubilee (May 25 to July 30).</p> <p>Statue of Queen Victoria unveiled (June 21) in Kingston.</p>
1898	<p>(Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm.)</p> <p>Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM LAWSON HEMMING (Feb. 11)</p> <p>(Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm.)</p>	<p>Sir H. A. Blake left Jamaica (Jan. 18).</p> <p>Kingston Mayor and Council dissolved (Dr. Ogilvie Commissioner <i>pro tem.</i> Jan. and Feb.).</p> <p>Militia Vote increased to £7,000.</p> <p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming arrived (Feb. 11).</p> <p>Trustees on behalf of bondholders assumed possession of the railway, owing to failure in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage bonds.</p> <p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (Oct. to Nov.).</p> <p>West Indian Weather Service instituted by United States.</p> <p>Jamaica sent £2,000 to relief of Barbados and Windward Islands from hurricane.</p> <p>Education Commission (Dr. Lumb, Chairman) issued report (Dec. 14).</p>
1899	..	<p>Governor filled up the full number of nominated members (by the addition of 4) of the Legislative Council in order to pass the Tariff bill (March 22), which he declared of "paramount importance"; the 4 were subsequently withdrawn.</p> <p>Sir David Barbour visited colony to report on its finances; and Mr. Elliott on the railway.</p> <p>Imperial penny postage adopted in Jamaica (May 24).</p> <p>Kingston Militia volunteered (Aug. 1) for service in South Africa: offer declined by British Government.</p> <p>Storm in Portland and St. Mary (Oct. 29).</p> <p>In 1898-99 the imports from the United States first exceeded those from the United Kingdom.</p>
1900	..	<p>The additional four nominated members of the Legislative Council were appointed: and all the elected members (except one) left the council chamber, and on the following day they left for the remainder of the session.</p> <p>Resumption of possession of railway by Government (April 11).</p> <p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming left May 10.</p> <p>Gen. Hallowes left (July 3).</p> <p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming returned (Nov. 2).</p>
1901	<p>(Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm. May 10 to July 3)</p> <p>(Hon. Sydney Olivier, adm. July 3 to Nov. 2)</p> <p>..</p>	<p>Imperial Direct Line of steamers inaugurated.</p> <p>Port Morant reached Kingston March 1. £40,000 subsidy—half from Jamaica: half from Imperial Government.</p> <p>Port Royal created a separate parish (April).</p> <p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Cuba.</p>

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.

Rulers.

Floods in Montserrat ..	..	1897
Legislative Council of Antigua abrogated itself (March 22)	..	1898
Formation of Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies		
Direct telegraphic communication between Jamaica and England.		
Destruction of <i>Maine</i> in Havannah harbour (Feb. 15). War between United States and Spain (April 25). Porto Rico taken by United States. Peace protocol signed (Aug. 12). United States flag hoisted over Porto Rico (Oct. 18). Cuba placed under United States' protection (Dec. 10)		
Hurricane in Windward Islands (July 20)		
Hurricane in Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, &c., (September 10-12). £47,740 relief sent from England		
Preferential Tariff granted to British West Indies by Canada		
Tobago made a ward of Trinidad (Jan. 1)	..	1899
First annual West Indian Agricultural Conference held (at Barbados) (Jan. 7)		
Hurricane in Leeward Islands (Aug. 7) and (Sep. 8). Mansion House Fund £7,329		
British Guiana-Venezuela Boundary settled by Paris tribunal	..	
..	..	1900
Republican form of government established in Cuba, under American auspices (Feb. 21)	EDWARD VII, (Jan. 22)	1901
Atlas line purchased by Hamburg-American Line. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (Nov. 18)		

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1902	..	Riot at Montego Bay (April): 2 killed, 9 wounded. £20,000 grant by Imperial Government in aid of sugar industry pending abolition of sugar bounties (July). (Hon. S. Olivier, adm.) Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (July 1 to Nov. 20). £1,000 voted by Legislative Council for relief sufferers from volcanic eruptions at St. Vincent and Martinique.
1903	(Hon. S. Olivier, adm.)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Turks Island (March 12 to 19). Cyclone (Aug. 11): damage to colony, chiefly on northside, assessed at £125,000. 65 deaths said to have been caused. Trinidad contributed £1,000. £50,000 voted as loans for relief.
1904	..	Mr. D. T. Thompson, Inspector of the Local Government Board, came to investigate quarantine regulations (Jan.) A Protector of Jamaica Rum in London appointed
	Hon. S. Olivier, adm. (May 25 to Sep. 15)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming left May (25). Accident to tube at Bog Walk, 33 men drowned (June 27). Rhodes Scholarship first awarded (Aug. 23).
1904	Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. (Sep. 15-30) Sir JAMES ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM	Mr. Olivier left (Sep 15). Sir J. A. Swettenham landed (Sep. 30).
1905	..	New Hotel Titchfield at Port Antonio opened (March 4). The Imperial Direct Line started a line of fruit steamers from London and the northside of the island, via Bermuda and Turks Islands, but soon abandoned it. Port Royal Dockyard closed (March 31). (Brigadier-Gen. Caulfield, adm.) Sir J. A. Swettenham visited Cayman Islands (May 2-5). Open competition for public service abolished (May). Contract with Royal Mail Company ceased (Oct.) Considerable alterations made in their itinerary: the vessels for the first time going on to New York. British Infantry stationed in the colony finally withdrawn (Nov. 8).
1906	..	Grant for Militia considerably reduced.

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.
<p>Brussels Sugar Convention signed (Mar. 5) Control of Cuba transferred to local govern- ment (May 20) Eruption at St. Vincent (May 7). Mansion House Fund £65,769 Total grant by Imperial Parliament to assist West Indian sugar industry £250,000</p>	..	1902
<p>Water riots at Port of Spain (March); 16 killed, 43 wounded Coolie Riot at Berbice (May). Abolition for five year of Sugar Bounties (Sep. 1) Republic of Panama founded (Nov. 3) Treaty signed between United States and Pa- nama for construction of the Canal (Nov. 18)</p>	..	1903
<p>Nicaragua Government seized some Cayman Islands schooners turtling off the coast (April) Establishment of the Canal Zone (May 4) Settlement of boundary between British Guiana and Brazil (June 6)</p>	..	1904
<p>Debate in House of Commons on West Indies (May 17) Riot at Georgetown, British Guiana, (Nov. 30) 8 killed, 103 wounded</p>	..	1905
<p>Resignation of President Palma of Cuba (Sep. 28), and assumption of control by the United States Visit of President Roosevelt to the Canal Zone (Nov. 15-17)</p>	..	1906

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1907	..	Kingston Earthquake (Jan. 14): Loss of life about 800, of property about £2,010,000.
	Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, admn. (May 3-16)	Sir J. A. Swettenham retired (May 3).
	Hon. S. OLIVIER	Mr. Olivier landed (May 16).
	Sir SYDNEY OLIVIER	Mr. Olivier made a K.C.M.G. (June 27)
1908	(Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, admn. April-June 4)	Sir S. Olivier was away (April-June 4). Examinations of Associated Board of R. A. M. and R.C.M. first held.
	(Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marshall, Aug. 22-28)	Vere Central Sugar Factory opened (March 28). Sir S. Olivier visited Cayman Islands.
	(Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marshall, Sep. 14)	Kingston Citizens Association formed (Sep. 9) Sir S. Olivier visited Turks Islands with reference to damage by storm.
1909	..	Mr. H. C. Bourne died (Jan.) Mr. P. C. Cork arrived as Colonial Secretary.
	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. June 3 to Sep. 3)	Sir Sydney Olivier away (June 3-Sep. 3) Very heavy rains (Nov. 5-11). Malaria Commission appointed (16 Oct. 1909—3rd April, 1913).
1910	..	Wireless Telegraph Station established (Jan. 14). First block of New Public Buildings opened. Visit of Canadian-West Indian Royal Commission.
1911	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. May 1 to Sep. 15; and Nov. 11 to 23)	Sir Sydney Olivier represented the British West Indies at the Coronation; and in November visited the Canal Zone and Costa Rica.
		Census (April) Population 831,383.
1912	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. May 25 to July 22).	Drought. Cyclone did much damage at west end of Island (Nov. 17-18.) Second block of Public Buildings occupied
1913	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admn.) SIR W. H. MANNING	Sir S. Olivier retired (Jan. 18) Sir W. H. Manning landed (March 6.) Visit of Prince Albert (March) New branch of railway opened to Chapelton.
1914	..	Examination of joint Board of Oxford and Cambridge first held (July) Martial Law declared (Aug. 5th).

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.
Coolie riot at Trinidad (March) Riot at St. Lucia (April) Floating Dock at Trinidad opened (Aug. 15) Terms of Brussels Sugar Convention extended to 1913	..	1907
About 21,000 British subjects labouring in the Canal Zone Central American Peace treaties signed Dec. 20 Disturbances in Haiti (March and Nov.): (Dec.) General Nord Alexis left and came to Jamaica Venezuelan ports closed to Dutch vessels	..	1908
Constitution granted to Cuba Royal Commission appointed to deal with Trade relations between Canada and the British West Indies.	..	1909
..	..	
Severe Storm in Cuba (Oct.)	GEORGE V, (May 6)	1910
Law Appeals from British Honduras to Jamaica ceased	..	1911
..	.	
	..	1912
Water first let into Panama Canal	..	1913
WAR. Austria declared war on Serbia (July 28). Germany declared war on Russia (Aug. 1) and entered French Territory (Aug 2). England declared war on Germany (Aug. 4). Serbia and Japan joined the allies, Turkey joined Germany and Austria.	..	1914

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

THE Political Constitution of Jamaica consists of a Governor, a Privy Council, and a Legislative Council.

"The Governor is appointed during His Majesty's pleasure, but his tenure of office is as a rule confined to a period of six years."

The *Privy Council* consists of the Senior Military Officer in the island, not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the Sovereign, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of His Majesty. The tenure of office of members so named or appointed is limited to five years. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or be too unimportant to require their advice. The Governor is authorised to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

The *Legislative Council* is constituted by an Order in Council of Queen Victoria, dated 19th May, 1884, which has been modified by subsequent Orders in Council. At present it consists of the President (The Governor), five ex-officio members and ten nominated, and fourteen elected members.

The Order of the 19th May declared that the Legislative Council should consist of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops in Jamaica, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown, and nine members to be elected by the people. By a subsequent Order in Council dated the 30th January, 1893, the Governor ceased to be a member of the Legislative Council and a President was added to be appointed by the Queen or by the Governor under instructions from Her Majesty. At the same time the Collector General was made an ex-officio member of the Council. On the 29th January, 1894, an Order of the Queen in Council was issued, the effect of which was (1) to replace the Governor as President of the Council; (2) to continue the Collector General an ex-officio Member, and (3) to take away the President's deliberative vote, leaving him a casting vote only. [In the Despatch from the Secretary of State of the 28th May, 1884, which appears on a subsequent page, it was proposed, in order not to place the elected members in a minority, that only two nominated members should be appointed.] The elected members were to represent the following electoral districts—one member for Kingston and St. Andrew; one for St. Thomas and Portland; one for St. Mary and St. Ann; and one each for St. Catherine, Clarendon, Manchester, St. Elizabeth; one for Westmoreland and Hanover; one for St. James and Trelawny.

QUALIFICATIONS OF AN ELECTED MEMBER.

By the 9th section of the Order in Council no person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council, or, having been elected, shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

(1.) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica; or,

(2.) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district; or,

(3.) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz.:—

(a.) A clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in the right of his wife.

(b.) A clear annual income of 200*l.* arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.

(c.) A clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.

(d.) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than 10*l.*

A further Order in Council, dated 3rd October, 1895, contained the following provisions:—

3. The Council shall consist of the Governor, as President, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's regular troops in Jamaica and the persons for the time being lawfully exercising the functions of the respective offices of Colo-

nial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General (herein referred to as ex-officio members), such other persons, not exceeding ten in number, as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint by instructions or warrant or warrants under Her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor, in pursuance of the power hereby vested in him, may from time to time provisionally appoint (herein referred to as Nominated Members), and fourteen persons to be elected as herein-after provided (herein referred to as Elected Members).

4. Whenever the number of Nominated Members shall be less than ten the Governor, may, by an instrument under the Broad Seal of the Island, appoint provisionally one or more person or persons to be a Member or Members of the Council, provided that the number of Nominated Members shall not be thereby raised above ten. Every such appointment may be disallowed or confirmed by Her Majesty through one of Her Principal Secretaries of State, and until so confirmed may be revoked by the Governor by an instrument under the said seal.

6. For the purpose of election of Members to serve in the Council, the Island shall be divided into the following fourteen Electoral Districts, that is to say:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The parish of Kingston. | 8. The parish of Clarendon. |
| 2. The parish of St. Andrew. | 9. The parish of Manchester. |
| 3. The parish of St. Thomas. | 10. The parish of St. Elizabeth. |
| 4. The parish of Portland. | 11. The parish of Westmoreland. |
| 5. The parish of St. Mary. | 12. The parish of Hanover. |
| 6. The parish of St. Ann. | 13. The parish of St. James. |
| 7. The parish of St. Catherine. | 14. The parish of Trelawny. |

One member shall be elected for each of the said districts.

10. No person shall be capable of being elected a Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica for any electoral District, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, unless he either has resided in that Electoral District for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

The 14th section of the original Order of 19th May, 1884, provided for the property qualification of voters as follows:—

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

14. Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter, and when registered to vote at the election of a member of the Council for any of the said electoral districts, who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—
 - (a.) is on the 30th day of June in such year, and has during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months, been an occupier as owner or tenant of a dwelling house within such district; and has during the time of such occupation, been rated in respect of such premises so occupied by him to all poor rates made in respect of such premises, and has, during the said period of twelve calendar months, paid in respect of the same premises alone or in respect of the same premises together with other taxable property owned by him, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound; or,
 - (b.) is on the 30th day of June in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has during the preceding twelve calendar months paid, within such district, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings; provided—
- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter, or be entitled to vote for the election of a member of the Council who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same or received a free pardon from Her Majesty.
- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has within twelve calendar months immediately preceding the 30th day of June in that year received any relief from public or parochial funds.

- (3.) That after the year 1884 no person not then already registered as a voter shall be so registered unless he shall, in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate, with his own hand subscribe his name to his claim to be registered, and write thereon the date of such subscription.

The 41st and 42nd sections of the Order in Council declared in regard to proceedings in the Legislative Council that "the Governor, if present, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, shall preside and be possessed of an original vote, and also of a casting vote, if the votes be equally divided." The 43rd and 44th sections of the Order thus regulated the votes of the official and the elected members:—

43. The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with the rules in force at the date of this Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than six (now nine under Order in Council of 3rd October, 1895) elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

44. The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the unanimous votes of all the nine (now fourteen under Order of 3rd October, 1895) elected members on any question unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

Six members, besides the Governor or Presiding Member, were appointed a quorum; and it was declared that "the Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex-officio* or elected members."

In the transaction of business and the passing of laws the Council was required to conform to the instructions from Her Majesty bearing date the 4th June, 1877; but these were superseded by the Royal Instructions dated the 29th July, 1887. By these latter Instructions any member of the Council may propose any question for debate. The Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes hereinafter specified unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause, "or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty:—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity, may be made to himself;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers;
4. Any bill affecting the currency of Jamaica or relating to the issue of bank notes;
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade, or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced;
10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable;
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

No private bill is to be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not the saving of the rights of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons except such as

are mentioned in the said bill and those claiming by, from, through, and under them. The Governor is not to assent to any such private bill until proof has been made before him in Privy Council and entered in the Privy Council books that adequate and timely notification was made by public advertisement, or otherwise, of the parties' intention to apply for such bill before it was brought into the Legislative Council; and a certificate must be annexed to every private bill signifying that such notification has been given and declaring the manner of giving the same. The laws are to be styled "Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica."

PRESENT QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

The first registration of voters under the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884 took place in the month of July, 1884, and the Courts for the revision and final settlement of the lists of Voters were held in the succeeding month of August. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 62 persons in the island.

Since then important changes have been made in the qualifications of electors.

Law 52 of 1908 consolidates previous Laws and was further amended by Sec. 2 of Law 28 of 1909.

The qualifications are now as follows:—

Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter for a division of a parish who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—
 - (a.) is on the 31st day of January in such year, and has since the 1st day of April then preceding, been an occupier as owner, or tenant of a dwelling house, or in possession of real property within such parish capable of being, during such occupation or possession, rated in respect of the parish general rates, and has during the said period paid taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings,
 - (b.) is on the 31st day of January in such year possessed of personal property in respect of which he has, since the preceding first day of April, paid within such parish taxes to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings, and ordinarily resides within such division of such parish, or
 - (c.) possesses a salary qualification, that is to say, is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter in the receipt of salary or wages aggregating fifty pounds a year or upwards; or
 - (d.) possesses an income qualification, that is to say, is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter, tenant of a dwelling house or part of a dwelling house or of a tenement or part thereof in which he carries on his business or practices his profession and in respect of which he pays rent amounting to not less than ten pounds during the year and is in receipt of an income amounting to fifty pounds a year and upwards.

Provided—

- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter who has been sentenced by any Court in His Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from His Majesty;
- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has, since the preceding first day of August, received any relief from public or parochial funds.

The first registration under Law 22 of 1886 was in August, 1887. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 25 persons in the island.

At the General Election, January, 1896, there were 38,376 registered voters. The *estimated* population on 31st March, 1896, was 694,865.

At the General Election, January, 1901, there were 16,256 registered voters. The Registrar General's *estimate* of population on 31st March, 1901, was 755,730.

The number of registered voters on the lists of 1905-06 was 8,607.

The Registrar General *estimated* the total population on 31st March, 1906 at 820,437.

The *estimated* population in 1910 on 31st March, was 862,422.

The following table shows the number of voters on the Electoral Lists in force on the occasion of the General Election in January, 1906, and that of 1911. The population as ascertained at the last census (1911) is also given:—

—	Population. Census of 1911.	No. of Voters on List.	
		1905-06.	1910-11
Kingston	59,674	892	3,311
St. Andrew	52,773	646	1,934
St. Thomas	39,330	401	1,595
Portland	49,360	436	1,712
St. Mary	72,956	564	2,320
St. Ann	70,651	545	1,351
Trelawny	35,463	342	1,054
St. James	41,376	517	1,424
Hanover	37,432	620	1,382
Westmoreland	66,456	739	2,138
St. Elizabeth	78,700	640	1,529
Manchester	65,194	778	1,983
Clarendon	73,914	451	1,940
St. Catherine	88,104	1,036	3,584
	831,383	8,607	27,257

APPENDIX A.

The following is the Despatch from the Secretary of State forwarding the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884,* and explaining its provisions:—

(Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.)

Jamaica—No. 161.

Downing Street, 28th May, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, an Order of Her Majesty in Council reconstituting the Legislative Council of Jamaica in the manner indicated by my Despatch No. 285 of the 1st December last.†

2. The new Council will consist of the Governor and four other *ex-officio* members, viz., the three officers who are *ex-officio* members of the existing Council and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown or provisionally by the Governor, and nine elected members.

3. Following a suggestion made by you, and in furtherance of the policy enunciated in my Despatch of the 1st of December, Her Majesty's Government have thought it advisable that the number of nominated members should not be fixed by the Order in Council; the Legislative Council can therefore be in the first instance so constituted as not to place the elected members in a minority, while the power is reserved to Her Majesty or Her Representative of securing in case of necessity a control over its decisions by raising the number of nominated members to the prescribed maximum.

4. It is proposed that in the first instance only two nominated members should be appointed, and I have to request that you will furnish me with the names of two gentlemen whom you would recommend for that purpose. You will, however, clearly understand that in the case, which I trust is not likely to happen, of your considering it really necessary to add to the number within the prescribed limits by provisional appointments under the fifth clause of the Order you have full authority for doing so.

* For Order in Council see Handbook of '84-85, page 485.

† For Despatch see Handbook of '84-85, page 71.

5. The seats of the nominated members will be vacated by a dissolution but they may be re-appointed.

6. Public officers hereafter appointed will hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

7. Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the Queen) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

8. In prescribing the property qualifications for a seat in the Council as an elected member Her Majesty's Government, with your concurrence, have adopted those which were required for a seat in the former Legislative Assembly, and the holders of offices of emolument under the Crown or the Colonial Government are declared ineligible.

9. In my Despatch of the 1st of December it was suggested that each of the three counties of Jamaica should return three members of the Council. The Commissioners, however, whom you appointed to report on the franchise, expressed the opinion that the adoption of the counties as electoral districts would give undue predominance in the representation to the inhabitants of the larger towns. After receiving a further report on the subject from five of the Commissioners, and separate reports from another of them, and from the gentleman who was Secretary to the Commission, all of which you have transmitted to me, and after deliberating on the question with the Privy Council, you decided to recommend the division of the island into nine electoral districts, each returning one member and consisting of one or two parishes.

10. On full consideration of the matter I have arrived at the conclusion that the scheme of electoral districts which you have proposed is calculated to secure the fairest representation of all interests, and it has been adopted in the Order in Council.

11. Upon the important question of the Franchise I have had no hesitation in adopting the property qualifications and the grounds of disqualifications unanimously recommended by the Royal Commissioners and by you. The majority of the Commissioners further recommend that ability to read and write should be made a necessary condition for the exercise of the Franchise. Of the minority of three who dissented from that recommendation two proposed that the requirements of an educational qualification should be deferred for a stated period, while the third, Mr. Stiebel, in a separate report, stated with much force and ability his objections to an educational test which would exclude a considerable number of negro and coloured inhabitants, who are in other respects well fitted to be entrusted with votes, but who from no fault of their own have not received any education.

12. I learn from your Despatch No. 75 of the 23rd of February that in your opinion, and in that of the great majority of persons whose views you have been able to ascertain, the imposition of an educational test is desirable, but that it would be unjust and inexpedient to apply that test to the persons referred to in Mr. Stiebel's report, and you therefore recommend that on the first registration of voters, the condition of being able to read and write should be dispensed with, but that it should be imposed in future years on all persons seeking to be registered for the first time. This proposal appears to me to afford the best solution of the question, and the Order in Council accordingly provides that after the present year no one shall be registered as a voter for the first time without signing his name to the claim and adding the date of signature in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate.

13. The Order provides that the voting at election of members of the Council shall be by ballot and that a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be the tribunal for determining questions of disputed elections, and it contains provisions adopted from the English Statute Law for the prevention of bribery, treating, undue influence, personation, interference with the secrecy of voting and other election offences. It leaves the necessary regulations in matters of detail relating to registration and election, for the framing of which local knowledge and experience are essential to be supplied by the Governor's Proclamation in the first instance, and afterwards by colonial legislation.

14. The 43rd and 44th clauses of the Order give effect to the views of Her Majesty's Government expressed in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of my despatch of the 1st of December last, by securing that with a reservation for protecting vested interests votes of two-thirds of the elected members shall govern the decision of the Council on financial questions, and that the unanimous opinion of the elected members on other questions shall not be overruled, unless in either case the Governor declares that in his opinion a contrary decision is of paramount importance to the public interest. Whenever the Governor makes such a declaration he is required to report it with his reason to the Secretary of State. I trust it will be rarely or never necessary for the Governor to exercise

the power of over-riding the votes of the elected members, but it must be clearly understood that it is his duty to do so if in his opinion the public interest absolutely requires it. Six members are to be a quorum, and neither the existence of vacancies among the *ex-officio* or elected members, nor the non-attendance of elected members, will affect the proceedings of the Council, if the Governor thinks it necessary to proceed with the despatch of business with the prescribed quorum. The duration of the Council is limited to five years, but the Governor is empowered to dissolve it at any time.

15. A moderate civil list comprising the salaries of the Governor and his Private Secretary and some of the principal officers in the civil service of the colony is reserved by the Order.

16. The Governor is required to reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure bills which repeal, alter or amend, or are inconsistent with any provision of the Order, and power is reserved to Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to revoke, alter, or amend the Order.

17. Having now noticed the principal provisions of the Order in Council it only remains for me to request you to issue the necessary Proclamations under the 25th and 53rd clauses so as to enable the first election of members to be held at the earliest practicable date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

DERBY.

Governor Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., &c., &c., &c.

CIVIL LIST.

	Per annum.		Per annum.
Governor ..	£6,000	Auditor-General ..	£1,000
Private Secretary and Aid-de-Camp ..	400	Treasurer ..	600
Colonial Secretary ..	1,300	Collector-General ..	1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary ..	700	Superintending Medical Officer ..	1,200
Attorney-General ..	1,500	Inspector-General of Police ..	900
Director of Public Works ..	1,350	Inspector of Prisons ..	660

NOTE.—Law 26 of 1895 was passed to secure the salaries of the above-mentioned Officers (except the Treasurer), of the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. The Civil List is not however at present acted upon, the following being the salaries now paid to the officers mentioned:—

Governor, £5,000; Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp—no provision from public funds; Colonial Secretary, £1,200; Assistant Colonial Secretary, £600; Attorney-General, £1,000; Director of Public Works, £1,200; Auditor General, £800; Treasurer, £650, but his duties now also comprise those of Manager of the Government Savings Bank, without additional remuneration; Collector General, £800, who is also Stamp Commissioner and Comptroller of Widows and Orphans Pensions, without additional emolument; Superintending Medical Officer, £800 to £1,000; Inspector General of Police and Prisons (offices combined) £800.

NOTE—(For the Political History of the Constitution see Handbook prior to 1901)

PART V.

GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM HENRY MANNING, K.C.M.G. 1904; C.B. 1903.—Born 1863; educated at Cambridge and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Lieutenant 2nd Battallion South Wales Borderers, 24th Foot, 1886; Captain, 1897; Brevet-Major, 1898; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 1899; Brevet-Colonel, 1904; joined Indian Army, 1888; 51st Sikhs, frontier force, 1891; 2nd Burmese War (wounded, medal and clasp); Samana and Hazara Expeditions, N.W. frontier of India, 1891 (clasp); Central Africa, 1893-4 (medal); Central Africa and Rhodesia, 1894-98 (clasp); Somaliland campaign, (medal and 2 clasps); Deputy Commissioner and Cons.-General for British Central Africa, 1897; acted as Commissioner and Cons.-General, December, 1897 to December, 1898, and also from July, 1900 to April, 1901; raised and commanded Central Africa Regiment; commanded Somaliland Field Force, 1902-1903; commanded 1st Brigade Somaliland Field Force, 1903-4; Inspector-General, K.A.R., 1901; Acting Governor of Nyasaland Protectorate, 1907; Governor, Somaliland Protectorate, 7th January, 1910; Governor Nyasaland Protectorate 11th October, 1910; Governor of Jamaica, February, 1913.

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary : Hon. Robert Trefusis.

SENIOR MEMBER OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LEONARD SHADWELL BLACKDEN, joined 2nd West India Regiment, Jamaica 1885. Demerara 1889-1890. Garrison Adjutant. Operations in Sierra Leone 1898. Medal with Clasp. Commanded 2nd West India Regiment 1907-1911. G. O. C. Jamaica. 1914.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Members of the Privy Council and Legislative Council and Custodes of the Parishes are addressed as *The Honourable*.]

Ex-Officio Members.

The Senior Military Officer, Jamaica. The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.

Nominated Members.

Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G. John Vassall Calder.
Louis John Bertram, C.M.G. Col. E. Moulton-Barrett, C.M.G.

Clerk to the Privy Council.

F. L. Pearce.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The present Council (1911) is the seventh summoned under the Order in Council of 1884. It sits at Headquarters House, Duke Street, Kingston.

1st Council	..	1884-1888	5th Council	..	1901-1905
2nd "	..	1889-1893	6th "	..	1906-1910
3rd "	..	1894-1896	7th "	..	1911-
4th "	..	1897-1900			

List of Members.

PRESIDENT—His Excellency the Governor.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Brigadier-General Leonard Shadwell Blackden, Senior Military Officer in Command of His Majesty's Forces in this Island.

Brevet-Major Herbert Bryan, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

Ernest St. John Branch, B.A., B.C.L., K.C., Attorney General.

James Harvey Williamson Park, B.Sc., Edin., M.I.C.E., Director of Public Works.

Alfred Henry Miles, I.S.O., Collector General.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., Custos of St. Mary.

Louis John Bertram, C.M.G., Auditor General

John Vassall Calder.

John Errington Ker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Superintending Medical Officer.

Herbert Henry Cousins, M.A., F.C.S., Director of Agriculture.

James Rowland Williams, M.A., Director of Education.

Colonel Edward Alfred Moulton-Barrett, C.M.G.

Dugald Campbell.

John Barkly Lucie-Smith, Postmaster for Jamaica.

David Sampson Gideon.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Robert Percival Simmonds	Member for St. Mary.	Elected 11 Jan. '11
John Humber Allwood	" St. Ann.	" 12 " "
David Aurelius Corinaldi	" St. James.	" 12 " "
Fred. R. Evans	" Westmoreland.	" 18 " "
H. T. Ronaldson	" Clarendon.	" 18 " "
Henry Cork	" St. Thomas.	" 19 " "
A. A. Fleming	" St. Catherine.	" 19 " "
C. W. Hewitt	" Hanover.	" 19 " "
H. A. L. Simpson	" Kingston.	" 19 " "
S. S. Stedman	" Portland.	" 28 June '12
Rev. Walter Booth Esson	" Manchester.	" 15 Oct. '12
Guy Seymour Ewen	" Trelawny.	" 7 Feby. '13
Major C. T. Dixon	" St. Andrew.	" 29 Aug. '14
Henry William Griffiths	" St. Elizabeth.	" 15 Jan. '15

Clerk to the Legislative Council—Philip Stern, K.C., £250, appointed 4th July, 1908.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

[*The Colonial Secretary's Office is at Headquarters House, Duke Street, Kingston.*]

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system, in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation.

By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor's Secretary and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers, who were each assigned, by Law 3 of 1866, a salary of £1,500.

The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created by Law 8 of 1866, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Department, being required of the Financial Secretary.

As in 1870 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily re-organized, and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured, whereby the necessity or the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary to abolish the office of Financial Secretary and to transfer its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was then fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 per annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. This change was effected by Law 7 of 1870, and provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary. The staff of the two Secretariats was then united. On the occurrence of a vacancy in 1883 in the office of Colonial Secretary by the resignation of Mr. Newton, Mr. Walker was appointed to the office at the reduced salary of £1,300 a year, and as the result of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, the salaries of the offices of Assistant Colonial Secretary and of Chief Clerk were in 1884 reduced to £700 and £500 a year, respectively, and in December, 1897, the Governor appointed Mr. Cork Assistant Colonial Secretary, at a salary of £600, rising to £700. In August, 1898, owing to the need for economy the office of Chief Clerk was abolished. The late Mr. H. C. Bourne was in 1904 appointed Colonial Secretary at the reduced salary of £1,200 per annum. On Mr. T. L. Roxburgh's appointment as Assistant Colonial Secretary the salary of that office was reduced to £600. Mr. R. Johnstone was appointed in December, 1906 to succeed Mr. Roxburgh at the same salary but since 1st April, 1912, the salary has been restored to the former rate of £600 rising to £700.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Colonial Secretary	Hon. Major H. Bryan, C.M.G.	£1,200	29th Nov. '03
Asst. Colonial Secretary	Robt. Johnstone, I.S.O.	600 to £700	4th March, '78
Senior Clerk	G. M. Wortley	400 to 500	21st Jan., '81
First Class Clerk	F. L. Pearce	400 to 450	19th Aug., '84
Ditto	D. H. Hall	300 to 400	7th., Dec '91
Second Class Clerk	H. R. Latreille	150 to 300	1st July, '01
Ditto	A. R. Dignum	do	1st March, '96
Ditto	H. C. Savage	do	3rd June, '05
Ditto	E. C. Aitken	do	20th Oct., '02
Ditto	J. D. Lucie Smith	do	6th Aug., '09
Assistant	H. Nankivell	80 to 150	1st Aug., '11
Ditto	W. P. Thomson	do	May, '10
Ditto	F. C. H. Wilson	do	7th May '13
Clerical Assistant	M. L. Wortley	78	19th Jan. '14
Ditto	W. R. Lee	78	30th April, '14

NOTE.—Mr. Pearce is also Clerk to the Privy Council with a fee of £1 for each meeting. Mr. Hall is Confidential Clerk with salary of £25 per annum, and Mr. H. R. Latreille is Secretary to the Titchfield Land Board with salary of £25 per annum.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[Head Office, Port Royal St., Kingston.]

MAIN ROADS AND BRIDGES.

AMONG the first of the statutes that were passed after the English conquest of Jamaica was "An Act for the High-ways" (1681). These highways were kept in repair at the expense of the respective parishes through which they ran, but as the progressive spirit of the new settlers induced them to go further inland in search of land "to plant," the parochial funds became insufficient and had to be supplemented by annual grants from the Legislature and tollage on the great highways. This system continued until the year 1836 when the Justices and Vestry of each parish were entrusted with the power of raising money at their discretion for repairing roads other than roads laid out and maintained under turnpike trusts. But this arrangement was not satisfactory and a Committee of the House of Assembly reported in 1843 against its continuance. Their report was not agreed to and the annual grants were continued, the amount for each parish being made payable to the members of Assembly of such parish. The result was that, notwithstanding the large sums voted, the roads were, to quote Phillipps's "Jamaica, its past and present state," "a disgrace to a civilized community and militated considerably against the agricultural prosperity of the country. Even the lines of communication between the principal towns were very little better than river courses which placed the life of every traveller in jeopardy: deaths from this cause indeed were of frequent occurrence."

In 1851 the Legislature, with the hope of permanently improving the highways, passed a law repealing all former road laws and settling a new system for the management of these roads. The system comprised a Board of Commissioners of Highways and Bridges in each parish. To this Board was entrusted the exclusive care of all roads and bridges not being turnpikes. This system of road supervision continued until 1857, but without any appreciable benefit to the highways. In the latter year "it was thought advisable, with a view to facilitate the means of communication between the several parts of the island," to transfer the most important sections of roads (including the turnpike roads) to the care of a body styled the Main Road Commissioners, and to provide for the appointment of County Engineers. To carry out this new system a main road fund was constituted, to which the land-tax and the land-tax redemption and all tolls and special grants for road purposes were transferred. Besides these sources of revenue loans were authorised, for the interest and eventual re-payment of which the general revenue was made liable.

In 1859 a loan of £56,000 was raised, but a much larger sum was required to effect a solid reconstruction of the roads and to provide for the bridging of more than one rapid and dangerous river. Other loans were accordingly raised and the work of reconstruction was proceeded with. The whole scheme, however, soon failed.

The law granting the power to redeem the land-tax was repealed in the session of 1862, and the toll bars which had become a fruitful source of discontent—in some parishes leading to open riot—were abolished in October, 1863. Consequently, when the Main Road Commissioners ceased to exist (on the change in the form of government) and their functions were transferred to the Director of Roads, the main road fund was hopelessly insolvent and the roads were but tolerably good. The Government had to assume the entire debt, which at the time that this was finally effected (1870) amounted to £133,045—£100,350 being for loans and £32,695 for overdrafts from the Treasury.

From that time until 1890, the expenditure on main roads was defrayed from the General Revenue of the Island with the exception of a few cases in which roads and bridges were constructed by grants from the Parochial Road Revenue Fund and afterwards taken over and maintained as main roads. A number of bridges were erected during this period.

The most important of these bridges is that over the Dry River which was completed in the year 1874. The necessity for this structure had long been felt. The river had been known to rise as high as 37 feet above the bed within a few hours. The bridge consists

of three spans, the centre span being 150 feet in the clear and the two outer ones 75 feet each, the underside of the girders is 46 feet above the bed of the river, that is nine feet above the highest known level of the flood water. The cost of this structure was £16,901, exclusive of the cost of land and of approaches. This was subsequently used as a Railway bridge as well as a Highway bridge.

By Law 7 of 1881, power was given to raise a loan for building Bridges over the Yallahs and Morant Rivers in St. Thomas, and the Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers in Portland, but this power remained for several years in abeyance. By Law 33 of 1887 power was given to apply a portion of the above-mentioned loan to the building of Bridges over Roach's Gully, the Devil's River, and Harbour Head River in St. Thomas. Priestman's River, and White River in Portland and the Dry River and Pencar River in St. Mary. In 1888, Sir Henry Norman, with the approval of the Secretary of State, ordered the construction of all the Bridges in Portland and St. Mary named in the above Laws, and of the Bridges in St. Thomas named in Law 33 of 1887. The works were begun in the Spring of 1889, and the several Bridges were completed and opened to the public during 1890-91.

All these bridges have wrought iron superstructures, capable of carrying the heaviest loads that can come upon them, and, with the exception of the Harbour Head Bridge, which is carried on cast iron screw piles 18 inches in diameter, all are carried on concrete piers and abutments. The bridges over the Seven rivers between Annotto Bay and Port Antonio are all of one type, differing only in the number of openings which are all of 76 feet clearspan. The foundations of the piers are laid in wrought iron caissons 24 feet long and 6 feet wide sunk in the bed of the rivers and reaching to low water level. Owing to large boulders being continually encountered in the river beds, the great depth to which many of the caissons had to be sunk, and the dangerous floods to which these rivers are subject, the difficulties to be overcome were very great. The impossibility of transporting the heavy pieces of ironwork by land over the hills between the sea ports and the sites of the bridges, and the consequent necessity of carrying them by sea and landing them on various dangerous sea beaches was another formidable difficulty.

The Rio Grande Bridge was the last of these bridges completed, and is one of the largest in the island, being 520 feet long, and having six openings. The easternmost pier is founded at a depth of 33 feet below low water and has a total height of 48 feet. Its completion was a source of satisfaction to the inhabitants of the parish, who had suffered greatly by the frequent interruptions of communication caused by floods in these dangerous rivers.

It was ultimately found inadvisable to carry out the erection of the bridges over the Yallahs and Morant Rivers in the manner contemplated at the time of the passing of Law 7 of 1881, and Law 1 of 1891 was then passed, under the powers of which a new main road was constructed from the 11th mile post on the Windward Road by Cambridge Hill Ramble, Cedar Valley and Trinity Ville to Morant Bay on the line of which the following bridges were erected, viz., at Easington, Ramble, Negro River, Allan Spring, Palmetto Gully, York River, Sandy Gully and Johnson's River. On the completion of this road, an extension from the point where it crossed the Johnson's River Bridge to the town of Bath, and a branch road from where the interior road crossed the Negro River Bridge through Belvedere, to join the coast road on the western side of the Johnson's River were constructed under authority of Law 7 of 1894.

And in the year 1911, in order to facilitate a growing traffic, it was considered advisable and feasible to construct a driving bridge further down the Johnson's River and nearer to the old Main Road fording (in the Parish of St. Thomas). This Bridge was constructed of reinforced concrete piles, with a superstructure of steel joists and concrete floor, having 16 spans of 50 feet each, giving a total length of 800 feet, being the longest in the Island. The total cost including road approaches amounted to £6,450. It was opened in the early part of 1912 by H. E. Sir Sydney Olivier and it is known as the Olivier bridge.

Many other bridges of less magnitude have been built on all important roads including a ferro-concrete spandril arch bridge at Tucker's river, St. Mary, 50 feet span, and Chepstow Bridge over the Spanish river, in Portland of 80 ft. span—as well as many smaller ones.

The loans for the system of roads and bridges authorized by these four laws above-mentioned amounted to £120,000, the principal and interest being made a charge against General Revenue.

The rapid growth of the cultivation and export of fruit and the consequent call for improved means of communication induced Sir Henry Blake to provide for the transfer of a considerable mileage of the more important Parochial Roads to the category of Main Roads, and for improved maintenance of the remainder by the consequent relief given to the road funds of the several parishes by the passing of Law 17 of 1890. Under this Law certain taxes were appropriated for providing interest and sinking fund on a loan of £140,000 to be expended in reconstructing the roads so taken over as Main Roads, and also an annuity equal to about £20 per mile per annum for their maintenance. In the succeeding three years an aggregate length of 981 miles were thus added to the schedule of Main Roads. The revenue raised by the appropriated taxes fell off very appreciably in the years 1896-97, and at the same time the average allowance of £20 per mile proved inadequate for the maintenance of the roads. Law 4 of 1898 was therefore passed providing for the maintenance of all the Main Roads from General Revenue and for the merging therein of the net revenue from the appropriated taxes after paying interest and sinking fund on the loan. [*For a list of some of the principal roads so taken over see Handbooks prior to 1909.*]

By Law 20 of 1892 a Loan of £100,000 was authorized to be raised chargeable against General Revenue for the erection of bridges over the rivers, on the most important roads of the island, and under the provisions of this Law many bridges were erected. [*For a list see Handbooks prior to 1909.*]

By Law 13 of 1895 authority was given for a loan to be raised for the construction of Mountain Roads in St. Andrew, St. Thomas and Portland, and a new driving road was made from the Coopers near Gordon Town, via New Castle and over Hardware Gap to Buff Bay in Portland, with a branch to Silver Hill Gap. Surveys were also made of the road from Gordon Town via Guava Ridge to Windsor Forrest, and from Bath via the Cuna Cuna Mountains to the line of Portland, near Moore Town. During the period of the relief works following the hurricane of 1903, the construction of this road was somewhat advanced, and it was completed as far as Mavis Bank in 1908.

In addition to the work under Loan Laws many bridges and roads were constructed and improved by funds provided by General Revenue during the last 20 years.

The main roads have in many places been widened and improved and there are now 2,225½ miles open for traffic, which include about 160 miles of Parochial roads taken over as compensation for rebate on the tax on donkeys.

The average cost per mile for ordinary maintenance, including flood damages, for the financial year ended 31st March, 1914, was £35 3s. 3d.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On the inauguration of the new Constitution in 1866, the Director of Roads also assumed the charge and supervision of the Public Buildings. But no new permanent buildings were taken in hand until the year 1870. Since then various buildings have been erected by the department for the accommodation of the public service in different parts of the island, including court houses, police stations, public hospitals, industrial and other schools, residences for inspectors of police, &c.

Other public buildings have been enlarged and improved.

The new public buildings are situated on the east and west sides of King Street between Barry Street and Tower Street.

They form part of a general scheme for the rehousing of the Government offices, the remainder of the scheme includes laying out the land (purchased by the Government after the Earthquake) which lies as a square between Peter's Lane on the west, and Church Street on the east; Barry Street on the north and Tower Street on the south.

The two blocks of buildings are laid out so as to leave a strip of grass and trees about 71 feet wide and 187 feet long on either side of King Street, at the north end both blocks

are wider and approach to within 61 feet of the centre line of King Street, so that even here the open space is 122 feet wide. This narrower portion is 124 feet long (N. and S.). The following is the general arrangement:—

ARRANGEMENT OF DEPARTMENTS.

*Western Block.***The Post Office Department.***On ground floor—*

Circulation Branch. With access for the public to the following:— Stamp selling department, Registered letters, Post Restante, Newspapers, Telegraphs, Parcels post, Registered letters, Money Orders and P. O. Orders and enquiry office; and also the private letter boxes (and call bell for urgent telegrams at night; the latter is situated in Peter's Lane on N. W. side of building).

1st floor—

Telegraph operators, &c. Postmaster's private office. Post Office Correspondence and accounting branches, and Assistant Electrical Engineer's Office (transferred from the P. W. D.).

On top floor—

G. P. O. Archives. Resident Telegraphist's quarters. Caretaker's quarters.

In Financial Offices.*Ground Floor—*

Surveyor of Customs; Stamp Office; Treasury and Collector General's Vaults.

1st floor—

Treasury; Savings Bank; Collector of Taxes and Loan Board.; Collector of Customs.

Top floor—

Audit Office; Collector General's Office.

*Eastern Block.**Ground floor—*

Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy; Inspector General of Police; Bailiff.

1st floor—

Supreme Court and Registry; Attorney General's Office; Law Library; Kingston Court and Offices.

Top floor—

Director of Education; Surveyor General; Registrar of Titles.

The buildings are throughout of re-enforced concrete and of similar design. The architectural work was done by Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart. (of Messrs. Nicholson & Corlette, 2 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London). The steel work was done by M. M. Coignet, the well-known French firm of constructional engineers in re-enforced concrete.

Work was begun (under contract with Messrs. Wm. Cowlin & Son of Bristol, England) in November, 1908, and the building was taken over from the contractor, in April, 1910. The total cost of building exclusive of furniture and fittings was about £31,000.

The second block on the east side of King Street, was completed in November, 1912 by Messrs. Mais & Sant of Kingston, to whom the contract was awarded.

OTHER WORKS.

Among the other important works carried out by the Department are the establishing of the extensive Irrigation Works in connection with the Rio Cobre; the construction of the Vere Irrigation Works; the erection of the Post Office Telegraph lines; the erection of a large and convenient Market in Kingston, with public landing places on the harbour; the enclosing and laying out of the Square as a Public Garden; the erection of Gas Works in Kingston; the purchase of the rights of the Kingston Water Company and the improvement of the Works, whereby Kingston has been given a constant water service which is excelled in few places either for quality, quantity or pressure; the erection of Slaughter Houses for Kingston; and the establishment and working of a system of water supply for Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay and Montego Bay; improvement to that at Falmouth and the erection of a 45 foot cement concrete dam at Port Antonio to form a large impounding reservoir.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first appointment to Public Service.
Director of Public Works	J. H. W. Park, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.*	£ 1,050 s. 0 d. 0	1st Nov., 1900
Assistant ditto	Vacant		
Inspecting Engineer	Neville Roots, A.M.I. C.E.*	450 0 0	8th Feb., '08
Hydraulic Assistant Engineer	Henry Home, A.M.I. C.E.*	550 0 0	20th Feb., '13
Second Inspecting Engineer	M. P. Tennant, A.M.I. C.E.*	400 0 0	1 April, '12
Telegraph and Telephone Line Superintendent	W. M. Beresford*	275 0 0	27th Mch., '13
†First Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	J. F. Brennan, A.M.I. C.E. <i>a</i>	300 0 0	15th Feb., '89
Ditto	D. L. Feurtado <i>a</i>	300 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	J. E. Streadwick <i>b</i>	300 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	E. W. Eveleigh <i>c</i>	300 0 0	1st April, '96
Ditto	E. M. Morales <i>d</i>	290 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	C. S. Farquharson <i>d</i>	270 0 0	1st April, '03
Ditto	T. L. Pearson <i>e</i>	230 0 0	1st June, '04
†Second Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	J. M. Lynch <i>f</i>	250 0 0	1st Dec., 1900
Ditto	C. S. Henriques <i>f</i>	250 0 0	1st Oct., '05
Ditto	G. S. R. Walcott <i>g</i>	240 0 0	1st April, '10
Ditto	J. G. Cover <i>g</i>	230 0 0	8th Jan., '11
Ditto	A. M. Hall <i>g</i>	220 0 0	1st April, '12
Ditto	C. H. N. Jones <i>g</i>	250 0 0	14th Aug., '13.
Ditto	Vacant		
Chief Draughtsman	J. G. Young, A. R. I. B. A.	300 0 0	3rd Aug., '14
Accounting Clerk	C. O. Magnan	400 0 0	25th April, '75
First Class Clerk	H. C. Livingston	270 0 0	1st Oct., '86
Ditto	G. S. Cox	210 0 0	1st April, '97
Second Class Clerk	C. B. Dignum	200 0 0	10th July, '92
Ditto	A. J. MacGlashan	200 0 0	1st April, '08
Ditto	A. B. Wood	190 0 0	1st July, '13
Assistant	H. W. Hylton	100 0 0	1st Oct., '07
Ditto	C. H. Munn	100 0 0	11th May, '11
Ditto	A. L. Hylton	94 10 0	21st June, '11
Ditto	A. R. Munn	83 10 0	6th Mch., '13
Clerical Assistant	D. C. Mais	60 0 0	

* The Director of Public Works, Assistant Director of Public Works, Inspecting Engineers, Hydraulic Assistant Engineer, and Telegraph and Telephone Line Superintendent are reimbursed travelling expenses according to a scale at present in force.

† The First and Second Class Superintendents of Roads and Works receive travelling allowances in addition to their salaries.

a Receives also a personal allowance of £70.

e Receives also personal allowance of £30.

b Receives also a personal allowance of £100.

f Receives also personal allowance of £20.

c Receives also personal allowance of £45.

g Receives also personal allowance of £10.

d Receives also personal allowance of £35.

THE JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

[Kingston Terminus: Barry Street.]

THE Jamaica Railway, under a private Company, was opened for traffic in 1845 to Angels Station—a distance of 14 miles 5 furlongs. In 1869 an extension from Spanish Town to Old Harbour was opened—a distance of eleven miles. In 1879 the Jamaica Railway Company was bought out by the Government of the island for the sum of £93,932,

which at the time of the sale represented a capital expenditure of upwards of £267,000. The extension to Porus, 24½ miles from Old Harbour, was opened for traffic in 1885, and that from Angels to Ewarton, 14½ miles, later in the same year.

The Government sold the Railway in 1890 to an American syndicate, for £800,000, under covenants for the extension of the line to Montego Bay and Port Antonio. In 1894 the extension to Montego Bay was completed—66 miles. In 1896 the extension to Port Antonio was opened—54½ miles.

Under the powers reserved to the Government by the conditions of the agreement for the sale, the line was forfeited to the Government for default in payment of interest on the mortgage Bonds on which the capital was raised, and in 1900 the Supreme Court signed the order vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island. It has since been administered as a department of the Government.

In 1913 an extension of 13½ miles of line from May Pen to Chapelton up the Rio Minho Valley was opened for traffic, making the total length of line 197½ miles.

STAFF.

Director
Engineer of Way and Works
Locomotive Superintendent
Traffic Superintendent
Accountant
Superintendent of Stores.

Sydney Couper
J. H. Dodd, A.M.I.C.E.
W. J. Griggs, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
C. A. Squire
H. C. Littelljohn
C. S. Sanguinetti

ADVISORY BOARD.

There is an Advisory Board nominated by the Governor but they have no executive functions. The Board (appointed 7th May, 1902) consists at present of Hon. D. S. Gideon, *Chairman*; Hon. H. Cork, E. H. Kerr, Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G., Capt. S. D. List, Arthur George, David Henderson, Sydney Couper, J. E. Dyer and Samuel Hart. *Secretary*—H. G. Pascoe.

(Refer to Part XVII, "*Travelling in Jamaica*," for time-tables, fares, &c.)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

[Office: Public Buildings, King St., (East Block) Kingston.]

SHORTLY after the commencement of Sir John Grant's administration a Survey and Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established and the Director of Roads was constituted its head. The officer in charge of the division was styled the Government Surveyor.

On the 1st October, 1890, the Survey Branch was organised as a separate service, and the Government Surveyor was appointed head of the Department under the designation of Surveyor General.

Government lands have now all been classified, their histories and titles (most of which were previously unknown) inquired into and surveys made and possession taken, in cases where, formerly, the lands had been either unpossessed or in adverse possession. In addition, the titles to lands held by trustees for certain Government purposes and those strictly parochial have been enquired into and verified, and the lands have been surveyed and placed upon stable and certain tenure, and those not required for Government purposes have been leased at fair rentals.

There were also at the time of the establishment of the Lands Department numerous properties all over the island in the possession of squatters, and there were vast tracts on which ordinary quit rents had not been paid for many years. Much of this land was either unowned or unrepresented.

By successive acts from 1867 to 1887 the Government became the trustees of all lands in the possession of persons without any legal or equitable title. The owners may recover the lands upon payment of the expenses incurred by the Government, but after seven years the Government have the power to sell. In this way 27,068 acres have been recovered from 1,597 squatters. These lands are situated in various parts of the island and consist chiefly of abandoned estates and plantations, whose owners were either not known or who had so neglected their proprieties that they fell into the hands of squatters. Of this land much has been restored to its legitimate owners, much has been sold after the expiration of the seven years' trusteeship, and the remainder is still in the possession of the Government and leased to various persons. The rents from these lands and other amounted to £2,844 3s. 6d. for the financial year 1913-14.

Law 5 of 1871, and its amendments up to 1896, regulate the forfeiture of lands for non-payment of quit rents. Under these Laws the particulars of no less than 962,053 acres have been investigated, the areas and boundaries ascertained, and the lands advertised

as liable to forfeiture. Of this nearly 249,988 acres have been actually forfeited to the Crown; the quit rents on a great deal of the rest have been paid and much remains in process of forfeiture. These forfeited lands are located chiefly in the interior of the island and much of it is very advantageously situated and suitable for new settlements. A large part of it extends over the north-eastern portion of the parish of Portland and the central parts of Trelawny and St. Ann. All these regions consist of virgin lands and much is well watered with numerous springs, possessing a most salubrious climate, ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and embracing some of the finest coffee lands in the island. The geological formation is chiefly of white limestone series.

On the 16th November, 1895, a scheme for the sale of Crown Lands to small settlers was brought into operation. Under this scheme not less than 5 acres nor more than 50 can be sold to any one person. A deposit of one-fifth of the purchase money for the land required must be made by the applicant, after which a survey of the land is made and the applicant is placed in possession, the remaining four-fifths of purchase money, together with £2 for the cost of survey, being payable in ten years by 10 equal yearly instalments. If within the period of 10 years the purchaser shall have brought one-fifth of his acreage into good bearing in kola, coffee, oranges or other permanent crop-producing plants, he is released from payment of, or is refunded, as the case may require, one-fifth of the purchase money. Up to 31st March, 1914, 3,175 lots, covering 31,287 acres, have been surveyed and put in possession of the purchasers, who have paid £26,575.

The following table shows the Government lands that are under lease; those that are unoccupied, and the parishes in which they are situated:—

Parish.	Government Land Unoccupied.	Government Land under lease to various Persons.	Unpatented. Land.	Totals.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kingston ..	1,313	7	—	1,320
St. Andrew ..	4,001	903	—	4,904
St. Thomas ..	23,497	6	—	23,503
Portland ..	70,483	300	1,120	71,903
St. Mary ..	2,075	10	—	2,085
St. Ann ..	29,019	—	4,335	33,384
Trelawny ..	43,524	—	14,335	57,859
St. James ..	11,566	10	1,700	13,276
Hanover ..	—	1,300	—	1,300
Westmoreland ..	698	1,402	—	2,100
St. Elizabeth ..	18,122	—	5,570	23,692
Manchester ..	1,078	300	—	1,378
Clarendon ..	7,850	3,866	7,300	19,016
St. Catherine ..	31,394	227	6,200	37,821
Grand Totals ..	244,650	8,331	40,560	293,541

The stir created by the Government in regard to lands squatted on and land liable to forfeiture for non-payment of quit rents, has induced many people to look after properties which they before deemed almost valueless; and it is believed that many more squatters have been evicted by private individuals than by the Government, and numbers of persons have been induced to pay up the quit rents upon their outlying land.

From time to time about 140,336 acres have been actually surveyed and 1,157 leases have been effected, covering 140,341 acres.

The Government have realized £50,571 from sales of land, while the lands escheated have been valued at £3,072.

The Survey Department has also had numerous references from the Colonial Secretary's Office and other Departments, involving considerable investigations; searches in the Island Record Office and reports; also correspondence with and instructing the several Government Bailiffs in possession of Government lands all over the island, and receiving and checking their accounts.

Numerous plans, of particular places as well as of districts, for the use of the Government in various ways, have been prepared; and surveys for the Rio Cobre Canal, Railway extension, and for new roads, &c., have from time to time been made.

The Survey Branch has also prepared, in duplicate, cadastral plans, on a scale of four inches to one mile, for the use of the Collectors of Taxes, of all the parishes of the island. These plans represent every property and parcel of land from ten acres and upwards, and show correctly their extent, area, boundaries and names as well as the names of the owners; also the roads, rivers and other topographical details.

In 1889, when the Jamaica Railway was sold to Mr. Frederick Wesson and his associates on condition that the existing lines were extended to Montego Bay and Port Antonio from Porus and Bog Walk, respectively, the Surveyor-General was charged with the duty of acquiring lands for the tracks of these extensions. The tracks are 120 miles long and cover 1,160½ acres of land acquired from 915 landowners, and cost, to 31st March, 1905, £82,639 8s.

Under the 34th section of the agreement attached to Law 12 of 1889, the Promoters of the Railway were entitled to one square mile of Government land for each mile of Railway constructed, and 74,443 acres, or 116½ square miles of land were conveyed to them, leaving 2,367 acres, or 3½ square miles selected by the Promoters, and to be conveyed to them on forfeiture. These lands which were in the hands of the Administrator-General on behalf of the Receivers of the West India Improvement Company of New York, have recently passed back into the hands of the Government by purchase at 5/ per acre. A large part of them extends over the northern portion of the parish of St. Thomas and the southern part of Portland. All this region consists of virgin lands and is well watered with numerous springs and rivers. It possesses a most salubrious climate and ranges from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and it embraces some of the finest coffee land in the island. The geological formation is chiefly of trappean and metamorphosed series, and it is of the same character as the once rich coffee lands of the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Thomas; but as these are getting worn out this land is the only remaining coffee land of a first class character in the island. It is rich in minerals: copper, cobalt, lead and manganese having already been discovered in several places. The climate in the higher parts is extremely cool and is suited to the labour of white men in the open air. European fruits have been cultivated in some of these localities.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Surveyor General	C. Liddell, i.s.o.*	625	0	0	1st May, '81
First Assistant Surveyor	W. A. Baker*	325	10	0	1st April, '03
Second Assistant Surveyor	H. D. Rogers*	250	0	0	17th April, '05
Third Assistant Surveyor	R. S. Biscoe*	250	0	0	15th April, '12
Additional Surveyor	H. W. Bowker*	200	0	0	12th May, '14
Accountant	E. G. Wilson	200	0	0	1st March, '93
Assistant	V. N. Smith	100	0	0	24th March '08
Copyist	O. V. Lacy	66	0	0	1st June, '12
Ditto		60	0	0	7th May, '12

* Reimbursed travelling expenses.

AUDIT OFFICE.

[Public Buildings (West Block), King Street.]

THE expenditure in the various Government Departments is checked and examined every month.

Under a law passed in 1888, the Parochial Boards' Accounts are subjected to an examination in the Audit Office, and half-yearly inspection of the Accounts is made locally

by an officer of the Audit Office. The value of these local inspections has been fully demonstrated.

The financial year of the colony is from the 1st of April till the 31st of March.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Auditor-General	Louis J. Bertram, C.M.G.*	800	0	0	March, '78
Chief Clerk	G. McN. Livingston	400	0	0	16th Aug., '69
Senior Clerk	H. E. Laidman	390	0	0	20th Oct., '73
First Class Clerk	J. L. Pietersz	300	0	0	10th Dec. '85
Ditto	C. C. Kelly	270	0	0	1st June, '88
Ditto	W. E. A. Pigou	270	0	0	1st April, '97
Second Class Clerk	J. M. Burke	170	0	0	17th Sept., '01
Ditto	B. P. Burrowes	130	0	0	15th Mar., '05
Ditto	H. Pigou	120	0	0	1st July, '07
Ditto	J. B. Facey	110	0	0	14th May, '06
Ditto	G. E. Brown	110	0	0	12th Sep., '07
Ditto	A. W. Perkins	110	0	0	1st Nov, '06
Assistant	M. L. Levy	100	0	0	6th Jan., '08
Ditto	O. A. Burrowes	94	10	0	14th April, '09
Ditto	C. H. F. Royes	78	0	0	3rd Aug, '13
Ditto	K. D. Andrews	83	10	0	12th April, '12
Temporary Clerk	L. M. Martin	156	0	0	30th July, '13
Copyist	Miss J. A. Leake	60	0	0	8th Aug., '14

* Receives £100 a year as a personal allowance.

TREASURY.

[Public Buildings (West Block), King Street.]

THE Receiver General's Office, the headquarters for the collection of all duties, was one of the most ancient institutions of the colony. It was at first established at Port Royal and the records narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1703. In that year it was (with other public offices) transferred to Kingston.

In 1733 a law was passed requiring the Receiver General or his Deputy to attend at his office on all working days from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4, under a penalty of £20 for every default; and in 1802 he was granted a salary of £7,000 currency (equal to £4,200 sterling) in lieu of commissions, except the five per cent. payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act of 1728. Subsequently the salary was reduced to £3,000 which was the amount received by John Edwards, the last patentee of the office.

The Receiver General was, by a law passed in 1733, prohibited from lending out the public moneys or of being concerned in any commercial or other transaction, or of holding any other office or appointment whatsoever. His salary was reduced to £1,000 in consequence of the appointment of an Auditor General; but in 1851 it was increased to £1,200 per annum, and the commissions payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act, and all such fees as he had been accustomed to receive were made payable into the Treasury for the use of the island.

Law 4 of 1868 repealed the previous Law, in which the rate of interest payable by the Bank on the daily cash balances was specified, and enacted "that the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council shall from time to time establish such rules and regulations

as may be necessary for keeping the accounts of the Receiver General with such bank or banking institution, and also for the payment and appropriation of the moneys paid therein." Under one of the rules now in force the same rate of interest as heretofore, namely, 3 per cent., is payable by the Bank on the daily cash balances.

Law 3 of 1868 granted to the Governor the power of prescribing regulations and forms for the guidance of all parties having the receipt, collection and payment of the public revenue, and repealed all previous acts detailing these duties.

Law 10 of 1868 abolished the office of Receiver General and created the office of Treasurer giving him all the power and charging him with all the duties hitherto performed by the first named officer. The third clause of this law placed the Treasurer's department under the supervision and control of the Revenue Commissioner appointed under Law 8 of 1866. At the same time the Customs was formed as an independent department. Until the earthquake of January, 1907, the Treasury was in Harbour Street, where it was first established in 1703.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Local Treasurer. Formerly there was no means of making local payments, however small the amount, except by bills on Kingston. Persons receiving small salaries and all others who had to receive small sums of public money, such as parochial road contractors for example, were seriously inconvenienced under this system, for they could not get their Bills cashed on the spot, without submitting to a heavy charge by way of discount. The smaller the bill and the poorer the holder the more discount he had to pay to get his own money; and this occurred while the Collector of the parish might be put to some risk and difficulty in remitting his collections to Kingston. Under the new system all local payments, so far as local receipts may make it possible to do so, are paid at the Parochial Treasuries under orders, general or special, from the Chief Treasurer.

On the 1st May, 1879, an Inland Money Order System was also established in connection with the Treasury. Orders obtained at the office in Kingston are payable at any Parochial Treasury, and each Parochial Treasurer is authorized to issue orders payable at the Treasury in Kingston or at the following Parochial Treasuries: Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea. The commissions chargeable are as follows:—

For sums under 10s.	2d.	For sums of £5 and under £6	7d.
" of 10s. and under £2	3d.	" of 6	7 8d.
" of £2	3 4d.	" of 7	8 9d.
" of 3	4 5d.	" of 8	9 10d.
" of 4	5 6d.	" of 9	10 11d.

For sums of £10 1s. and 6d. for each additional £10 or fractional part of £10 up to £50.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANKS were first established in this island in the year 1837 under the Act 7th William IV. chapter 6.

These Banks were managed by a Board of Officers consisting of a President, Vice-President, Trustees, Managers, Auditor, and Treasurer or Secretary, the rules framed for their government being approved and certified by a Revising Barrister. The deposits received by the Bank were invested in the Island Treasury at 6 per cent. interest while the depositors received interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., the interest to depositors being payable half-yearly. The following were the Banks that existed under the old law, each of which was opened once a week for the transaction of business:

Kingston established	1838	Hanover established	1856
St. James	1838	St. Mary	1856
Trelawny	1842	Westmoreland	1865
St Ann	1845	Vere	not known.

These Banks did good service and enjoyed the confidence of the public until the Secretary of the Trelawny Bank committed a series of forgeries, for which he was indicted and sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude. The depositors then learnt that their savings were not secure and a panic ensued. The Government intervened and towards the end of the year 1870 obtained the passing of a law to establish a Government Savings Bank, with branches throughout the island. The direct security of the public chest was given for the due re-payment of all moneys deposited, and for the regular payment of the interest thereon, the rate being fixed at 4 per cent. calculated to the 30th September

in each year. In the session of 1880 the interest to depositors was reduced to 3 per cent. and in December 1897 to 2½ per cent.

Law 33 of 1882 provides that a deposit shall not be of a less amount than 1s. or some multiple of 1s.; also that no depositor shall be entitled to deposit in any one year any sum of money exceeding in the whole £200 nor at any time have in deposit more than £400. Deposits, however, on behalf of a charitable or friendly society may amount to but not exceed £500 in any one year; but the accumulated deposits of any such institution may not exceed at any time £1,000. There is no limit to the amount which may be deposited on account of any public department fund. Secrecy is enforced on all officers engaged in the discharge of the duties of the Bank, and, except in due course of law or to the Revenue Commissioner transactions of a depositor are not disclosed.

Under the provisions of the 3rd section of Law 8 of 1879 deposits may now be made by a married woman, and such deposits are to be deemed her separate property; provided that if any such deposits are made by a married woman by means of moneys of her husband without his consent a Judge may, upon an application under section 6 of the law, order such deposits or any part thereof to be paid to her husband.

Deposits of £10 are re-paid without any previous notice being required, but if the amount exceeds that sum but does not exceed £50 one week's notice is required; over this amount two weeks' notice must be given. The deposits of a deceased person if above £25 can be paid only on the production of the probate of the will or under letters of administration; but any deposits under that amount may be paid by the Manager with the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner to any person who may appear entitled to the same. The payments made on account of the property of deceased depositors during the year 1913-1914 were as follows:—

Under Letters of Administration	£	s.	d.
	164	15	2
“ Letters Testamentary	1,138	9	0
“ Revenue Commissioner's authority	135	2	9
“ Power of Attorney .. ..	..	..	..
	£1,438	6	11

The branches of the Bank were at first open to the Public once in each week, but in order to afford increased facilities they are now opened daily, and the boon has been much appreciated. The sub branches are now opened weekly instead of monthly as heretofore.

The following is a statement of the transactions of the Government Savings Bank from 1902 to 1914:—

Year.	Accounts opened.	Accounts closed.	No. of Deposit.	No. of With draws.	Amount of Deposits.	Amount of Withdrawals.
1902-03	4,042	3,761	34,075	33,990	£212,556 13 4½	£209,406 2 2
1903-04	4,028	2,627	34,676	33,298	221,076 13 9	241,168 16 5½
1904-05	3,495	2,888	32,128	37,770	176,267 1 9½	216,436 1 2½
1905-06	4,164	2,806	36,749	34,847	198,124 16 3	213,627 5 6½
1906-07	3,919	2,524	33,244	32,427	198,642 18 2½	197,481 13 9½
1907-08	3,972	2,828	31,864	34,551	224,775 14 0½	229,980 6 10½
1908-09	3,396	2,780	27,260	33,532	199,069 0 8½	220,309 12 5½
1909-10	3,259	2,678	25,994	27,913	154,034 10 9	189,208 18 10½
1910-11	3,868	2,707	29,652	29,594	154,026 4 6½	191,493 11 7
1911-12	4,062	2,857	37,919	32,724	187,805 13 2½	197,208 11 7½
1912-13	4,009	3,314	31,481	32,757	150,208 4 3½	173,623 8 10½
1913-14	3,934	2,997	32,527	32,743	167,195 17 3½	171,480 19 0

There were on the 31st March, 1914, 38,192 depositors, including charities, societies, clubs and public functionaries investing in their official capacities.

The following statement shows the distribution of the amount held as deposits on the 31st March, 1914.—

			£	s.	d.
Administrator-General's Account	..	..	18,407	9	4
Bankrupt Estates	..	..	9,337	14	5½
Charities	..	..	2,124	15	4
Chancery Accounts	..	..	17,862	6	5½
Government Accounts	..	..	1,656	8	7
Private Depositors Societies and Clubs	..	..	260,964	15	4
Government Trusts	..	..	574	9	6
Other Trusts—Trustees and Executors	..	..	7,192	9	1
Turks Islands Savings Bank	..	..	1,699	17	0
“ “ Educational Fund	..	..	5	9	5
Total	..	..	319,825	14	6

The total amount of interest credited to depositors since the establishment of the Savings Bank amounted to the sum of £400,512 17s. 0d. During the year 1913-14 the amount was £7,139 16s. 2d.

The investments on account of the bank are chiefly in English consols and Colonial debentures bearing interest at the rates of 3, 3½, 4, 4½ and 6 per cent. On 31st March, 1914, they stood thus:—

			£	s.	d.
British and Colonial securities	..	..	298,502	13	11
Uninvested	..	..	21,305	15	7
Cash in hand	..	..	17	5	0
Total	..	..	319,825	14	6

Branches of the Government Savings Bank are now in operation at the following places:—

OPEN DAILY

Kingston.	Falmouth.	Black River.
Morant Bay.	Montego Bay.	Mandeville.
Port Antonio.	Lucea.	May Pen.
Port Maria.	Savanna-la-Mar	Spanish Town.
St Ann's Bay.		

Sub-branches of the Government Savings Bank are established at the following places:—

Port Royal, open every week day.	Santa Cruz, open every Saturday
Buff Bay, open every Saturday.	Alley, open every Saturday.
Annotto Bay, open every Saturday.	Chapelon, open every Saturday.
Brown's Town, open Mondays, Thursdays and Sautrdays.	Linstead, every Saturday.
Halfway-Tree, open every day except Wednesdays.	Old Harbour, open every Saturday

In order to encourage thrift and saving habits among the people and to give an opportunity to those who are not able to use the Government Savings Bank in consequence of the distance from their homes of a branch or a sub-branch as well as to enable smaller deposits to be received than are allowed by the Government Savings Bank Penny Banks (in respect of which however the Government has no responsibility) have been established in several districts of the island by Ministers of Religion and other influential gentlemen.

The late Mr. H. W. Livingston then Manager of the Government Savings Bank, was the originator of the scheme.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first appointment to Public Service.
TREASURY.			
Treasurer	C. C. Anderson	£ 600 0 0	May, '09
Chief Clerk & Accountant	E. W. Astwood	400 0 0	1st March, '75
Cashier	A. L. Harris	280 0 0	16th Aug, '78
First Class Clerk	C. W. Magnan	300 0 0	1st June, '77
Ditto	C. A. Logan	291 4 0	1st Feb., '92
Ditto	W. M. Fraser	270 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Ditto	C. G. C. Kerr	210 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Second Class Clerk	A. J. Durant	190 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Ditto	T. H. Smith	190 0 0	1st Mar., '96
Ditto	H. E. Romney	170 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	F. P. Bond	160 0 0	21st Sep., '01
Ditto	B. Burrowes	150 0 0	18th June, '02
Ditto	W. A. Hall	130 0 0	22nd Jan., '94
Assistant	W. A. Naar	100 0 0	18th June., '07
Ditto	J. R. Lewis	94 10 0	11th July, '10
Copyist	V. L. Cappe	66 0 0	27th Jan., '13
SAVINGS BANK.			
Manager	C. C. Anderson	.. ..	May., '09
Accountant	Vacant	400 0 0	—
First Class Clerk	E. N. Romney	280 0 0	1st Jan., '77
Cashier	A. G. Richards	190 0 0	1st April, '97
Second Class Clerk	E. P. Andrews	170 0 0	6th June, '03
Ditto	E. Poulle	150 0 0	1st April, '03
Assistant	S. L. Thompson	100 0 0	1st April, '06
Ditto	E. J. Andrews	78 0 0	7th June, '11
Copyist	K. E. Laidman	60 0 0	1st May, '14
Typist	M. I. Cox	52 0 0	28th April, '14

STAMP OFFICE.

[Public Buildings, King Street.]

STAMP DUTIES, which were first imposed in this colony in the year 1760, have always extended over a wide area, and, following the English Laws, made dutiable mercantile transactions, law proceedings, the transfer of property, probates of wills, legacies, powers of attorney, land surveyor's commissions, policies and various other documents of a similar character.

The Commissioners of Public Accounts were first appointed to superintend the collection of these duties; they were succeeded by two Commissioners of Stamps, and finally the office was confined to one Commissioner, in association with the Receiver-General.

The use of adhesive stamps was added to that of impressed stamps in the year 1855, but they are now legal only on Customs Warrants, Receipts and Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and in any manner negotiated in this Island, also letters of allotment and renunciation, and Powers of Attorney for voting by Proxy.

The Governor may appoint Distributors of Stamps; and Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes and District Postmasters are, *ex officio*, Revenue Stamp Distributors. The Collectors and Assistant Collectors are allowed 1 per cent. of their sales, and the District Postmaster 2½ per cent. A discount of 2½ per cent. is allowed on purchases of £5 at a time made by vendors of adhesive stamps; in no other case is discount allowed.

Bills of exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and foreign bills of lading can now be stamped within seven days after execution

Any other document of the description of an agreement, power of attorney, &c. which

is not liable to *ad valorem* stamp duty, should be stamped before the expiry of 14 days of its first execution, otherwise a penalty of £5 is incurred.

Any document, on which is payable *ad valorem* stamp duty such as conveyances mortgages, leases, &c., should be stamped before the expiration of 30 days so as to avoid incurring a penalty of £5 and a further penalty equal to the stamp duty thereon.

No penalty is imposed on documents first executed out of the island if stamped within 30 days after arrival in this colony. Spoiled stamps are exchangeable within six months of the spoiling or return to the island of the instrument bearing the stamp.

Unstamped documents, liable to Stamp Duty, are receivable in evidence in criminal proceedings.

A return of the shareholders of all banking co-partnerships, except those established by Royal Charter, is required to be lodged yearly at the Stamp Office. A composition of 1 per cent. is payable on the notes issued by any banking corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Stamps are affixed upon Petty Sessions process and licenses, indicating the duty thereon. They are not, however, returnable as stamp revenue except a small portion thereof.

Mortgages, conveyances bonds or other securities made or given to or by Building Societies, which were formerly exempt from stamp duty, are now made liable thereto, with the exception of mortgages to Building Societies which are not taxable till they exceed £500.

A stamp duty of two shillings per one hundred pounds, and of one shilling per one hundred pounds is charged for registering and transferring Debentures, respectively, under Law 32 of 1887.

Legacy duty is chargeable on all legacies, the rates varying according to the consanguinity of the legatee to the testator from 1% to 10%. Legacies however for the benefit of the husband or wife of the deceased are exempt. The aggregate value of a legatee's benefit when it does not amount to £20 is also exempt. See Law 14 of 1898. A receipt for legacy must be stamped within twenty-one days from the date thereof. When an executor is entitled to a legacy he must pay the duty before retaining the same.

The duty on a legacy given by way of annuity must be paid by four equal payments, the first of which must be made before or on completing the payment of the first year's annuity; and the three others in like manner, before or on completing the respective payments for the three succeeding years.

The probate duty received for the financial year 1913-14 was £13,488 8s. 7d. The Legacy duty for the same period was £4,532 19s. 7d.

The total collections on account of stamps for the financial year 1913-14, were £39,009 14s. 6d.

Under the provisions of Law 20 of 1898, Stamp Duty is payable on all "Successions" to personal or real property. This Law came into operation in July, 1898.

Duty collected for the year 1913-14 is £2,017 3s. 7d.

Seventeen Laws and parts of Laws were consolidated and repealed by the Stamp Duty Law (40) of 1903.

The following laws are read with or are cognate to this Law:—

Law 16 of 1879—Legacy Duty Law.

27 of 1886—Imposing Duty on Building Society Mortgages, &c.

14 of 1898—A Law to Amend the Legacy Duty Law, 1879.

20 of 1898—The Succession Duty Law 1898.

7 of 1899—A Law to amend the Succession Duty Law, 1898.

6 of 1900—The Succession Duty Law, Amendment Law, 1900.

17 of 1910—The Stamp Duty Amendment Law, 1910.

This latter Law (17 of 1910) amends Law 40 of 1903, and consolidates and amends other Laws amending this Law. Under section 3 the Collector General becomes Stamp Commissioner, and the Governor has power to appoint a Deputy Stamp Commissioner.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods:—

From 1st January to 9th May, 1809.

“ 1st January to 24th October, 1833.

“ 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

The present system of stamping documents is by direct impression upon dies in self recording presses, and also by means of over embossed stamps.

Bond, Covenant or instrument of any kind whatsoever creating a security, conveyance, ease, mortgage, bond, debenture, settlements, transfers, re-conveyances, assignments may be stamped within thirty days from date of execution.

Stamped forms and papers are obtainable at the Stamp Office, Kingston, and at the

offices of the several Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes, and at all Post Offices in the country.

Deeds and other documents may be sent to the Stamp Office, Kingston, through the various Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes upon the full amount of Stamp Duty being paid to the Collector or Assistant Collector of Taxes at the time of handing in the deeds or other documents to be the Stamp Commissioner.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
Agreement under hand not otherwise charged	0	0	6
“ of annual tenancy where rent does not exceed 20/ ..	0	0	1
An agreement for a lease or with respect to the letting of any lands tenements or heritable subjects, is chargeable as a lease			
A Lease made subsequently to and in conformity with the above is chargeable	0	0	6
Agreements for rent of land when the annual value does not exceed £5	0	0	6
Articles of Clerkship	50	0	0
Assignment of Articles of Clerkship	0	15	0
Award	0	15	0
Bills of exchange and Promissory Notes (inland) not exceeding £5 ..	0	0	1
Bills of Exchange payable on demand	0	0	1
Exceeding £5 and under £10	0	0	2
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	0	0	3
“ 20 “ 30	0	0	6
“ 30 “ 50	0	0	9
“ 50 “ 100	0	1	0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0	1	0
The duties imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, inland apply to all Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and expressed to be paid, or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in this island and are payable by adhesive stamps, on such bills or notes being so paid, or endorsed or negotiated			
Bills of Exchange (Foreign)—			
The duty is now affixed on one of a set after the following rates:—			
Where the amount does not exceed £5	0	0	3
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	0	6
“ 10 “ 50	0	0	9
“ 50 “ 100	0	1	6
For every additional £100 or fractional part thereof	0	1	6
Bills of Lading (Foreign)—			
The duty of 1/ is now affixed on one of a set.			
On each receipt for goods to be carried Coastwise or to be exported from the island	0	0	3
Bonds—			
Above £30 and not exceeding £50	0	2	0
“ 50 “ 100	0	4	0
“ 100 “ 200	0	8	0
“ 200 “ 300	0	12	0
“ 300 “ 500	0	15	0
“ 500 “ 1,000	1	0	0
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	0	10	0
Certificates—			
On the admission of a Barrister	15	0	0
On the admission of a Solicitor	100	0	0
On every certificate of an officer of any Court or public officer of this Island	0	2	0
Charter-party	0	10	0
Cheques—See bill of exchange &c. (Inland),			

Conveyances on sale—

Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed does not exceed Five Pounds				£0	0	6.
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	..	..	..	0	1	0.
“ 10 “ 15	..	..	..	0	1	6.
“ 15 “ 20	..	..	..	0	2	0.
“ 20 “ 25	..	..	..	0	2	6.
“ 25 “ 50	..	..	..	0	5	0.
“ 50 “ 75	..	..	..	0	7	6.
“ 75 “ 100	..	..	..	0	10	0.

and for every additional £50 or fractional part of £50 .. 0 5 0.

Copartnership Articles .. 1 10 0.

Customs Warrants—Inwards and Outwards, per set .. 0 0 3.

Certificate of Naturalization .. 2 0 0.

Deeds, executed abroad, &c.—

On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, and not bearing the British *ad valorem* stamp, the same duty as on like Instruments executed in the Island.

On every Deed and other Instruments executed partly out of, and partly in, the Island, on which the British *ad valorem* duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.

On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, bearing the British *ad valorem* stamp, the Island duty, or in the option of the parties, a duty of .. 3 10 0.

On every Deed of any kind whatever not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty .. 0 15 0.

Escheat—

On every patent of escheat when granted to private parties, if by judgment of escheat, premises under value £200 .. 5 0 0.

If over £200 for every additional £100 or fractional part .. 2 10 0.

On every letter of preference .. 1 0 0.

For every fiat of land on escheat .. 1 0 0.

Exchange—

On every Deed, Decree or Instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange, if no sum or a sum under £200 be paid for equality of exchange .. 2 0 0.

Above £200 *ad valorem* duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid

Kettubah—

On every Kettubah which includes a settlement of property, the same duty as on settlements.

Leases—

Of or above £1 and not exceeding £5 .. 0 1 0.

Law 17 of 1910—

Above £5 and not exceeding £15 .. 0 2 0.

“ 15 “ 30 .. 0 3 6.

“ 30 “ 50 .. 0 5 0.

“ 50 “ 100 .. 0 7 6.

“ 100 “ 200 .. 0 10 0.

And for every additional £100 or fractional part .. 0 5 0.

Not otherwise charged .. 0 5 0.

Duplicate or counterpart the same duty as on the original but in no case to exceed .. 0 5 0.

Where any lease shall be granted for a consideration, by way of fine, premium, or other gross sum payable in produce, or the yearly rent shall be so payable, such produce shall be estimated for the purpose of reducing the same to a pecuniary value, at and after the rates following:—

For each hoghead of sugar .. 12 0 0.

For each puncheon of rum .. 10 0 0.

For each tierce of coffee .. 12 0 0.

A Lease made subsequent to and in conformity with an agreement for such lease, duly stamped .. 0 0 6.

Letters or Powers of Attorney—

Ordinary Power	£1 10 0
For the recovery of debts or for the sale of property	0 10 0
To manage an estate, pen, or plantation	4 0 0
To manage a place of residence or uncultivated land	1 10 0
To acknowledge payment and satisfaction of mortgage demands	0 5 0
On every other letter or power of attorney and every substitution	1 10 0
On every appointment of a proxy to vote at a particular meeting of any society, &c.	0 0 1
On every appointment of a proxy generally	0 1 0
On every letter of allotment and letter of renunciation or other document having the effect of a letter of allotment—	
(a) of any share of any company or proposed company	
(b) in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company when the nominal amount which is allotted or to which the letter of renunciation relates is less than £5	0 0 1
When the nominal amount is £5 and upwards	0 0 6

Licenses—

To Insurance Companies	.. .. . (yearly)	25 0 0
To retail firearms	.. .. .	4 0 0
To sell gunpowder	.. .. .	4 0 0
To a Banking Corporation issuing notes	.. .. .	65 0 0
Marriage License	.. .. .	5 0 0

Mortgages—

Not exceeding £25	.. .. .	0 1 6
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	.. .. .	0 2 6
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	.. .. .	0 5 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	.. .. .	0 1 6
Being a Collateral, or auxilliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—		
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount secured	.. .. .	0 1 0
Transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation of any mortgage, or of any money or stock secured by any instrument of mortgage, or by any judgment—		
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount transferred assigned or disposed	.. .. .	0 1 0
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured the same duty as a principal security for such further money.		
Re-conveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Re-surrender, War-rant to vacate, or renunciation of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured—		
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured	.. .. .	0 1 0
But where the Mortgage is stamped under Law 27 of 1896 6d. per £100	

Naturalization, Certificate of

.. .. .	2 0 0
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Paper Stamps—

All exemplifications of wills, accounts-current, &c., required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamps—	
When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words	0 1 6
And for every additional 600 words or fractional part	0 1 6
Stamp Distributors are authorized to charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale—	
On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6, 2/, 2/6, or 3/	0 0 1½
Above 3/	0 0 2
On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or folio post	0 0 1½
Medium Paper	0 0 1

Royal Paper	..	..	..	£0 0 9
Imperial ditto	..	..	..	0 1 0
On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange	..	..	..	0 0 8
On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading	..	..	..	0 0 6
On each Form of Title	..	..	..	0 1 0
Surveyors Notices	..	..	..	0 0 1
Passports	..	..	..	0 5 0

Patents—

On every Power of Attorney applying for and obtaining Letters Patent	0 5 0
On the specification	0 10 0
On the Letters Patent	2 0 0
On certificate, or warrant of Attorney General, disclaimer or memorandum of alteration	0 1 6
On assignment of Letters Patent	0 10 0

Policies of Insurance, Fire—

Where the sum insured shall not exceed £20	0 0 6
And for every additional £20 or fractional part thereof up to £500	0 0 6
And where it shall exceed £500 and not exceed £1,000, for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 2 6
And where it shall exceed £1,000 and not exceed £2,000 for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 2 6
And where it shall exceed £2,000 and not exceed £3,000 for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 2 6
And where it shall exceed £3,000	4 0 0

Insurances effected for periods less than twelve months shall be charged as follows:—

For any period not exceeding one month, one-fourth part of the annual rate
Above one month and not exceeding three months, one-half thereof
Above three months and not exceeding six months three-fourths part thereof.
Above six months, the full annual rate.

Policies of Insurance. Marine, Foreign—

Where the sum insured shall not exceed £10	0 0 3
And for every additional £10 or fractional part thereof up to £200	0 0 3
And where it shall exceed £200 and not exceed £500, for every additional £50 or part thereof	0 0 6
And where it shall exceed £500, for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 1 0

Marine, Coastwise—

For every £20 or fractional part of £20 below £500	0 0 1
Every £500 or fractional part of £500	0 2 6

Policies of Insurance, Life.

Where the sum insured does not exceed £25	0 0 6
Does not exceed £50	0 0 9
Does not exceed £100	0 1 3
For every additional £100 or fractional part	0 1 3
For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person, only from accident, or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by any way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property	0 0 6

Private Bills—

On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature	50 0 0
Probate Duty. Three per cent. on personalty above £100.	

Promissory Notes—

For any sum not exceeding £1	0 0 3
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Exceeding £1 and not exceeding £2	£0 0 6
“ 2 “ 5	0 1 0
“ 5 “ 10	0 2 0
“ 10 “ 20	0 3 0
“ 20 “ 30	0 4 0
“ 30 “ 50	0 5 0
“ 50 “ 100	..	..	0 10 0
which said notes may be re-issued after payment thereof as often as shall be thought fit—Sec. 11 Law 40 of 1903.			
Protests—			
On every Protest or other notarial act	..	..	£0 4 0
Receipts—			
Of or above forty shillings	..	..	0 0 1
In full of all demands or of that nature	..	..	0 1 6
On every Receipt granted by the Deputy Keeper of Records for deeds	..	..	0 2 0
For every receipt granted by Deputy Keeper of Records for recording “crop accounts”	..	..	0 4 0
Schedule—			
Where any schedule, inventory or catalogue shall be referred to on any instrument chargeable with a stamp duty exceeding 15s., then for every additional pound of the amount of the last mentioned duty a further progressive duty of	..	..	0 1 0
Scrip—			
On every scrip certificate or other document when the nominal value of the shares or loan is less than fifty pounds	..	..	0 0 1
Where the nominal value is fifty pounds and upwards	..	..	0 1 0
Settlements—			
Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a <i>bona fide</i> pecuniary consideration—			
For every £100 or fractional part of £100	..	..	0 10 0
Shares—			
On every assignment and transfer of shares in a registered Company in this Island—			
Where the consideration money shall not exceed £10	..	..	0 0 6
“ “ “ shall exceed £10 for every fractional part of £10 over the first £10	..	..	0 0 6
If the consideration be a nominal one the stamp duty on such assignment or transfer shall be	..	..	0 2 6
Summons—			
On every original summons issued by Justices of the Peace on the private prosecution of any party, or on the information to ground same	..	..	0 1 6
On every warrant issued in lieu of summons	..	..	0 1 6
Voting—			
On every instrument for the purpose of voting	..	..	0 0 1
Warrants—			
On every warrant and appointment of interpreter of foreign languages	..	..	2 0 0

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Commissioner of Stamps	A. H. Miles, I.S.O.*	£ s. d.	Feb., '74
Deputy Stamp Commissioner	George S Thomson	400 0 0†	31st Oct., '73
Second Class Clerk	Thomas E. Fray	200 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Assistant	G. A. Howden	94 10 0	18th May, '09

* Mr Miles holds the office of Collector General.

† £100 personal allowance in addition

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE Revenues of the Island—parochial as well as general—are collected and accounted for by a Department under the control and direction of an officer styled the Collector General of customs, excise and internal revenue, in whose office is a staff consisting of a chief clerk and sixteen other clerks, divided into three classes. In the Collector General's office (Public Buildings, King Street) in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined, and the statistical returns for the whole island are compiled.

In Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of customs revenue and the collection of the excise and internal revenues; but in the other parishes the whole of the duties are performed by the collector of taxes or by subordinate officers acting under his supervision.

The staff for the conduct of customs business at the port of Kingston consists of a collector, who is also shipping master and inspector of invoices; four first class clerks; four second class clerks; four assistants; a surveyor, an assistant surveyor who is also chief tide surveyor, ten landing waiters; a tide surveyor at Port Royal and twenty outdoor officers, divided into three classes. The staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue consists of a first class collector; two assistant collectors; a first class locker and gauger; 2 assistants; and two second class lockers and gaugers.

The staff in each of the other parishes consists of a collector, one or more assistant collectors, landing waiters, lockers and gaugers, clerks and assistants.

Each collector of taxes is stationed at the principal town of the parish, and (except in Kingston) besides the duties devolving on him in connection with the collection of revenue he has to discharge the duties of parochial treasurer, and as such has charge of the local treasure chest, into which all local payments pass and from which all local claims against the Government are met. The Collector is *ex officio* manager of the government savings bank, and he issues and pays money orders drawn on and by the Treasurer in Kingston or any other collector of taxes. The collectors do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the head of the department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers and collections, the valuation roll, the militia register and the register of licenses.

Assistant collectors of taxes possess the same powers of collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes as collectors. One or more are allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the collector's office or at some place of importance, in the parish. They are subordinate to the collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The several distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit them at uncertain periods for the purpose of comparing the still house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and assistant collectors of taxes are also distributors of stamps.

All collectors and a few assistant collectors are provided with clerks to assist in filling up in-givings and receipts, keeping the office records, and performing clerical duty generally. These officers are not allowed to receive revenue as they are not under security for that purpose. One clerk in each office is required to act as check officer and is styled treasury clerk. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. The treasury clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness; he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors and assistant collectors are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection of, and accounting for, money; and are guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association.

PORTS.

Ports of Entry and Clearance.	Principal Out-Bays at which Island Produce is shipped
Kingston	Cow Bay, Port Henderson.
Morant Bay	Yallahs.
Port Morant	Holland Bay.
Port Antonio	Hope Bay, Buff Bay, St. Margaret's Bay, Orange Bay, Manchioneal
Annotto Bay	
Port Maria	Oracabessa. Rio Nuevo.
St. Ann's Bay	Ocho Rios. Unity Wharf. Runaway Bay.
Dry Harbour	
Falmouth	Rio Bueno
Montego Bay	
Lucea	Green Island. Mosquito Cove. Davis Cove.
Savanna-la Mar	Negril Bluefields. Parkers Bay. Whitehouse Bay
Black River	Pedro Bay. Alligator Pond.
Milk River	Carlisle Bay Salt River

Under Law 21 of 1900, 'The Tax Collection Law,' the tax collecting year was changed from 1st August to 1st April, in each year. The taxes, &c., which became due on 1st August, 1900, were collected for two thirds of a year to 31st March, 1901.

Section 2 of the above mentioned Law grants permission for quarterly payments of taxes where the gross amount shall exceed eight shillings.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

ON PROPERTY.

I.—*In aid of General Revenue*

Under Law 15 of 1903—Property Tax Law as amended by Law 14 of 1907—A tax at the rate of eight-pence on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of every property in the island.

II.—*For Parochial General Purposes.*

Under Law 16 of 1903 as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 17 of 1909—A tax at a rate to be fixed every year on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in each parish as shall be calculated to be sufficient to provide for the purposes to which the proceeds of the General Rate, formerly collected under sec. 8 of the Parochial Finance Law of 1900, were applicable: Provided, that the fractional part of ten pounds of the value of any property after, and in excess of the amount of one thousand pounds, shall not in any case exceed one shilling on every ten pounds of such value.

A tax payable into the Road Fund of each parish of such an amount not exceeding four pence on every ten pounds, or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in the parish as may be assessed and fixed by the Governor after giving due consideration to the recommendation of the Parochial Board, in the same manner as the Parish General Rate is to be assessed and fixed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.

Fund for the repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets—Law 31 of 1890 as amended by Law 14 of 1907.

NOTE—Kingston was brought under operation of Laws 15 and 16 of 1903 by Law 14 of 1907.

Horsekind	£0 3 6
Each wheel of a vehicle with springs used in the city ..	0 5 0
Each wheel of a vehicle without springs used in the city ..	0 3 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city	0 6 8

GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAW 30 OF 1867, LAWS 17 OF 1890, 17 OF 1899, 36 OF 1908, 16 OF 1911 AND 18 OF 1911

Each bicycle or triycle used on roads	£0 6 0
Each head of horsekind used on roads	0 11 0
Each head of horned stock used for draft	0 1 0
Each ass	0 2 0
Each entire horse used on roads or found roaming at large	2 0 0
Each wheel of a carriage or motor car	0 15 0
Each wheel of a cart	0 6 0
Each hand cart plying for hire	0 1 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage	1 0 0
Each firearm	0 8 0
Each Traction Engine used on roads	10 0 0

Registration of Motor Cars—Law 26 of 1905, Motor Cars Law.

Registration Fee, Motor Car	0 10 0
Motor Cycle	0 5 0
Driver's license	0 5 0

DOG TAX—LAWS 10 OF 1868 AND 10 OF 1898.

On each dog in the city of Kingston and in the towns of Spanish Town, Linstead, St Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Morant Bay and Port Royal 0 4 0

RUM DUTIES—LAW 10 OF 1878, AMENDED BY LAW 31 OF 1898

On all rum and other distilled spirits in the island and sold for consumption, 5s per Imperial gallon of strength of proof as ascertained by Sikes' Hydrometer.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE EXCISE DUTY—LAW 28 OF 1900, AMENDED BY LAWS 10 OF 1902 AND 18 OF 1910.

On all cigars manufactured in this island for sale by retail at a price exceeding 10s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 1s. per hundred

At a price exceeding 5s. but not exceeding 10s. per 100 a duty at the rate of 6d. per hundred

At a price not exceeding 5s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 3d. per hundred.

(Price means price by the box containing not more than 100 cigars).

On all cigarettes manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 1½d. per hundred.

Cigarettes 300 of which weigh more than a pound, shall pay duty as cigars.

On pipe tobacco, except "rope" tobacco manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 6d. per pound

SOAP EXCISE DUTY—LAW 26 OF 1900, AMENDED BY LAW 39 OF 1903.

On every box of Soap of 56lbs. weight manufactured in this Island 10d.

BEER DUTY—LAW 19 OF 1896, AMENDED BY LAW 11 OF 1899

On every Imperial gallon of beer brewed in this Island 3d.

MATCH DUTY—LAW 12 OF 1901, AMENDED BY LAW 12 OF 1912.

On every gross of twelve dozen boxes of matches manufactured in this Island, each box to contain fifty sticks and boxes containing any greater or less quantity to be charged in proportion, 6d.

LICENSES**Exclusive of Stamps.**

Brewer's License	£1 0 0
Itinerant trader in horses, Law 30 of 1899	2 0 0
Soap manufacturers	1 0 0
Match manufacturers	1 0 0
Landlord's Bailiff	1 0 0
Hackney Carriage Driver	0 10 0
Pawn Broker	2 10 0
To sell Petroleum	0 10 0

<i>Hawkers and Pedlars—Law 41 of 1867, as amended by Law 7 of 1893.</i>		
For each transferable license	£2	10 0
For each non-transferable license	2	0 0
<i>Metal—19 Vic., c. 32, amended by Law 18 of 1869 Law 10 of 1872 and 33 of 1906</i>		
License to deal in the purchase and sale of, or barter and exchange of metals	£0	1 0
License for sale of gunpowder and fire arms	5	10 0
<i>(£1 to Collector of Taxes and £4 10s. to Clerk of Petty Session conditions specified in Law 23 of 1870, Law 7 of 1877 and Law 19 of 1885)</i>		

<i>Spirits—Law 31 of 1905.</i>		
For every Wholesale License in the Parish of Kingston	£10	0 0
In any other parish	5	0 0
For each retail or Tavern License in the Parish of Kingston	25	0 0
<i>In the Town of Port Royal, Halfway Tree, Gordon Town, Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour, Chapelton, May Pen, Mandeville, Porus, Black River, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Savanna-la Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay Falmouth, Duncans, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, Highgate Richmond, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Morant Bay and Bath</i>		
In any other part of the Island	£20	0 0
For every Hotel License in the Parish of Kingston	10	0 0
In any other parish	10	0 0
On any passenger steamer plying from port to port	5	0 0
Stamp	0	10 0

For each Still	£5	0 0
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<i>Trade—Law 7 of 1908.</i>		
Merchant, General Factor or Wholesale Dealer—For each designated place of business with liberty to store in and deliver out of public and other warehouses	12	10 0
Auctioneer or Commission Agent—For each person carrying on business and shall include one designated place of business—	7	10 0
For the Island	5	0 0
For the parish of Kingston	2	10 0
For any other parish	2	10 0
Wharfinger—For each wharf	5	0 0
Supercargo—For each person carrying on business	1	10 0
Proprietor of Newspaper—For each designated newspaper	1	10 0
Retailer—For each place of business at the rate of 2s. 6d. for every £10 of gross value, provided that the license duty payable in respect of any license shall not exceed seven pounds and ten shillings nor be less than ten shillings.		

Agricultural Produce Buyers Licenses Laws 31 of 1903 and 9 of 1906.

<i>Class I.</i>		
Nutmegs, coffee, pimento, ginger, cacao cured, kola or bissie, annatto	£2	0 0

<i>Class II.</i>		
Bunches of Bananas, oranges, shuddocks, grape fruit, and other citrus fruit and coco nuts	2	0 0

<i>Class III.</i>		
Dyewoods and other economic woods and the roots thereof wet or unripe cocoa, and cocoa in the pod	5	0 0

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &c.

ADMEASURER'S FEES.

These fees are levied under the 83rd section of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, 57 and 58 Vic., ch. 60, Part 1, agreeably to the Table in Schedule 3 of same Act, which is as follows:

For a ship under 50 tons. reg. tonnage		For a ship from 1,200 to 2,000 tons register tonnage	
Do. from 50 to 100 tonnage	£1 0 0	Do. from 2,000 to 3,000 tons	£6 0 0
Do. from 100 to 200 "	1 10 0	Do. from 3,000 to 4,000 "	7 0 0
Do. from 200 to 500 "	2 0 0	Do. from 4,000 to 5,000 "	8 0 0
Do. from 500 to 800 "	3 0 0	Do. from 5,000 and upwards	9 0 0
Do. from 800 to 1,200 "	4 0 0		10 0 0
Do. from 1,200 to 2,000 "	5 0 0		

WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the King's Warehouse are on a similar scale to those laid down in the Wharfrage Law, 15 of 1895.

These charges cover storage for a period of three months, and for each additional three months or fractional part of three months an additional charge of one fourth the original rate shall be made.

In case of any expense for carriage having been incurred in conveying the goods to the King's Warehouse, the actual cost thereof, when known, is charged in addition to the rent, but otherwise threepence for a single package and ninepence when more than one, for each quantity not exceeding an estimated single dray load.

No charge for rent or carriage is made for packages for the Government, Army or Royal Navy.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security, approved by the Governor under Law 18 of 1877, section 95:—2/ per brl. of 100lbs. weight 1/ per half brl., 6d. qr. brl.

Charges for similarly storing arms, ammunition, and explosive substances other than gunpowder under Law 24 of 1885, section 37: Explosives—6d. per cubic foot for a space not exceeding 8 cubic feet and 3d. for each cubic foot in excess of 8 cubic feet; Arms—6d. per package and 6d. per 112lbs. loose arms.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Law 21 of 1911 and 41 of 1914.

The articles enumerated in the third Schedule to this Law when imported into the Island for temporary use either by an owner or by an exhibitor but not for sale, provided that the articles enumerated in items 2 and 3 had been in use abroad, shall be admitted on the security of a deposit of thirty per centum of the duties leviable on similar articles if imported for Island use, such deposit to be refunded on the exportation of the articles by the owner or exhibitor within two months of importation. Should the articles not be exported within two months of importation the Collector shall withhold a sum equal to five per centum of the duty payable at time of importation for each month or part of a month during which such articles are kept in the island beyond the specified period of two months up to the limit of eight months. But if not exported within eight months of the date of importation the articles shall be deemed to have been finally imported for Island use and shall be entered and the duty thereon paid in the manner prescribed by Sections 48 and 49 of Law 1 of 1877, allowance being made for any deductions already taken and brought to account from the amount deposited.

Articles deemed to have been finally imported for Island use, if not entered and duty paid as aforesaid, shall if sold or kept in the Island beyond eight months be liable to be seized as "uncustomed" goods under the provisions of Section 156 of Law 18 of 1877 or the person appearing as the Importer may be proceeded against under Section 34 of Law 24 of 1885.

The ordinary outside casing or covering of any goods, wares, or merchandise liable to a rated duty as set forth in the first Schedule, or exempt from duty as set forth in the second Schedule shall be exempt from duty under this Law, except as hereinafter stated, but in respect of goods liable to duty on the value thereof, the value of all outside and inside coverings or receptacles containing such goods, together with the value of all labels, wrappers, or other attachments, shall be deemed to be a portion of the value of such goods for duty, and shall be included in such value. Provided, that all packages or coverings containing free or rated goods, apparently designed for use other than in the importation of the goods they contain, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as would thereon be levied if imported empty, or separate from their contents.

All outside packages containing goods liable to rated duties as set forth in the First Schedule as well as goods liable to advalorem duty, shall be liable to advalorem duty and when the package contains advalorem and free goods, the outer package shall be liable to the same rate of duty as such advalorem goods.

Whenever goods liable to duty on importation according to the value thereof are imported, the invoice of such goods shall include the value of all packages, receptacles, coverings and wrappers, in which such goods are packed or contained, together with all charges due or payable in respect of the preparing, packing and putting up of the goods in the condition ready for shipment, and import duty shall be payable on the value of such packages, receptacles, coverings, wrappers and charges.

Whenever it shall appear to the Governor in Privy Council, that the interests of the Island will be advanced thereby, he is hereby authorised, with the advice and consent of such Privy Council, to exempt from duty or to admit at a modified rate of duty any articles which may be required for use in connection with local industries or in the preparation of native products, or otherwise, subject to such regulations and conditions, and for such periods as he may see fit.

Wines and malt liquors may be converted into vinegar in any Bonded Warehouse, under such regulations as the Collector General may approve, and thereupon such wines and malt liquors shall be liable to the duty on vinegar only.

Upon the re-importation of articles once exported, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of this Island, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected and paid in such manner as the Collector General may direct, a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws upon such articles, if identified as island produce, and if not so identified, then such articles shall be subject to the same rate of duty as other imported articles of the same kind.

Whenever any goods upon which a drawback has been allowed under section 16 of this Law are returned to this Island, there shall be paid as import duty on such return a sum equal to the drawback allowed.

Goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty under this Law or any previous Law of this Island shall have been paid, if duly exported within two years of their first importation, shall receive a drawback equal to the duty paid on first importation, subject to rules to be made by the Governor in Privy Council for the regulation of such drawbacks.

The duty paid on provisions and stores supplied by local merchants or contractors to His Majesty's Navy or Military authorities in this Island, for the use of His Majesty Navy or Army, or to Naval Officers, or Naval Messes or to other branches of the public Service and to Public Institutions, shall be refunded under such conditions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council.

Provided that such drawback or refund shall be limited to such articles as would have been entitled to be admitted free of duty, had they been in the first instance consigned to the purchasers.

There shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on their importation on shipbuilding materials, or accessories of any kind for shipbuilding which shall have been imported into this Island and used in the construction or repairs of foreign going vessels of any kind on presentation to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of importation of a certificate to the effect that such materials and accessories have been used as aforesaid, under the hand of the builder or repairer of such vessel or boat, who used the same, together with a declaration from such builder or repairer, that he believes such shipbuilding materials and accessories to have been imported into the Island.

Paints and oils used in painting any foreign-going ship while temporarily in port shall be included in the term accessory.

Drawback of duties shall not be payable on goods which have become unmerchantable, subsequent to importation or which have been in actual and *bona fide* use.

Where imported materials on which duty has been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in this Island there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on such materials so used: Provided, that when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials the imported materials or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained.

Provided also that where the actual quantity or measure cannot be ascertained by ordinary methods it shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council by regulation made under section 12 of this Law to approve an approximate scale of drawback.

On the exportation of bread or biscuit manufactured in this Island of imported flour there shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on the flour used in making the same, but not to exceed the duty payable on a like quantity of bread or biscuit imported.

The several drawbacks under this Law shall be subject to the regulations and provisions of the several Acts or Laws for the time being in force with reference to such drawbacks.

SCHEDULE I.—RATED.

Ale, Beer and Porter, Cider and Perry, per gallon	£0	0	9	for fire-arms, or percussion caps, detonators or fuse).	£0	1	0
Animals, alive—Horned Stock, per head	2	0	0	Glucose, per lb.	0	0	1
—Horses, mares, geldings and mules, per head	3	0	0	Hams, per lb.	0	0	2
—Asses, per head	1	0	0	Indigo, per lb.	0	0	3
—Sheep, goats and swine, per head	0	10	0	Lard, per lb.	0	0	1
No duty to be charged on these animals when under two months old imported with the dam.				Lard, substitutes, including Crotolene, per lb.	0	0	1
Arrowroot and cornstarch, per lb.	0	0	0½	Matches, Lucifers and others, per gross of 12 doz. boxes, each box to contain 50 sticks, and boxes containing any greater or less quantity to be charged in proportion	0	1	9
Bacon, per lb.	0	0	2	Meal, not wheat, per brl. of 196lbs.	0	2	0
Barley (not pearl Barley), per bushel	0	0	4	Meat, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	15	0
Beans and Pease, including Split Pease, per bushel	0	1	0	Naptha gasolene, and Petrol, per gallon	0	0	4
Beef—wet, salted, or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	15	0	Oats per bushel	0	0	4
—smoked, or dried, per lb.	0	0	2	Oils, Castor oil, in tins or in bulk, per gallon	0	0	5
Bread and biscuits, viz:—				—Cotton Seed oil and Coconut oil, per gallon	0	0	5
Pilot bread, water and oyster crackers, soda biscuits and butter biscuits, per lb.	0	0	0½	—Petroleum and its products, per gallon	0	0	4
Butter and butter substitutes, per lb.	0	0	2	—Crude Petroleum, when admitted with the sanction of the Governor in Privy Council, per gallon	0	0	1
Candles, composition, per lb.	0	0	2	—Not otherwise enumerated, not including medicinal, essential, and perfumed oils, per gallon	0	0	5
—wax or spermacetti, per lb.	0	0	2	Opium, in powder, or as the raw drug, or solid extract of opium, but not including medicinal preparations and medicinal compounds of opium, per lb.	1	0	0
—tallow, per lb.	0	0	0½	Pork, wet salted, or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	15	0
Cards, playing, per pack of 52	0	0	3	Potatoes, per barrel of 180lbs.	0	1	6
Cartridges of all kinds for fire-arms, per 100	0	1	6	Rice, per 100lbs.	0	3	0
Cement, other than cement included in Schedule 2, per barrel of 400 lbs.	0	1	0	—undressed, per bushel	0	1	0
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	2	Salt, (not rock salt), per 100lbs.	0	1	0
Chicory, per lb.	0	0	6	Sauces, dry or pickled, per lb.	0	0	2
Cocoa beans and pods, per 100lbs.	0	10	0	Shot, per 100lbs.	0	8	0
Coffee, British Colonial, raw, per 100lbs.	1	0	0	Soap, common, brown, yellow or blue mottled, and all other laundry soaps, per 100lbs.	0	2	6
—British Colonial, roasted, per 100lbs.	2	0	0	Spirits—Brandy, whikey, gin, Spirits of wine, alcohol (including absolute alcohol) and all other distilled spirits, per gallon of proof spirits as ascertained by Sykes' (or Sikes') Hydrometer: provided that in no case			
Corn, Indian, per bushel	0	0	4				
Fish, dried or salted, per 100lbs.	0	3	6				
—smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per lb.	0	0	0½				
—Herrings, smoked, per lb.	0	0	0½				
—Salmon, smoked, per lb.	0	0	2				
—Salmon, wet or salted, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	10	6				
—Alewives, Herrings, Mackerels and pickled, unenumerated, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	4	0				
Flour Rye, per brl. of 196 lbs.	0	8	0				
—Wheat, per brl. of 196lbs.	0	8	0				
Gunpowder, Dynamite and other explosives, per lb. (not to include cartridges							

IMPORT DUTIES, *continued*.

shall the Duty be less than 13s. 6d. per liquid gallon	£0 16 0	deemed a spirituous beverage	£0 3 0
Bitters, cordials, liqueurs and sweetened or mixed spirituous beverages of a like kind, per liquid gallon	0 16 0	And an additional duty on all Wines of a value of 12s. per gallon, and upwards, per gallon	0 1 6
Spirituous compounds, not being methylated spirits nor perfumery nor medicines recognized by the British Pharmacopœia, or the United States Pharmacopœia, nor recognised medicinal preparations proved to the satisfaction of the Collector General to be of use only in the treatment of disease, and not otherwise enumerated, containing 40 per cent. of proof spirit, per liquid gallon	0 16 0	Wood, per 1,000 ft. of pitch pine, white pine lumber, or other lumber, in rough or sawed, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0 9 0
Sugar (refined or unrefined) per 100lbs.	0 2 0	— per 1,000 ft. of pitch pine, white pine, or other lumber planed, smoothed, grooved and tongued, ceiling and flooring boards, clinker or beaded boards, but not otherwise manufactured, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0 14 0
Tea, per lb.	0 1 0	Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per thousand	0 6 0
Tobacco, cigars, per lb.	0 5 0	— Wallaba, per thousand	0 6 0
— Cigarettes or Snuff, per lb.	0 1 6	— Boston chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand	0 4 0
(The weight of the Cigarettes to include the paper covering)		And all goods not enumerated in the Law as subject to any other rate of duty nor declared free of duty by or under the powers conferred by the Tariff or any other Law and not being goods the importation of which is by any Law prohibited, shall be subject to a duty of £16 13s. 4d. on every £100 value, and after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.	
— Leaf, per lb.	0 1 0		
— manufactured, including Cavendish, per lb.	0 2 0		
Tongues, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 15 0		
— smoked or dried, per lb.	0 0 2		
Wheat, per bushel	0 0 6		
Wines, of all kinds, including medicated wines, in bulk or bottle, per gallon containing not more than 40 per cent. proof spirit. Wines containing a greater proportion of proof spirit to be			

SCHEDULE II.—FREE LIST.

Agricultural implements, namely: Axes, agricultural forks, bill-hooks, banana gouges, banana knives, barratones, cultivators, clod crushers, cane bills, cane knives, cane digging bills, cutlasses, dibbles, fruit pickers, field rollers and pulverizers, grass knives, ginger knives, harrows, hay balers and binders, hay knives, horseshoes, hoes, mattocks, mowers, such as are used for cutting grass to make hay but not lawn mowers, pickaxes, ploughs, pruning saws, pruners including pruning scissors, rakes, sowing machines, stump extractors, spuds, sickles, scythes, spades, shovels, sprayers, (but not such as are

ordinarily used for watering gardens or sprinkling lawns) trenching spades, watering cans.

Articles of Naval, Military and Civil Uniform, also robes of office, imported by members of those services for their personal use.

Articles, the growth and produce of the Pedro and Morant Cays, on production to the Collector of Customs of satisfactory evidence to that effect.

Articles, the property of Foreign Governments, imported into this Island for the purpose of furnishing, decorating or equipping the Consulates of such Go-

FREE LIST, *continued.*

- vernments: provided that the like concession is granted to British Consulates by such Foreign Governments.
- Artificial limbs, crutches and other appliances for the relief of bodily disablement.
- Artizans tools and implements, namely, the distinctive tools and implements ordinarily used by an artisan in his trade or calling. The term "artisan" to be limited to mean fitter, mason, bricklayer, plasterer, smith, carpenter, painter, cabinetmaker, cooper, bootmaker, saddler, watchmaker and tailor, and the things exempted to be limited to articles such as are *prima facie* not ordinarily used in connection with other or domestic purposes, and not to include any article entering into the construction as part of the thing worked upon.
- Apparatus necessary for generating, storing, conducting, converting into power or light, and measuring electricity.
- Apparatus necessary for generating measuring, conducting and storing gas.
- Bags and sacks made of flax, hemp, or jute, for exporting Island produce.
- Bees, beehives and all accessories for apiculture.
- Books printed, bound or unbound, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers, atlases, toy books, prints of photographs, bound into a volume, but not account books, diaries, estates registers, statistical records and similar matter, usually classed as stationery but bound in book form and in part printed.
- Brass, old scrap.
- Bullion and coin.
- Britannia metal in pigs and bars.
- Cattle, neat, viz., dairy cows and heifers when bred in and imported from the United Kingdom, British Possessions, India or United States of America.
- Cement which conforms to such standard as may be fixed by the Governor in Privy Council and published in the Jamaica Gazette.
- Coal, Coke and patent fuel.
- Copper in pigs.
- Fire engines and fire extinguishers to include hand grenades.
- Fertilizers of all kinds, natural or artificial, including guano and other manures.
- Iron, viz., pig.
—galvanized for roofing also screws, clout nails, rivets, washers and bolts, specially manufactured for fastening such roofing; also iron ridging, continuous sheeting for gutting; gutters; brackets; and down pipes specially manufactured for use with iron and galvanized roofing.
- Locomotives, railway rolling stock and parts thereof, rails, railway ties and all materials and appliances to be used exclusively for construction and equipment for railways and tramways.
- Lymph for vaccination.
- Lead, viz., old scrap and pig.
- Medicines, the remedy known as "606" Salvarsan (Dioxy-Diamido Arsenobenzol) and the following disinfectants when in liquid form: carbolic acid and coal tar, including Cyllin and Jeyes' fluid.
- Milk, condensed.
- Messplate, furniture and band instruments for the use of the Navy, Army or Militia, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer.
- Magic lanterns and slides therefor not to include biographs, projectographs and similar apparatus.
- Medals of gold or silver or copper and other metallic articles actually bestowed as trophies or prizes and received and accepted as honorary distinctions. This to include shields and cups—and the exemption not to extend to persons stocking such articles for purposes of trade.
- Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts and industries, but no article shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use otherwise.
- Manuscripts.
- National flags.
- Photographic apparatus and appliances such as are necessary for the production of the photograph, but not to include mounts and other embellishments; also photographic chemicals imported as such.
- Printing paper.
- Parts of articles free under the Tariff:—
The component parts of any article which is free under the Tariff shall be also admitted free of duty; provided such parts of free things cannot be used for any other purpose than for making up or completing any articles which is itself free, and provided such parts have been specially prepared and manufactured to replace or fit such free articles.
- Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the Public Service, and stores, tools and materials for the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners or for any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, on the certificate of the Revenue Commissioner. Whenever any local merchant or trader shall have supplied to the local Government for the Public Service, or to the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners or to any

FREE LIST, *continued.*

- Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, any goods which would otherwise have been entitled to come in free under this Section, the purchaser, on production of a certificate from the Revenue Commissioner, shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods: Provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which the drawback may be claimed on goods exported.
- Provisions and stores, arms, equipment and uniforms, imported for the use of His Majesty's Navy, Army, or Militia, on the certificate of the Officer Commanding the Navy or the Troops that they have been solely imported for the use of the Navy or Army or Militia as aforesaid.
- Provisions, wines, spirits and malt liquors, imported for the use of the Naval staff and Naval Messes in this island, consigned by bills of lading to any Naval Officer, or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the bills of lading and the certificate of the officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the island without special permission of the Collector of Customs, such permission to be given only on payment of the duty. This exemption shall also extend to similar goods withdrawn from a bonded warehouse on production of a certificate of a Naval Officer countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces that such goods are for the sole use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking as aforesaid that they will not be sold in this island without payment of duty.
- Personal effects, not being merchandize, of natives of Jamaica dying in foreign countries
- Professional plans, specifications and tracings.
- Pure bred horses, pigs, sheep, cattle, goats, and rabbits imported specially for breeding purposes from the United Kingdom, British Possessions, India and United States of America provided that no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in the book or record established for that purpose and provided further that certificates of such record and of the pedigree of such animal shall be produced and submitted to the proper Officer of Customs at the time of the importation, duly authenticated by the proper custodian or such book or record, together with the affidavit of the owner agent or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in the said certificate of record of pedigree. And provided further that the Director of, Agriculture shall determine and certify to the Collector General what are recognized breeds and pure bred animals under the provisions of this paragraph.
- Poultry and other birds.
- Pans for boiling sugar of not less than 10 gallons capacity.
- Quinine, sulphate of and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark Quinine as here described does not include Quinine compounded with other drugs.
- School slates and slate pencils.
- Sewing machines.
- Shooks for tierce, puncheon, hogshead, barrel and cask, and shooks for boxes or crates used in packing native agricultural produce.
- Specimens illustrative of natural history mineralogy and geology not being such as are of an ornamental character.
- Steam engines, boilers, prime motor engines of all kinds, machines, machinery and apparatus, whether stationary or portable, worked by power or by hand, for manufacturing or preparing for market the agricultural and mineral products of the Colony, including sugar, coffee, cocoa, pimento, ginger, kola, annatto, cocoanuts, tobacco, cassava, fruits of all descriptions, vegetables of all descriptions, woods of all descriptions, fibres, and for raising water for the development, manufacture, or preparation of the agricultural or mineral products aforesaid.
- Steel, viz., Ingots.
- Stills and parts thereof.
- Steel bars, expanded metal, wire cloth and any other steel material specially manufactured for reinforcing concrete in building work.
- Tan bark of all kinds, whole or ground.
- Telephones and telephone switch boards.
- Tow.
- Trees, plants, bulbs, cuttings, vines, seeds and grain of all kinds for propagation or cultivation.
- Tortoise shell and turtle shell, unmanufactured.
- Turtle, live.
- Tin, viz., in blocks and pigs.
- The following apparatus and appliances when specially imported by the Managing Body or person in charge of a Secondary School for the equipment of such School. viz.,

FREE LIST, *continued.*

(a) benches, chairs, desks, tables, globes and charts for use in class rooms;

(b) utensils and suitable apparatus for chemical Laboratories.

Whenever any Local Merchant or Trader shall have supplied any of the above articles to the Managing Body or person in charge of a Secondary School for the equipment of such School the purchaser shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods, provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which drawback may be claimed on goods exported.

Weather Service, articles imported for the use of the weather service of the United

States of America, being the property of the United States Government.

Wire for fences, wire fencing, staples and tying wire for fastening the wire of fences; the terms "wire for fences" and "wire fencing" not to include hurdles manufactured from wire or mesh wire and manufactures of wire.

Wood hoops and truss hoops.

Wood staves and headings.

Wrought iron and steel work specially manufactured for the construction of the framework of the walls, floors, roofs, partitions and stairways of framed buildings, the panels of which are to be filled in with brickwork, masonry, concrete or similar non-metallic material.

Zinc, viz., in blocks and pigs.

THIRD SCHEDULE—SECTION 3.

1. Animals brought into the Island temporarily for the purposes of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by an Agricultural or Racing Association, and wild animals intended for exhibition in Zoological collections.
2. Theatrical scenery, properties, apparel and other paraphernalia brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical or other exhibitions.
3. Professional implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation or employment in the actual possession of persons coming to the Island, but not to settle. This item not to be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment.
4. Works of art, drawing, engravings, photographs, philosophical and scientific apparatus and appliances brought by professional artists, lecturers or scientists arriving from abroad for use by themselves temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion and encouragement of art, science or industry in the Island and not for sale.
5. Used postage stamps for examination and selection by collectors.
6. Microscopic slides imported for temporary use by students of natural science.

Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council, under Section 12 of the Tariff Law 21 of 1911, regulating the Drawback of Duties on the exportation of goods from Jamaica.

Notice of intention to export goods on which Drawback is to be claimed must be given by the Exporter in the following form at least two working hours before the attendance of the Examining Officer is required:—

Jamaica,
19

Collector of Customs,
Port of

I hereby notify you of my intention to export*
for on the
of duty will be claimed, and to request that an officer be detailed to examine and take
account of the goods at on which Drawback

I am, &c., &c.

* Here give general description of the goods.

The entry on exportation required by section 100 of Law 18 of 1877 must be made previous to the Customs Officer's inspection of the goods.

A list giving the details of the goods for drawback must be furnished by the Exporter to the Customs Officer, who will check each item with the list and retain it for verifying the Drawback claim in due course.

All goods for Drawback must undergo the personal examination of the Customs Officer and the contents of each package must be ascertained and certified on the drawback papers by him.

In the case of unenumerated goods before certifying the shipment and exportation the original invoices must be produced to the officer and compared by him with the Drawback claim in respect of values, etc., and the certificate of the officer is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the goods above-mentioned were packed in my presence, and the value of £ was found to agree with the Invoice values upon which Import Duty was paid, and that the said goods were duly shipped on the dated for as per warrant No.

In the case of rated goods each package must undergo examination including weighing, gauging, etc., and the full particulars of such examination, including tares, returned on the Drawback papers by the Examining Officer, and the certificate of shipment and exportation for rated goods is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the above-mentioned *were weighed in my presence and found to contain and that they were duly shipped on the as per warrant No. dated for

The name of the import ship and the number and date of the export warrant must be shown in the notice to export required by section 112 of Law 18 of 1877.

In the case of rated goods, drawback will not be allowed when the quantity exported is less than one whole original package, complete and unbroken as when imported.

Drawback on goods exported will not be granted when the amount of duty to be refunded would be less than four shillings.

When Drawback is claimed on liquids, exported in bottles included in items 1, 45, 46, 49, 59, 60, 61 and 71 of the First Schedule Section 2 Tariff Law 1911, the Officer must examine the contents of one bottle at least of each package, and when in bulk, the contents of each cask or other package. The strength of the contents of each bottle, cask or other package of spirits, brandy, whisky, gin and such like, so examined, must be ascertained by means of the Hydrometer, and recorded on the Drawback papers by the Customs Officer.

When the following goods are entered for drawback samples as hereunder set forth shall be taken and sealed up by the Customs Officer at the time of inspection. the Officer shall then forward such samples to the Collector after affixing to each one a label showing the particulars of exportation.

Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	} in bulk	{ not less than 4 gills from each cask or other package
Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like		
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines	} in bottles	{ not less than 4 gills of each 24 bottles
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like also Wines		
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, and Oils other than Petroleum	} in bulk	{ not less than 2 gills of each cask or other package
	} in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills for each 24 bottles
	} in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills of each 48 bottles or cask, or other package
	} or in bulk	{

* Or gauged, or measured and tested as to strength by me, &c., as the case may require.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	..	at least two ounces from each package
Matches	..	at least twelve boxes from each package
Soap	..	at least 1 pound in weight of each shipment
Candles	..	at least 1 pound in weight of each shipment
Biscuits and Crackers	..	(Item 12 First Schedule of Tariff Law) at least one half ounce in weight out of each package

These rules may be added to, altered or amended from time to time.

DECLARATIONS.

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof are in sound and merchantable condition, that they have not been in use in this Island and that they were imported at a date within the two years limit fixed by Section 12 of Law 21 of 1911, outside of which drawback is barred.

I further declare that the values endorsed herein are the true values of the goods upon which import duties were paid.

I declare also that the aforesaid goods have been actually exported as shown on the back hereof and that they have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed in any port of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipment of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me }
this day of }
19 }

J.P.

RATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof are sound and in merchantable condition and that the import duties have been duly paid thereon, and that they were imported at a date within the two years limit fixed by Section 12 of Law 21 of 1911 outside of which Drawback is barred.

I further declare that the aforesaid goods have been actually exported and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed in any port of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared before me }
this day of }
19 }

J.P.

DECLARATION OF EXPORTER WHEN NOT ORIGINAL IMPORTER OF THE GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were purchased by from the parties whose names are set opposite thereto; and I further declare that the goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed, and are not intended to be re-landed in any port of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon, the duty having been paid and the goods not being unmerchantable or not having been in actual use.

Declared to before me }
this day of }
19 }

J.P.

DECLARATION OF IMPORTER NOT BEING THE EXPORTER

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods referred to in
the Declaration of were sold by
to the said and that the said goods were duly
imported by and that the values of the goods
upon which import duties were paid, and that the particulars of importation furnished
herewith are correct in every respect.

Declared to before me }
this day of }
19 }

J.P.

Made by the Governor in Privy Council this fourteenth day of May, 1912.

F. L. PEARCE, Clerk Privy Council.

Rule made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911. "The Tariff Law, 1911."

Concessions made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911 may be either (a) general or (b) limited. In the former case all articles of the character designated may be passed on ordinary free entry; in the latter the entry must be accompanied by a certificate in the following form signed by the importer, and in which is embodied a declaration to the effect that the goods for which free entry is made fall within the intentions and limits of the concession:

For Original Importer.

I.....do solemnly and truly declare that
I am the importer of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and invoice,
that the goods have been imported for the purpose of.....

.....
.....
.....

and that I am in a position to make this declaration by virtue of the goods remaining under my control until they have been put to the use in connection with which exemption from duty has been granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911.

For Middleman.

I.....do solemnly and truly
declare that I am the importer of the merchandise described in the annexed entry
and invoice, that the goods have been imported for the purpose of

.....
.....
.....

and that I am in a position to make this declaration by virtue of the goods having been specially prepared for the purpose and being prima facie unsuitable for other purposes than the use in connection with which exemption from duty has been granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911.

LIGHT DUES.

Island Lights—Law 8 of 1900.—1d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of steamers and 3d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of sailing vessels that shall enter at any port of the Island. Such dues in respect of droghers and other ships, sloops and vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the Island, or trading within the tropics shall be demandable not oftener than once within any period of twelve calendar months, and in respect of all other ships not oftener than once within any period of three calendar months.

Ships of War and private pleasure yachts are exempt from Light and Harbour Dues, as well as ships putting into any Port of the Island for repairs or medical assistance and half fees are levied on vessels calling only for orders, coal, water and necessary ships stores—provided no passenger or cargo or ballast is landed or shipped—passengers may only be landed on account of sickness—Law 12 of 1904.

Schedule of Harbour Dues under Law 24 of 1889.

Ports.	Tonnage.	Within tropics.	Beyond tropics.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	Under 70 tons ..	0 7 6	0 15 0
	70 tons and under 160 tons ..	0 10 0	1 0 0
	160 tons and under 350 tons ..	0 15 0	1 10 0
	350 tons and under 850 tons ..	0 17 6	1 15 0
	850 tons and upwards ..	1 0 0	2 0 0
All other Ports	Under 160 tons ..	0 5 0	0 10 0
	160 tons and upwards ..	0 10 0	1 0 0
<i>Droghers.</i>			
Kingston	Once in every period of (3)	8/	
All other Ports	three months	1/	

WHARFAGE.

Public Wharfrage is regulated by Law 15 of 1895 and the following Schedules limit the charges of Wharfingers:—

- I. A Wharfinger in Kingston is entitled to Wharfrage in accordance with the rates specified in column 1 of Schedules A and B for goods landed at his Wharf and to half rates for goods shipped from his Wharf.
- II. A Wharfinger out of Kingston is entitled to demand Wharfrage at the rates specified in Column 2 of Schedules A and B either for goods landed and delivered or for goods received and shipped.
- III. A Wharfrage includes receiving from, or delivering to, the ship (if alongside the Wharf) or lighter and stowing, shedding, weighing, skidding, gauging, securing and delivering together with all labour involved therein.
- IV. In Kingston the storing referred to is limited to 14 clear days in respect of goods landed and enumerated in Schedule A and to three months in respect of those landed and included in Schedule B while in respect of goods received for shipment, the rates cover a period of three months prior to the arrival of the Ship in which they are to be shipped.
- V. At Outports the charge for storing goods landed is covered by the Wharfrage rate for a period of three months, the time in cases in which by the terms of the Bills of lading, the goods are to be delivered free of Wharfrage to be calculated from the expiry of 14 clear days and in other cases from the time of landing while in the case of goods received for shipment the rates cover a period of three months as in Kingston.
- VI. For storing goods specified in Schedules A and B for any period in excess of the period of 14 days or three months, as the case may be, a Wharfinger is entitled to charge at the rate of one-fourth the specified rate for every additional month or part of a month.
- VII. For lumber and coal the rates specified in Schedule C shall be charged; column 1 referring to Kingston and column 2 to the outports. In the case of lumber the charge covers a keeping on the Wharf for three months and in the case of coal for six months.
- VIII. Before extra wharfrage shall be charged the person chargeable or his Agent shall be given 3 clear days' notice of the Wharfinger's intention to charge extra wharfrage.

IX. For use of a Wharf for shipping fruit the Wharfinger shall be entitled to wharfrage at the rates stated in Schedule D.

X. Any goods not specifically named shall be charged for in proportion to the rates fixed provided that in respect of machinery and other heavy packages exceeding two tons in weight the charge shall be fixed by special agreement.

SCHEDULE A.

	Column No. 1. s. d.	Column No. 2. s. d.
Apples, potatoes and other fruit and vegetables in baskets, barrels, boxes or other packages, per package ..	0 3	0 4½
Arms, chests of ..	3 0	4 6
Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks and crates of cordage, dry goods, earthenware, glassware and groceries, except as hereinafter specified, not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per cubic foot ..	0 3	0 4½
For every cubic foot above 8 an additional ..	0 1½	0 2½
Bacon, hams and dried meats in casks or tierces, per 112lbs ..	0 3	0 4½
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions, per tierce ..	0 9	1 1½
Ditto per barrel ..	0 4	0 6
Ditto per half barrel ..	0 3	0 4½
Bellows, Smith's each ..	1 0	1 6
Boats, per foot, keel measurement ..	0 6	0 9
Bricks, tiles and slates, per 1,100 ..	6 0	9 0
Butter and lard in firkins, per 56lbs, each ..	0 3	0 4½
Candles in boxes, 100lbs. ..	0 4	0 6
Canvas, oznaburg or crocus, loose, per bolt ..	0 1½	0 2½
Carriages of four wheels, including wheels, each ..	15 0	15 0
Carts and carriages of two wheels, ditto each ..	6 0	6 0
Cement, per barrel ..	0 6	0 9
Coals or slate, per hogshead ..	1 6	2 3
Cordage, per 112lbs ..	0 4	0 6
Corn and pulse, including barley, maize, oats, wheat, beans, pease and grits, per barrel ..	0 4	0 6
Ditto per bag of two bushels ..	0 2	0 3
Cheese in hampers or boxes, per 112lbs. ..	0 6	0 9
Demijohns, jars and jugs, of any description, empty, per gallon ..	0 0½	0 0½
Earthenware, glassware or hollowware, per hogshead ..	1 6	2 3
Fish, dried, per tierce or drum ..	1 0	1 6
per box ..	0 4	0 6
per half box ..	0 2	0 3
Fish, smoked, per barrel ..	0 6	0 6
smoked not including red herrings, per box ..	0 3	0 4
smoked not including red herrings, per half box ..	0 1½	0 3
smoked red herrings, per small box ..	0 0½	0 1
pickled or wet, salted, per barrel ..	0 6	0 6
per half barrel ..	0 3	0 4½
Flour, meal, biscuits or other dry provisions, per barrel ..	0 3	0 4½
Furniture, including chairs, tables, jointers, pianofortes, desks, sideboards, and every other article of furniture, per cubic foot ..	0 3	0 4½
Gunpowder, per barrel ..	6 0	6 0
per half barrel ..	3 0	3 0
per keg ..	1 6	1 6
Hoops, truss, per set ..	0 6	0 9
wood, per 1,000 ..	4 0	6 0
Horses, mules, asses and horned cattle passed through the wharf each ..	2 0	3 0
Ice, loose, per block 200lbs. ..	0 2	0 3
per hogshead ..	2 0	3 0
Iron ware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description in packages not exceeding 20 cwt., per 112lbs. ..	0 3	0 4½
Over one ton, and not exceeding two tons, per 112lbs. ..	0 4½	0 6½

	Column No.1. s. d.	Column No.2. s. d.
Iron pots, taches and other hollow ware, per ton ..	10 0	15 0
Iron or Steel in Engines and Machinery, pipes, girders and other large pieces not exceeding two tons in any one piece, per cwt. ..	0 4	0 6
Lime, temper or other, per puncheon ..	1 0	1 6
Ditto per hogshead ..	1 6	2 3
Malt Liquors, cider and vinegar, per tun ..	6 0	9 0
per butt ..	3 0	4 6
per hogshead ..	1 0	1 6
per barrel ..	0 9	1 1½
Ditto bottled, in barrels or cases of 4 dozen quarts, and 7 dozen pints, per barrel or case ..	0 6	0 9
Nails and staples in kegs, per 100lbs. ..	0 3	0 4½
Oars and handspikes, per doz. ..	0 9	1 1½
Oil, kerosene, per case of eight gallons ..	0 4	0 6
Ditto per barrel ..	1 6	2 3
Oil, other than kerosene, in barrels, drums and kegs, per gallon ..	0 0½	0 0½
Ox bows, per dozen ..	0 3	0 4½
Paint in kegs and drums, per 112lbs. ..	0 4	0 6
Plough or harrow ..	1 0	1 6
Rice, per bag, per 100lbs. ..	0 3	0 4½
Salt, loose, per bushel ..	0 1½	0 2½
Salt in bags or sacks, per 200lbs. ..	0 4½	0 6
Salt, per barrel ..	0 4	0 6
Salt per hogshead ..	2 0	3 0
Sheep, hogs and goats passed through the wharf ..	0 6	0 9
Shooks for hogshead ..	0 3	0 4½
puncheons ..	0 6	0 6
barrels in bundles, 10 on each bundle, per bundle ..	0 5	0 7½
Staves for butts and pipes, per 1,000 ..	7 6	11 3
Staves for hogsheads and puncheons, per 1,000 of 1,200 ..	6 0	9 0
Spades, shovels and forks, per doz. ..	0 3	0 4½
Soap in boxes, per 112lbs. ..	0 4½	0 6½
Stones, dripstones, each ..	0 9	1 1½
grindstones and tombstones not exceeding two tons, per 112lbs. ..	0 6	0 9
Ditto above two tons by agreement. paving stones, 12 x 12 inches each ..	0 1½	0 2½
Spirits or Wines, per pipe or butt ..	3 0	4 6
Ditto per hogshead ..	1 6	2 3
Ditto per quarter cask ..	1 0	1 6
Ditto bottled in cases of one dozen quarts, or two dozen pints, per case ..	0 4	0 6
Tar, pitch or turpentine, per barrel ..	0 4	0 6
Tea in chests, half chests and boxes, per 120 lbs. ..	0 9	1 1½
Tobacco in hogsheads, half hogsheads, boxes, bales or seroons, per 112lbs. ..	0 6	0 9
Turtle, each, by agreement. ..		

SCHEDULE B.

Produce manufactured or otherwise, the exports of this Island.

	Kingston. s. d.	Other Parishes. s. d.
Annatto, arrowroot, and beeswax, per barrel ..	0 4	0 6
Cigars in boxes and cases, per cubic foot ..	0 3	0 4½
Coco-nuts, loose, per 1,000 ..	6 0	9 0
Ditto in bags of 100 per bag ..	0 3	0 4½
Cocoa, in bags and barrels, per 112lbs. ..	0 3	0 4½
Coffee, per tierce ..	1 4	2 0

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	Kingston.		Other Parishes.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Coffee, per barrel	0	4	0	6
per bag of not exceeding 2 cwt.	0	4	0	6
Ginger, per tierce	1	6	2	3
in bags and barrels, each	0	4	0	6
Hides, wet, each	0	1½	0	2
dry, each	0	1½	0	2
Honey, per quarter cask	0	6	0	9
per keg	0	3	0	4½
Limejuice, per puncheon	1	4	2	0
Pimento in bags, per bag	0	3	0	4
Rum per puncheon	1	4	2	0
per hogshead	1	0	1	6
per quarter cask	0	8	1	0
Sugar per hogshead	2	0	3	0
per tierce	1	4	2	0
per barrel	0	4	0	6
per bag of 2 cwt.	0	4	0	6
Wood, logwood, fustic, bitterwood, and other dye or hardwoods, per ton	3	6	5	3
Lancewood spars, not exceeding 6 inches in diameter at the thick end, per dozen	2	0	3	0
Exceeding 6 inches in diameter as aforesaid, by special agreement.				
Mahogany, cedar and other cabinet woods, per 1,000 feet	6	0	9	0
Native Shingles, loose, per 1,000	3	0	4	6
Ditto in packages, per 1,000	2	0	3	0
Walking Sticks in bundles not exceeding 8 cubic feet per bundle	0	4	0	6
Ditto loose, per 100	1	0	1	6
Wool, sheep's in bales or bags, per cubic foot	0	3	0	4½
Yams, and ground provisions, exclusive of labour, per cwt.	0	3	0	4½

SCHEDULE C.

For landing, receiving, keeping on wharf and delivering therefrom within three months.				
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Lumber, dressed or undressed, pitch pine, per 1,000 ft.	6	0	9	0
Ditto white pine or spruce per 1,000 ft.	4	0	6	0
Shipping same, per 1,000	2	0	—	—
Shingles, loose, per 1,000	3	0	4	6
in packages, per 1,000	2	0	3	0
Shipping same, half rate additional in Kingston				
Coals and patent fuel, landing, receiving, keeping on wharf for 6 months and delivery, per ton	4	0	6	0
For keeping on wharf for every subsequent month up to twelve months in all, per ton	0	3	0	6
Shipping coal or patent fuel	2	0	—	—

SCHEDULE D.

For use of wharf for shipping, exclusive of labour.

Bananas, per bunch of any size, for use of wharf and for shipping exclusive of labour	0	0½	0	0½
Bananas, per bunch of any size, for merely passing through the wharf	0	0½	0	0½
Oranges, loose, per 1,000	1	0	1	0
For use of wharf for shipping, inclusive of labour.				
Oranges and other fruit, per barrel	0	3	0	3
Boxes of fruit, per cubic foot	0	0½	0	0½

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
HEAD OFFICE.			
Collector-General	A. H. Miles, I.S.O.*	£ 875 0 0	Feb., 1874
Supervisor	R. Nosworthy†	550 0 0	Jan., 1880
Chief Clerk	O. G. Gauntlett	400 0 0	Feb., 1890
First Class Clerk	A. S. Spratt	300 0 0	Mar., 1885
Ditto	A. P. Williams	300 0 0	Mar., 1891
Ditto	E. C. Harriott	220 0 0	Nov., 1887
Ditto	T. E. Fray	210 0 0	Mar., 1893
Second Class Clerk	G. A. Robinson	200 0 0	Mar., 1895
Ditto	C. M. Arscott	200 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	A. T. Pullar	160 0 0	April, 1897
Ditto	G. V. Livingston	160 0 0	April, 1901
Ditto	E. A. Millengen	175 0 0	Feb., 1891
Ditto	W. D'W. Logan	130 0 0	July, 1906
Assistant	F. G. Burrowes	100 0 0	Mar., 1909
Ditto	H. W. R. Turner	100 0 0	Sep., 1907
Ditto	C. P. Stephenson	100 0 0	Mar. 1910
Ditto	F. R. Martin	94 10 0	July, 1911
Ditto	Vacant	..	..
Ditto	Vacant	..	..
Typist	Miss E. J. Vine	88 8 0	Aug., 1905
<i>Kingston Customs.</i>			
Collector and Inspector Invoices	R. E. Nunes	} 600 0 0	Oct., 1872
Shipping Master	"		
First Class Clerk	D. T. Seaton	240 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	T. R. Mould†	300 0 0	Feb., 1886
Ditto	D. N. Norman	260 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	F. E. Holtz	260 0 0	Mar., 1893
Second Class Clerk	E. W. Dunn	100 0 0	Feb., 1908
Ditto	O. C. Pearson	170 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	E. T. Moore	190 0 0	Feb., 1892
Ditto	K. V. Samuel	150 0 0	Feb., 1902
Assistant	Vacant	100 0 0	Aug., 1907
Ditto	G. P. Stephenson	100 0 0	May, 1908
Ditto	D. E. Lofthouse	100 0 0	April, 1910
Ditto	H. R. Facey	89 0 0	April, 1912
Surveyor	B. deS. Bell	410 0 0	Oct., 1879
Assistant Surveyor	A. W. L. Laing	290 0 0	Feb., 1891
Senior Landing Waiter	G. S. Shaw	270 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	G. A. Gauntlett	250 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	H. W. Mortlock	250 0 0	Feb., 1887
Junior Landing Waiter	F. C. Lofthouse	170 0 0	April, 1904
Ditto	A. E. Marshall	170 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	J. W. Gayner	200 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	D. A. Hudson	200 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	C. H. Dickson	200 0 0	April, 1898
Ditto	A. J. Mohrman	200 0 0	Feb., 1892
Ditto	D. G. Archer	170 0 0	June, 1893
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal	V. A. Bird	106 0 0	Dec., 1906

* Mr. Miles is also Commissioner of Stamps and Comptroller Widows and Orphans' Fund without salary.

† Mr. Nosworthy is also Valuation Commissioner without salary.

‡ Mr. Mould is also Secretary of the Marine Board at a salary of £80 per annum.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston Customs, contd.</i>		£ s. d.	
First Class Out-Door Officer ..	E. S. Smith ..	105 0 0	Jan., 1906
Ditto ..	W. S. Murray ..	100 0 0	June, 1907
Ditto ..	F. Luke ..	110 0 0	April, 1885
Ditto ..	W. P. Watkins ..	100 0 0	Dec., 1907
Ditto ..	B. L. F. Davis ..	110 0 0	Oct., 1900
Second Class Out-Door Officer ..	R. A. Oliver ..	80 0 0	March, 1910
Ditto ..	G. B. Jopp ..	80 0 0	April, 1908
Ditto ..	V. Barclay ..	85 0 0	April, 1908
Ditto ..	J. Roberts ..	95 0 0	Oct., 1890
Ditto ..	S. H. O'Meally ..	85 0 0	June, 1907
Ditto ..	L. A. Robertson ..	85 0 0	July, 1909
Ditto ..	J. C. Hudson ..	80 0 0	June, 1911
Ditto ..	B. Hylton ..	80 0 0	Jan., 1907
Third Class Out-Door Officer ..	R. V. Steele ..	60 0 0	Mar., 1914
Ditto ..	E. L. Hamilton ..	60 0 0	April, 1914
Ditto ..	J. A. Francis ..	70 0 0	Mar., 1912
Ditto ..	E. V. Stanley ..	70 0 0	June, 1912
Ditto ..	S. Walker ..	65 0 0	July, 1912
Ditto ..	H. E. Hitchins ..	70 0 0	Sep., 1911
Ditto ..	C. Hudson ..	60 0 0	April, 1914
<i>Kingston Internal Revenue.</i>			
First Class Collector ..	R. O'C. Livingston ..	475 0 0	Jan., 1880
Junior Assistant Collector ..	E. T. Reed ..	200 0 0	Sept., 1892
Senior Locker and Gauger ..	J. K. Collymore ..	200 0 0	Dec., 1883
Junior Assistant Collector ..	E. S. Murray ..	200 0 0	April, 1897
Assistant ..	B. F. Wood ..	100 0 0	June, 1909
Ditto ..	W. W. Buckley ..	83 10 0	May, 1913
Junior Locker and Gauger ..	M. A. Sullivan ..	148 0 0	Sept., 1897
Ditto ..	E. A. Leeson ..	130 0 0	Jan., 1890
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Senior Assistant Collector ..	P. J. Browne ..	300 0 0	July, 1883
	Travelling allowance ..	50 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk ..	E. N. Magnus ..	106 0 0	Jan., 1908
Assistant ..	H. L. Murray ..	100 0 0	Feb., 1910
Ditto ..	N. B. Hannaford ..	89 0 0	April, 1912
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Junior Collector ..	E. P. Mudie ..	450 0 0	June, 1881
Junior Assistant Collector ..	J. M. Fonseca ..	200 0 0	Mar., 1895
	Travelling allowance ..	80 0 0	
Senior Assistant Collector ..	W. M. Lewin ..	260 0 0	May, 1885
	Travelling allowance ..	20 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk ..	R. A. Nicholas ..	118 0 0	Jan., 1905
Assistant ..	G. P. B. Tomlinson ..	78 0 0	July, 1914
Junior Landing Waiter ..	E. C. Forbes ..	112 0 0	Feb., 1905
Ditto ..	E. A. Steele ..	106 0 0	Nov., 1906

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Portland.</i>					
Senior Collector	W. B. Isaacs	£	s.	d.	Mar., 1882
Senior Assistant Collector	F. A. D. Eves	550	0	0	Feb., 1890
	Travelling allowance.	300	0	0	
Ditto	L. G. Carvalho	50	0	0	Feb., 1892
	Travelling allowance	250	0	0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	C. R. Campbell	50	0	0	April, 1906
Junior Landing Waiter	G. T. Farquharson	112	0	0	Dec., 1907
Ditto	F. R. Dehaney	100	0	0	Oct., 1906
Out-Door Officer	J. H. Smith	112	0	0	Mar., 1897
Ditto	H. L. Payne	100	0	0	Mar., 1897
Ditto	D. B. Barned	100	0	0	April, 1908
Assistant	W. L. Crawford	100	0	0	April, 1912
<i>St. Mary.</i>					
Junior Collector	W. C. Gauntlett	89	0	0	May, 1887
Senior Assistant Collector	D. M. Robertson	390	0	0	May, 1885
	Travelling allowance	270	0	0	
Junior Assistant Collector	G. L. Facey	50	0	0	March, 1896
	Travelling allowance	200	0	0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	V. H. Fonseca	50	0	0	July, 1902
Junior Landing Waiter	C. H. Cameron	130	0	0	June, 1903
Ditto	E. A. Davis	124	0	0	Feb., 1891
Out-Door Officer	J. F. S. Hill	148	0	0	Feb., 1901
Ditto	D. A. Saunders	100	0	0	Sept., 1912
Assistant	A. C. Thompson	85	0	0	May, 1912
<i>St. Ann.</i>					
Junior Collector	S. H. Allwood	89	0	0	June, 1884
Senior Assistant Collector	H. F. Isaacs	390	0	0	Feb., 1891
	Travelling allowance	270	0	0	
Senior ditto	C. M. Muir	70	0	0	May, 1881
	Travelling allowance	300	0	0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	A. Taylor	55	0	0	Nov., 1871
Junior Landing Waiter	A. W. Kennedy	150	0	0	June, 1886
	Travelling allowance	148	0	0	
Ditto	H. C. O'Meally	24	0	0	June, 1895
Assistant	L. F. Reid	142	0	0	Jan, 1913
Ditto	C. Jacobs	83	10	0	June, 1911
Ditto	L. L. Ingram	89	0	0	April, 1912
<i>Trelawny.</i>					
Junior Collector	G. H. Davidson	89	0	0	May, 1875
Junior Assistant Collector	C. C. Manton	450	0	0	April, 1897
	Travelling allowance	200	0	0	
Junior Assistant Collector	A. H. Packer	100	0	0	Feb., 1892
	Travelling allowance	200	0	0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	C. R. Reddish	50	0	0	Dec., 1903
Junior Landing Waiter	R. E. Fonseca	130	0	0	Mar., 1900
Assistant	O. W. Grossett	142	0	0	Sept., 1913
<i>St. James.</i>					
Senior Collector	J. L. Lord	78	0	0	July, 1879
Senior Assistant Collector	G. P. McGrath	525	0	0	June, 1888
	Travelling allowance	300	0	0	
Senior Landing Waiter	H. Barned	70	0	0	Mar., 1875
Junior Landing Waiter	A. C. Murray	220	0	0	Nov., 1894
Ditto	C. F. Crooks	148	0	0	May, 1906
Senior Revenue Clerk	J. C. B. Corinaldi	112	0	0	Nov., 1901
Assistant	P. B. Howard	136	0	0	July, 1912
Ditto	J. A. Binns	89	0	0	April, 1912

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Junior Collector	E. F. Wilson	430 0 0	June, 1883
Junior Assistant Collector	A. J. DePass	200 0 0	Mar., 1893
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	C. S. L. Hogarth	118 0 0	April, 1906
Junior Landing Waiter	T. A. Foote	124 0 0	Dec., 1902
Assistant	S. R. Kennedy	78 0 0	July, 1914
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Junior Collector	G. A. Burke	450 0 0	Mar., 1882
Senior Assistant Collector	J. C. Whyte	200 0 0	Mar., 1896
	Travelling allowance	110 0 0	
Junior Assistant Collector	E. B. Levy	200 0 0	Feb., 1892
Senior Revenue Clerk	S. Chambers	112 0 0	Aug., 1906
Junior Landing Waiter	A. J. Barned	106 0 0	Oct., 1906
Ditto	T. A. Fraser	106 0 0	April, 1908
Assistant	F. Tomlinson	89 0 0	July, 1912
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Junior Collector	Vidal Hall	450 0 0	Feb., 1883
Junior Assistant Collector	J. A. M. Smith	190 0 0	April, 1902
	Travelling allowance	85 0 0	
Junior Assist. Collector	A. B. McCatty	180 0 0	Jan., 1894
Senior Revenue Clerk	S. J. Hamilton	106 0 0	Oct., 1907
Junior Landing Waiter	R. Pyne	112 0 0	Aug., 1904
Assistant	O. H. Nash	100 0 0	April, 1908
Ditto	J. H. Scott	94 10 0	Dec., 1909
Out-Door Officer	S. M. Ffrench	90 0 0	April, 1912
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Senior Collector	J. M. V. Thomson	550 0 0	June, 1881
Junior Assistant Collector	L. D. Brandon	190 0 0	March, 1894
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	D. Jacobs	136 0 0	July, 1902
Assistant	A. H. Hendriks	94 10 0	Aug., 1910
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Junior Collector	J. C. B. Mais	430 0 0	May, 1883
Senior Assistant Collector	F. L. Nicholas	270 0 0	Feb., 1890
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Junior Assistant Collector	St. G. V. Thompson	200 0 0	Mar., 1895
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Junior Landing Waiter	J. W. Weller	118 0 0	July, 1902
	Travelling allowance	30 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	C. L. Campbell	100 0 0	Feb., 1908
Assistant	H. C. Stedman	89 0 0	May, 1912
Ditto	Errol Swaby	100 0 0	April, 1908
Ditto	A. R. B. Tomlinson	83 10 0	Sep., 1912
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Junior Collector	W. E. M. Drummond	450 0 0	May, 1880
Senior Assistant Collector	F. H. McDermot	260 0 0	June, 1888
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Senior Assistant Collector	H. B. Batley	300 0 0	Oct., 1889
	Travelling allowance	20 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	J. S. Lopez	118 0 0	Feb., 1905
Junior Locker and Gauger	C. A. Guy	142 0 0	Dec., 1892
Assistant	I. E. R. Parris	89 0 0	July, 1912
Ditto	R. M. Clark	89 0 0	April, 1911
Ditto	C. E. Ashman	78 0 0	July, 1914
Ditto	W. A. Gaynor	100 0 0	May 1909

VALUATION COMMISSIONER.

A VALUATION of all real property in the island was undertaken in 1901, under Law 22 of 1901, to enable the Government to see whether one tax for general, and one for parochial purposes, could be made to take the place of the many different rates then payable by landowners.

Prior to this, holders of real property were required to pay a house tax on its annual value, a property tax on each acre of land according to the cultivation or crop upon it, and a school tax on the annual value of houses. They also paid a quit rent of one penny per acre, and a holding tax according to the size of their holding. In addition to these, poor, sanitary and other rates were levied for municipal purposes.

A Valuation Commissioner was appointed to direct and bring to completion the preparation of the valuation rolls.

This law was a tentative measure to last for five years, but on its expiration in 1906 the condition of the country did not appear to warrant a re-valuation, and the time was extended for a further period of five years. The law was from time to time amended and in 1911 a consolidation and amending permanent law was passed, Law 3 of 1911, under which a general revision of the values previously obtained was made.

Under these laws every person is required to render an ingiving of the description and value of his property, and where no ingiving is made the Collector issues his assessment. For the purpose of settling cases in which the ingiver and Collector cannot agree as to the value of the property, a Board of Assessment for each parish has been appointed. The Board is composed of the Resident Magistrate and the Chairman of the Parochial Board of the parish and three other persons appointed by the Governor. The following persons have been selected for the several parishes:—

KINGSTON.	R. S. Haughton, David Henderson R. E. H. Melhado.
ST. ANDREW.	H. E. Bolton, G. W. Byrnes, L. A. Rattigan.
ST. THOMAS.	C. Hope Levy, W. Dougall. L. G. Harrison.
PORTLAND.	F. B. Brown, L. A. Waites, T. G. Patterson.
ST. MARY.	A. D. Goffe, J. H. Scarlett, F. H. DeLisser
ST. ANN.	H. A. Fowler, C. N. Hemming, A. N. Dixon.
TRELAWNY.	H. B. Sewell, A. L. Delgado, (vacant).
ST. JAMES.	David Mills, Joseph Shore, A. B. Lowe.
HANOVER.	Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben, A. E. Davis, J. G. Robertson.
WESTMORELAND	J. G. Mennell, R. M. Ewen, C. T. Cahusac.
ST. ELIZABETH.	Stafford Maxwell, C. E. Isaacs, H. M. Farquharson.
MANCHESTER.	R. J. Miller, J. Daly Lewis, G. W. Wilson.
CLARENDON.	F. G. Sharpe, (vacant) Quintin Logan.
ST. CATHERINE.	Hon. Dugald Campbell, T. H. Sharp, J. S. Powell.
PORT ROYAL.	Ellis Russell, G. W. Clements, Chas. A. Jones.

The Valuation Commissioner is a member of every Board.

Taxes are levied on the value of properties thus obtained, under Laws 15 and 16 of 1903 and 14 of 1907, as set out on page 114.

Valuation Commissioner

R. NOSWORTHY.*

Mr. Nosworthy holds the office of Supervisor of Revenue

RECORD of the Totals of the several Volumes of the Valuation Roll, compiled under Law 3 of 1911, on the 1st April, 1914.

Volume and Parish.	Total for Parish.				Grand Total.	
	Taxable.		Non-taxable.			
	Holdings.	Value.	Holdings.	Value.	Holdings.	Value.
		£		£		£
I. St. Andrew ..	10,837	940,419	234	127,064	11,071	1,067,483
II. St. Thomas ..	10,309	413,771	154	27,387	10,553	471,158
III. Portland ..	12,068	566,031	277	88,262	12,345	654,303
IV. St. Mary ..	12,766	861,855	125	52,871	12,891	914,726
V. St. Ann ..	15,199	824,379	192	57,973	15,391	882,352
VI. Trelawny ..	8,532	367,298	182	38,933	8,714	406,231
VII. St. James ..	7,412	461,840	114	35,607	7,526	497,447
VIII. Hanover ..	8,063	378,100	90	25,304	8,153	403,404
IX. Westmoreland ..	12,100	617,579	121	32,212	12,221	649,791
X. St. Elizabeth ..	15,367	612,226	152	34,329	15,519	676,555
XI. Manchester ..	14,609	628,288	126	41,263	14,735	669,551
XII. Clarendon ..	18,562	646,847	217	31,950	18,779	678,797
XIII. St. Catherine ..	19,882	1,015,844	278	149,473	20,160	1,166,317
XIV. Port Royal ..	204	18,508	8	116,314	212	134,852
XV. Kingston ..	7,337	1,675,575	160	511,035	7,497	2,186,610
	173,337	10,089,570	2,430	1,370,007	175,767	11,459,577

POST OFFICE.

[Historical details of the development of the Post Office will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1898.]

GENERAL POST OFFICE

The Circulation Branch, the Money Order Office, Parcel Post and Telegraph Offices, are all maintained at the northeast portion of the Public Buildings in King Street. The Control Branch and Telegraph Office are on the first floor of the same building.

The ordinary office hours of the Circulation Branch are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; but the office is opened earlier or later should the arrival or departure of packet or important ship mails render it necessary.

The Money Order and Parcels Post Offices are kept open from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. each working day.

District Post Offices are open for the transaction of all business from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

OVERSEA MAILS.

There is now no regular contract service between Great Britain and Jamaica. Mails are made up by every available opportunity via the United States or by direct steamers.

The Royal Mail Steamship Co.'s vessels are timed to leave Southampton every alternate Wednesday and to arrive at Kingston every alternate Thursday, bringing mails from Barbados and Trinidad.

The return steamers leave Kingston every alternate Friday, taking mails for Trinidad and Barbados.

THE UNITED STATES.—The Royal Mail Line: Kingston to New York via Antilla every alternate Friday. New York to Kingston every alternate Wednesday.

The United Fruit Co.—Kingston to Philadelphia weekly on Tuesdays. Philadelphia to Kingston weekly on Wednesdays; Kingston to New York weekly on Thursdays and Saturdays; New York to Kingston weekly on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Halifax and West India S. S. Co.—To Halifax twice a month, calling at Turks Island once a month.

EXTERNAL POSTAL RATES.

PENNY POSTAGE.—The following is a list of British Possessions and Protectorates, to which letters may be transmitted at the rate of *one penny* per ounce. These places are all included in the Universal Postal Union:—

Aden; Ascension; Australia (including British New Guinea, Lord Howe Islands, New Hebrides and Norfolk Island).

Bahamas; Barbados; Bermudas; British Central Africa; British East Africa; British Guiana; British Honduras; British North Borneo; British Postal Agencies in China; British Post Office Agencies in Morocco; Brunei, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Cape Colony; Canada; Cape of Good Hope; Ceylon; Cyprus.

Egypt, including the Soudan

Falkland Islands; Fiji.

Gambia; Gibraltar; Gold Coast.

Hong Kong.

India (not including Bagdad, Bashrah, Bunderabbas, Bushire, Jask, Linga, Mahom-merah).

Johore.

Labuan; Lagos; Leeward Islands, namely:—Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola (Virgin Islands.)

Malay States (protected), namely:—Perak, Selangor, Negri-Sembilan and Pahang; Malta; Mauritius.

Natal; Newfoundland; New Zealand; Niger Coast Protectorate; Niger Territory.

Orange River Colony. Rhodesia.

St. Helena; Sarawak; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Straits Settlements.

Tobago; Transvaal; Trinidad; Turks Islands.

Uganda.

Windward Islands, namely:—Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent.

Zanzibar.

POSTAL UNION.

THE RATES OF POSTAGE to places in the Universal Postal Union are as under:—

For a Letter not exceed- ing 1 ounce 2½d.*	For Post Cards.		For News- papers or other Printed Papers per 2 ounces.	For Commercial Papers per 2 ounces.	For Sample Packets per 2 ounces.	†Regis- tration Fees.
	Single.	Reply paid.				
For each ounce after 1½d.	1d.	2d.	½d.	lowest charge 2½d.	lowest charge 1d.	2d.

REGULATIONS.

Letters—No letters for abroad may be more than two feet in length or one foot in width or depth.

Post Cards.—See Inland Regulations, p. 142 (prepaid rate one penny).

Printed papers and Commercial papers may be sent to any country of the Postal Union under the Book Post regulation.

It is forbidden to send through the Post to a country of the Postal Union—

1st. Any letter or packet containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewellery, or precious articles, except to Great Britain and certain countries named in the British Postal Guide, but the packet must be sealed and prepaid at Registered Letter Rates.

2nd. Any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duty.

3rd. Any article of a nature likely to stain or injure the correspondence.

* Other than British possessions to which letters can be sent at 1d. per 1 oz. (see Ante.)

† The sender of a registered article addressed to any country in the Postal Union may obtain an acknowledgment of its receipt by the addressee on payment in advance of a fee of 2d. in addition to the registration fee.

In addition, all kinds of printed, engraved or lithographed matter, legal and commercial documents and music in manuscript may be sent as a book-packet. Proofs of printing or of music may bear correction with a pen, and may have manuscript annexed to them. Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, his trade or profession, place of residence and a date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary inscription in manuscript; and printed and lithographed stock or share lists, prices current, and market reports may have the prices added in writing.

Commercial papers and printed papers must be sent under band or in an open envelope so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for inspection, but if they present the form and consistency of an unfolded card they may be forwarded without a cover.

No packet of Printed matter or Commercial papers for transmission to countries of the Postal Union must exceed 18 inches in any direction, unless it be in the form of a roll in which case the limits of size will be 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter; and no such packet for other places abroad must exceed two feet in length or one foot in width or depth; the extremelimit of *weight* is 4lbs. for a single packet for countries in the Postal Union and 5lbs. for other countries.

Pattern and sample packets for places in the Postal Union must not exceed 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, unless it be in the form of a roll, in which case the limit of size will be 1 foot in length and 6 inches in diameter. The limit of weight is 8 ounces except when addressed to Argentine Republic, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Holland, Honduras Republic, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburgh, Mexico, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Servia, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, the United States of America, and Venezuela, the limits of which are 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, and 12 ounces in weight. To Great Britain and any British colonies or possessions, or for any Non-union Countries, the limit of weight of such packets is 5lbs.

Type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 oz. in weight received in Great Britain are delivered on payment of 1/ customs duty. No other tobacco is admitted into the United Kingdom by Sample Post.

Perfumed spirits are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom by Sample Post, but samples of other spirits are admitted (provided they are plainly marked "Spirits not perfumed") and are liable to a charge of 8d. customs duty.

Dutiable articles forwarded by Parcels Post will be liable on delivery to the duty and in certain cases to a fine. Tobacco in its various forms will be liable to a fine, except when sent in parcels in the shape of genuine samples not exceeding 4lbs. in weight of each description of tobacco.

Though under the regulations of the Postal Union the public are not entitled to send *Articles liable to Customs Duty by any other Post than the Parcel Post* in the United Kingdom, in-coming Samples liable to Customs Duty are, as a general rule, not objected to when sent in quantities so small as to have practically no saleable value.

The term "printed papers" has reference to newspapers and periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, printed visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing and the manuscript relating thereto, engravings, photographs, cinematograph films, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, lithographed or autographed; in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment and card board, by means of printing, lithography, autography or any other mechanical process easy to be recognized, *except* the copying press, and the typewriter.

Commercial papers comprise all papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand (except letters or communications in the nature of letters, or other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence) documents of legal procedure, deeds drawn up by public functionaries, copies of extracts from deeds under private seal written on stamped or unstamped paper, way bills, bills of lading, invoices, and other documents of a mercantile character, documents of Insurance and other public Companies, all kinds of manuscript music, the manuscript of books and other literary works, letters and post-cards of old date which have already served their original purpose, and pupils' exercises either in original or with corrections, but without any comment on the work, and other papers of a similar description.

Stamps for pre-payment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles containing the representative sign of a monetary value are excluded from the reduced postage applicable to "printed papers."

Patterns of merchandize can only be forwarded by the ordinary post under the following conditions:—

They must be placed in bags, boxes or open envelopes, in such manner as to admit of easy inspection.

They must possess no saleable value, nor bear any manuscript beyond the name or social position of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, number and prices.

Patterns of merchandize may also be forwarded by Parcel Post subject to the conditions stated hereafter.

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &c., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Argentine Republic; Austro-Hungary, including Principality of Lichtenstein.

Belgium; Bolivia; Bosnia; Brazil; Bulgaria; British Indian postal agencies situated in the French settlements in India.

British colonies and possessions other than those separately mentioned on page 137.

Cameroons; Canal Zone: Ancon, Cristobal, Culebra, Empire, &c.; Chiff, including western parts of Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego; Colombia, Republic of; Barranquilla, Bogota, Buenaventura, Carthagena, Porto Bello, Santa Martha, Savanilla; Congo, including Black Point, Majumba and Nyanza; Costa Rica.

Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands) and the Danish Colonies of Greenland, St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas; Dominican Republic (San Domingo). Ecuador.

France, including Algeria, Principality of Monaco and the French Post Offices established at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China), Cambodia, Annam and Tonquin; French Colonies.

Germany;

Greece, including Ionian Islands; Grey Town; Guatemala.

Honduras, Republic of (including Bay Islands); Hawaii; Hayti; Herzegovina.

Indian Post Offices on the Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia; Italy, including the Republic of San Marino and the Italian Offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary; Massowah, Assab, Abyssinia.

Japan and Japanese Post Offices in Shanghai, Cheefoo, Chin-King, Hankow, Ningpo Fouchow, Newyang, Kiukiang and Tientsin (China) and at Fusampo (Corea).

Liberia; Luxemburg.

Marquesas Islands; Mexico; Montenegro.

Netherlands; Netherland Colonies; Nicaragua; Norway.

Panama, Republic of, (including Colon and Panama); Paraguay; Patagonia; Persia via Russia, and via Persian Gulf; Peru; Portugal; Portuguese Colonies.

Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia); Russia, including Finland.

Salvador; St. Pierre and Miquelon; Servia; Siam; Spain, including the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the Northern Coast of Africa and the Republic of Andorra, and the Postal Establishments of Spain upon the western coast of Morocco; Spanish Colonies of Fernando Po, Annabon and Dependencies and Marian Islands; Sweden, Switzerland.

Tahiti; Turkey, European and Asiatic.

United States of America; Uruguay.

Venezuela.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO PLACES NOT COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

COUNTRIES NOT COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.	For a Letter, per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz	For a Single Post Card	For a Reply Post Card.	For Newspapers or other Printed Papers, per 2 oz.	For Commercial Papers.	For Patterns.
	d.	d.	d.	d.		
Afghanistan; Friendly Islands; Rhodesia; } Africa (West Coast Native Possessions) }	1	1	2	1	Same as Printed papers except that lowest charge is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Same as Printed Papers except that lowest charge is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Arabia; China; Madagascar	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"		
Madagascar, viâ Mauritius	1					
Morocco, to British Agencies	1					
" to other Places	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"		
Society Islands; Samoa	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"		

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

The system of insuring Letters, under the Insurance Agreement of the Universal Postal Union, is in force between this Colony and the United Kingdom and the undermentioned Countries and Places:—

I.—COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE LIMIT OF COMPENSATION HAS BEEN FIXED AT £120.

Aden, Annam.	India, Italian East Africa (Assab and Massowah only) Ivory Coast.
British East Africa, viz, Kishuma, Lama Mombasa, Nairobi and Nakuro.	D'Jibouti
British Somaliland Protectorate.	Lagos.
Cape Verd Islands (Santiago and St. Vincent only), Ceylon, Cochin China, Crete, (Candia, Canea and Retimo)	Madagascar (Antananarivo, Diego Suarez, Majunga, Ste. Marie de Madagascar, Tamatave only), Madeira, Martinique, Mayotte.
Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Labuan	New Caledonia, Newfoundland, Nossi Be.
Dahomey (Agoué, Carnotville, Cotonou, Dogba, Great Popo, Porto Novo, Sagou, Savalou, Whydah and Zagnanado only).	Reunion.
Falkland Islands.	St. Helena, Senegal (Dakar, Goree, Rufisque St. Louis, Thyes, and Tivaouane only)
Gaboon, Gaudeloupe.	Tonquin, Tripoli (Italian Post Office).
Hong Kong	Uganda, viz, Entebbe, Kampola and Jiagn

II.—COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE LIMIT OF COMPENSATION HAS BEEN FIXED AT £400.

BRITISH COLONIES.

Bermuda, British Honduras
Gambia
Jamaica
Leeward Islands

Malta, Mauritius
Sierra Leone
Trinidad.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Argentine Republic, Austria and Austrian Agencies in the Levant, Algeria, Azores	Holland, Hungary, Dutch East Indies and Guiana.
Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Brazil	Italy, Erithrea. Japan.
Chili, Canary Islands, Corea.	Luxemburg.
Denmark (with Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland), Danish West Indies.	Montenegro. Norway.
Egypt.	Portugal, Portuguese Colonies
France (also Agencies in Levant and Morocco), French Colonies; French Agencies in China.	Roumania, Russia (and Russian Agencies in China). Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
Germany (also Agencies in Levant). and German Colonial and Foreign post offices	Tunis, Turkey.

Letters tendered for insurance will be accepted by the Post Office on payment of the fee and subject to the conditions stated below:—

Fee—6d. for every £12 of value in addition to the postage and registration fee.

As few stamps as possible should be used to prepay the postage and insurance fee, and the stamps must not be folded over the edge of the cover. When more stamps than one are used they must be affixed with spaces between them.

A letter is the only article of mail matter which will be accepted for insurance. Post Cards Printed Papers, Commercial Papers or Sample Packets will not be accepted.

Letters containing coin, anything made of gold or silver, precious stones, jewellery, or any article liable to Customs duty in the country of destination cannot be insured.

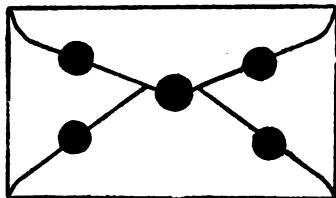
The insurance system is specially applicable to letters which contain bank-notes, coupons securities, &c.

A letter tendered for insurance must not be addressed to initials, or in pencil and it must be enclosed in a strong cover, and be securely fastened and sealed with fine wax in such a way that it cannot be opened without leaving traces of violation. Envelopes with black or coloured borders must not be used. Seals must be placed over each flap, or seam, of the cover of a packet; and if the packet is tied round with string or tape, a seal must be placed on the ends where they are tied. All the seals must be of the same kind of wax, and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing; and the device of the seal must not consist merely of straight, crossed, or curved lines which can be imitated readily.

The onus of properly enclosing and sealing the letter lies upon the sender, and the Post Office does not assume liability for loss arising from the defects of the cover or the seals, which may not be observed at the time of posting.

The amount for which a letter is insured must not exceed its actual value, and must be written by the sender both in words and in figures at the top of the address side of the cover, thus:—"Insured for £12. (Twelve Pounds)" or whatever the amount may be.

Alteration or erasure of the inscription will not be allowed, if a mistake be made, the entry must be completely struck out and a new entry made by the sender. The seals on an ordinary envelope of an insured letter must be placed as shown below:—



Letters which do not fulfil the foregoing conditions will not be accepted for insurance. Insured letters will have all the safeguards of the Registration system, and a certificate of posting must always be obtained by the sender of an insured letter. An acknowledgement of receipt of the delivery may also be obtained under the same conditions as those applicable to Registered letters, i.e. on payment of a further fee of 2d.

Compensation for the loss in the post of a letter, or of its contents, will not exceed the amount of the actual loss, and will not be paid at all for a letter containing any prohibited article, or for any letter which has been delivered without external trace of injury and has been accepted without remark by the addressee.

Claim for compensation will not be entertained if made more than a year after the date of posting of the letter.

Legal liability to give compensation in respect of any letter for which an insurance fee has been paid will not attach to the Postmaster for Jamaica either personally, or in his official capacity. The final decision upon all questions of compensation rests with the postal administration of the country in which the loss has taken place.

Insured letters will, for the present, be forwarded only by steamers of the Royal Mail Line.

INTERNAL POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.	POST-CARDS.		Newspapers and Prices Current each.	Registra- tion Fee.	PRINTED PAPERS. For each two ounces.	PARCELS.	
	Single.	Reply paid.				(1) (Sample packets.) For each two ounces.	(2) For each pound or for every 100 cubic inches at the option of the Depart- ment.
For each ounce.							
One-penny.	Half- penny.	One- penny.	Half- penny.	Two- pence	Half-penny.	One penny.*	Threepence.

* No receipt is given for parcels sent under this scale, they are treated as ordinary letters and should be posted in the letter box.

REGULATIONS.

Letters.—No letters for delivery in Jamaica may exceed 18 inches in length, 9 inches in width or 6 inches in depth, except it be sent to or from Government Office.

Letters, newspapers, prices current and book packets which are *wholly unpaid* will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the prepaid rate; and, if they be insufficiently prepaid, to a surcharge equal to *double the deficiency*.

Post Cards.—Private Post-cards prepaid by means of half-penny postage stamps may be sent by the Inland Post on the following conditions:—They must not exceed 5½ by 3½ inches nor be less than 3½ by 2½ inches. The right hand half of the face is reserved for the postal directions and address; the left hand half is available for the purposes of the sender, subject to the following restrictions:—In addition to stamps for prepayment post cards may bear small labels showing the name and address of the sender and the addressee; and engravings and photographs on very thin paper may be affixed to the back and left hand half of the address side, provided that they are *completely adherent*. Newspaper cuttings may also be attached to the back and left hand half of the address side.

Cards bearing the title "Post Card," or its equivalent are admitted at the rate for printed matter, provided that they conform to the general regulations respecting printed papers: if they do not conform either to these regulations or to the rules applicable to post cards *they are treated as letters*.

Cards must be manufactured of cardboard or paper of such consistency as not to hinder manipulation.

Book Packets—A book packet may not exceed 3 pounds in weight, nor 2 feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission as a parcel.

Parcels—The postage on a parcel must be fully prepaid or it cannot be forwarded.

Under Scale (I) a Parcel may not exceed 11lb. in weight, 2 feet in length nor 1 foot in width or depth.

Under Scale (II) a parcel may not exceed 11lbs. in weight nor 1,000 cubic inches in size, three feet in length and 1 foot in width or depth. Nor may it contain anything likely to damage other mail matter.

Rules for foreign parcels apply generally to local parcels.

Newspapers—Newspapers, prices current, book packets and parcels must be posted without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides *so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination*. The mere clipping of the corners or of the sides of an envelope or other cover is *insufficient*. They must not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter, nor anything that may injure the officers of the Post Office or the contents of the mail bags.

If any letter or communication of the nature of a letter be found in a newspaper, prices-current, book packet or parcel the entire packet will be surcharged at the *unpaid-letter-rate of postage*.

The following may however, be transmitted as printed papers:—

Old Letters which have apparently passed through the Post before and have served their original purpose.

Copies of letters which do not bear a present date and which it is manifest are not serving the purpose of *original letters*.

Letters which are intended for publication in a newspaper or otherwise.

Circulars which, according to internal evidence, are being sent in identical terms to several persons and the whole or greater part of which is printed, engraved or lithographed.

Such letters and circulars must not, however, be closed in any manner and **must** be so put up as to admit of easy examination of their contents.

Any letter or other mail matter may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage.

Packets containing money, jewellery or other value, *must be registered* and must be prepaid at the *letter rate of postage*.

Any Packet found to *contain value*, but not registered, will be liable surcharge equal to double the registration fee.

Additional postage is not charged upon any Mail Matter which is re-directed by an Officer of the Post Office, or upon any *Letter* which may be re-directed and re-posted *intact* at the Post Office of delivery. Post Cards, Newspapers, Prices Current, Book Packets and Parcels which may have been taken out of the Post Office, will, however, when re-directed and re-posted, be charged additional postage, at the prepaid rate.

The fee for detaining and delivering in Kingston, Packet Letters addressed to District Post Offices, or for detaining and re-directing such Letters to any other Postal Address is **1s.** for each service.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

List of Officials and other Public Functionaries who send and receive official correspondence through the post free of charge:—His Excellency the Governor, the Governor's Private Secretary and A.D.C., Colonial Secretary, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Adjutant Jamaica Militia, Administrator General, Analytical Chemist, Attorney General, Auditor General, Chairman of the Board of Supervision, Chief Justice, Clerk Legislative Council, Clerk Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Collector General, Collectors of Customs Kingston and Outposts, Collectors of Taxes and Assistant Collectors, Crown Solicitor, Custodes of Parishes, Director of Agriculture, Director of Education, Director of Public Works, Director of Jamaica Government Railway, Government Electrical Inspector, Harbour Master, Kingston, Inspector General of Police and Prisons, Inspectors of Police, Inspectors of Schools, Keeper of Records and Deputy Keeper, Manager Government Savings Bank, Parochial Treasurers, Postmaster for Jamaica, Principal of Shortwood College, Protector of Immigrants, Puisne Judges, Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Registrar of Titles, Resident Magistrates, Secretary Board of Education, Secretary Board of Supervision, Secretary of Schools Commission, Secretary Institute of Jamaica, Secretary Marine Board Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital, Kingston, Solicitor General, Stamp Commissioner, Deputy Stamp Commissioner, Superintendents General Penitentiary, Prisons and Reformatories, Superintending Medical Officer and District Medical Officers, Superintendents of Public Works, Superintendent Government Printing Office, Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Surveyor General, Treasurer, Government Meteorologist (Maxwell Hall, Esq.) the Superintendent of Public Gardens, the Vere Irrigation Commissioners and the Secretary to the Vere Irrigation Commissioners, limited to correspondence on the business of the Commission passing between any one of the Commission and the Secretary. The Vere Irrigation Commissioners are:—

Mr. A. W. Farquharson, Chairman; C. Lopez, Hayes; Lionel de Mercado, Kingston; C. Watson, Hayes; Alfred Pawsey, Kingston; and the Secretary is C. O. Magnan.

List of Officials and other Public Functionaries who have been approved by His Excellency to send but not to receive Official Correspondence through the Post free of charge: Controller of the Jamaica Civil Service Widows and Orphans' Pensions; Inmates of the Lepers' Home; Secretary Jamaica Agricultural Society;* Travelling Instructors of the Board of Agriculture. Head Master of the Kingston Technical and Continuation School.

Letters headed "Infectious Diseases Notification" bearing the signature of the Medical Practitioner and addressed to a Medical Officer of Health or the Central Board of Health, or a Local Board of Health, are admitted free of postage.

Packets addressed to Mrs. Bourne, Medical Office, Kingston, are to be allowed through the Post free of charge.

Elected members of the Legislative Council may send and receive letters upon public business without prepayment.

Rules regarding Franking of Official Correspondence.

1. The envelope or cover of the official letter or other packet may be "franked" under authority of His Excellency the Governor in either of the following ways:—

- (a) By the impression of an approved "official frank stamp."
- (b) By the signature and official designation of the Head of the Department, or other duly authorised officer or functionary, on the lower left hand corner of the envelope or cover.

The envelope or cover must be superscribed with the words "On His Majesty's Service."

2. The envelope or cover must be addressed to the head of the department or to a public officer or functionary who is entitled by the authority of His Excellency the Governor to receive official correspondence free of charge for postage.

*The Secretary to the Agricultural Society is authorised to issue envelopes or other coverings franked and marked "O.H.M.S." and addressed to himself as Secretary of the Society, so as to enable members of its Board of Management to reply to him without paying postage. He is also authorized to issue envelopes, similarly franked and superscribed, to persons receiving money from the Society for prizes, &c., to enable receipts to be furnished without payment of Postage.

3. No public officer will be permitted to make use of any stamp for franking letters or to frank letters without the authority of the Governor.

4. Heads of Departments and all postmasters must exercise vigilance to prevent any abuse of the franking privilege, and any evasion or attempt to abuse the privilege or any departure from the Rules, must be reported, with full particulars, to the Colonial Secretary or to the Postmaster for Jamaica.

5. The franking of envelopes, &c., either by means of the franking stamp or by signature, is strictly forbidden, unless the envelopes, &c., contain at the time of franking, the official correspondence or matter to be transmitted through the post, subject to the following exception, namely:—

That any written or printed matter properly issued in a franked envelope or covering for circulation among members of a Board or any body of individuals, and for ultimate return to the office of issue, may be passed from one member of such board or body to another in an envelope or covering provided for the purpose and duly franked in advance by a duly authorized officer.

STREET AND RAILWAY LETTER BOXES.

There are in Kingston and St. Andrew Letter Boxes as follows:—The times at which they are cleared are stated on each.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. King and North-sts. | 20. Orange and Charles-st. |
| 2. Colonial Secretary's Office | 21. Franklin Town Police Station |
| 3. Charles and East-sts. | 22. Marescaux Road and Club Lane |
| 4. Kingston Gardens | 23. Corner of Hope Road and Oxford Road |
| 5. Fire Brigade Station | 24. Retirement Road near Retirement Pen |
| 6. Jamaica Club | 25. Knutsford Park Gate |
| 7. Torrington Bridge | 26. King's House Gate |
| 8. Allman Town Constabulary Station | 27. Bedford Park Gate on the Constant Spring Line near Sandy Gully |
| 9. South Camp Road | 28. Barbican Road |
| 10. Highholborn & Laws-sts. | 29. Smith Village, Percy and Wellington-sts. |
| 11. Park Lodge | 30. Campbell Town, Liverpool and Hampton-sts. |
| 12. Brown's Town Constabulary Station | 31. Woodford Park |
| 13. Tower-st. & Elletson Road | 32. Papine Corner |
| 14. Marine Gardens | 33. Duke and Harbour-sts. |
| 15. Spanish Town Road | 34. Manchester Square, South Race Course |
| 16. Parade, by Parish Church | 35. Laws-st. and East-st. |
| 17. Princess & Harbour-sts. | 36. Hannah-st and Rose-lane |
| 18. Princess-st and West Queen-st. | 37. Arnold Road, north of Connolly Avenue |
| 19. Gardner's, Harbour-st. | 38. Brentford and Curphey Road |

Letter Boxes have been also erected at all Railway Stations in the Island. These boxes are cleared ten minutes before the departure of each passenger train.

Passengers on all trains may post letters in the posting boxes provided for the purpose. On the through trains between Montego Bay and Port Antonio stamps, post cards, and wrappers may be obtained, also telegraph forms.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF REGISTERED CORRESPONDENCE.

The Postmaster for Jamaica is not legally liable for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the loss, damage, delay, non-delivery, or mis-delivery of anything sent by post, and he does not, in any circumstances, pay compensation in respect of unregistered letters, post-cards, printed matter, packets, newspapers or local parcels. But subject to the rules stated below, he pays compensation voluntarily and as an act of grace in those cases and in those cases only in which there has been a total loss of the contents of correspondence of the following descriptions not being loss due to breakage or damage.

I.—REGISTERED CORRESPONDENCE

1. The fees payable over and above the postage, and the respective limits of compensation, are as follows:—

Fee.

2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 11d., 1s.

Limit of Compensation.

£2, £10, £20, £30, £40, £50, £60, £70, £80, £90, £100.

2. These fees include the ordinary registered fee 2d. The highest amount of compensation obtainable for any one packet is £100.

3. No compensation is given in respect of correspondence compulsorily registered.

4. Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.) will only be given in those cases in which the money is enclosed in one of the Registered Letter envelopes sold by the Post Office and the packet is tendered for transmission by Registered Letter Post. The compensation given in respect of coin, which should be packed in such a way that it cannot move about, will in no case exceed £2.

II.—GENERAL RULES.

1. It must appear that the loss occurred in the post, and did not arise wholly or in part by the fault of the sender, as, for instance, from inadequate fastening.

2. The compensation given will not exceed the value of the article lost. The right is reserved of reinstating the contents of an envelope instead of giving pecuniary compensation.

3. In the case of loss of contents the envelope should be retained for inspection as nearly as possible in the state in which it was delivered. If complaint be made that the contents of an envelope have been abstracted the envelope must be produced.

4. In the case of Bank Notes, Money and Postal Orders, Cheques, Bonds, and similar documents, particulars sufficient for their identification must be furnished.

5. No compensation for loss is given in respect of an envelope containing anything not legally transmissible by post, or an envelope not posted in the manner prescribed; or in respect of glass, crockery, greases, liquids or semi-liquids, colouring powders, eggs, fish, meat, fruit, or vegetables, sent by Letter Post.

6. No compensation is given for injury or damage consequential upon—i.e., indirectly arising from—the loss of anything sent by post.

7. Without prejudice to any of the preceding rules, the Postmaster for Jamaica will, if he thinks fit, refuse to give compensation for loss on any ground on which a common carrier might in like case claim exemption from legal liabilities.

8. The final decision upon all questions of compensation rests with the Postmaster for Jamaica.

9. In these Rules—

The term "money" means

(a) Coin. (b) Paper money.

The term "coin" means coins of all kinds whether or not current in Jamaica or elsewhere.

The term "paper money" means

(a) Notes of the Colonial Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, or Royal Bank of Canada or of any bank of issue in the United Kingdom, and notes current in any Foreign State or British Possession.

(b) Money orders and postal orders.

(c) Unobliterated postage and revenue stamps.

(d) Exchequer bills, bank post bills, bills of exchange, promissory notes, cheques, credit notes which entitle the holder to money or goods, and all orders and authorities for the payment of money, whether negotiable or not.

(e) Bonds, coupons, and securities for money, whether negotiable or not.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE OF UNINSURED PARCELS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND JAMAICA.

The Postmaster for Jamaica will (not in consequence of any legal liability, but voluntarily, and as an act of grace) give compensation for the loss or damage of uninsured parcels sent by Parcels Post between the United Kingdom and Jamaica, when such loss or damage takes place while the parcels are in his custody, and does not arise from any fault or neglect of the senders or from the nature of the contents.

COMPENSATION.

1. In all cases of loss, abstraction, or damage, except such as are beyond control, the sender, or, in default of or at the request of the sender, the addressee shall be entitled to an indemnity corresponding with the actual amount of the loss, abstraction or damage, unless the damage has arisen from the fault or negligence of the sender or from the nature of the article, and provided always that the indemnity does not exceed, in the case of an uninsured parcel, £1, and in the case of an insured parcel, the sum for which it has been insured. The sender of a parcel which has been lost, or of which the contents have been lost or completely destroyed in the post, shall also be entitled to the return of the postage. He is not however entitled to the return of the insurance fee.

2. The obligation of paying the indemnity shall rest with the despatching office, but, until the contrary is shown, the responsibility for the loss, damage, or abstraction shall rest with the office which, having received the parcel without making any observation, cannot prove its delivery in good condition to the addressee, or in the case of a transit parcel, its regular transfer to the next office.

3. The payment of the indemnity to the sender or addressee ought to take place as soon as possible, and at the latest within a year of the date of the application. The administration responsible will be bound to make good without delay, the amount of the indemnity paid.

4. No application for an indemnity will be entertained unless made within a year of the posting of the parcel, and after this term the applicant will have no right to any indemnity.

5. If the loss, abstraction, or damage shall have occurred in the course of conveyance between the exchanging offices, and it shall not be possible to ascertain on the territory or in the service of which the loss, abstraction or damage took place the indemnity shall be shared equally.

6. No responsibility will be admitted for parcels of which the owners have accepted delivery.

POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, WRAPPERS, &C.

Postage Stamps of the following denominations are kept in stock :—

½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/., 2/., 5/.

Books containing eighteen 1d. stamps and twelve ½d. stamps are issued, price 2/.

Post-cards are sold at ½d. and 1d. each, Reply Paid post cards are sold at 1d. and 2d.

Newspaper wrappers are sold at ½d.

Registered letter envelopes for Inland Letters, bearing a 3d stamp embossed on the flap, for the payment of registration fee 2d. and postage 1d. are sold at 3½d. each.

Judicial Stamps of the values 3d., 6d., 1/, 2/ and 5/ are sold at all post offices where there is a demand for them.

Impressed stamps, title deeds and blank slips are on sale at all post offices.

MAIL CONVEYANCE.

KINGSTON AND DISTRICT POST OFFICES.

DAYS AND HOURS OF POSTING AND ARRIVAL.

Explanation of Marks of Reference.

- a.—Registered Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., must be posted at 2 15 p.m. and at 9 15 a.m.
 b.—Newspapers, Books, &c., must be posted at 12 15 a.m. and Registered Letters at 2 30 p.m.
 t.—Telegraph Offices. *tel.*—Telephone.

All offices transact parcel post business but parcels addressed to those offices marked "1" are occasionally subject to delay.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston. for ordinary letters.			Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.			Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.			Arrive at Kingston.		
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat.		Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat.		Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat.		Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat.	
Above Rocks, <i>t</i>	St. Catherine	25	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>		6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.		6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.		1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	
Adephi, <i>tel t</i>	St. James	120	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>		11.20 a.m.	11.20 a.m.		2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Albany	St. Mary	42	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		4.50 p.m.	4.50 p.m.		8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	
Albert Town, <i>tel t</i>	Trelawny	103	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>		6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.		9.15 "	9.15 "	
Alderton, <i>t</i>	St. Ann	51	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>		7.20 "	7.20 "		4.20 "	4.20 "		9.15 "	9.15 "	
Alexandria, <i>t</i>	do	88	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>		2.55 "	2.55 "		5.55 "	5.55 "		9.15 "	9.15 "	
Alley, <i>t</i>	Clarendon	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		11.55 "	11.55 "		4.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.		9.15 "	9.15 "	
Alligator Pond, <i>t</i>	Manchester	79	9.30 " <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>		9.05 "	9.05 "		3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Alston, <i>t</i>	Clarendon	68	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>		5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.		5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Anchovy <i>tel</i>	St. James	105½	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 " <i>a</i>		5.30 "	5.30 "		7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Annotto Bay, <i>t</i>	St. Mary	50	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		5.35 "	5.35 "		7.30 "	7.30 "		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	
Balaclava, <i>t</i>	St. Elizabeth	71	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>		3.05 "	3.05 "		10.20 "	10.20 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Balcarras, <i>t</i>	Portland	45	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		10.35 a.m.	10.35 a.m.		2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	
Bamboo, <i>t</i>	St. Ann	65	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>		7.40 "	7.40 "		4.00 "	4.00 "		9.15 "	9.15 "	
Bartons, <i>t</i>	St. Catherine	30	3.15 " <i>c</i>	3.15 " <i>c</i>		7.40 "	7.40 "		3.20 "	3.20 "		9.15 "	9.15 "	
Bath, <i>tel</i>	St. Thomas	41	1.00 " <i>b</i>	2.00 " <i>b</i>		2.25 "	2.25 "		3.35 a.m.	3.35 a.m.		11.40 "	7.30 "	
Belfield, <i>t</i>	St. Mary	42½	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>		6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.		6.39 a.m.	6.39 a.m.		11.40 "	11.40 "	

Belvedere, l.	..	St. Andrew	10	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	5.40 a.m.	5.40 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
Bensonton, tel. l.	..	St. Ann	58	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.35 a.m.	9.35 a.m.	2.05 p.m.	2.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Bethel Town, tel. l.	..	Westmoreland	110	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.35 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	5.35 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Black River, t.	..	St. Elizabeth	98	9.30 " a	9.30 " a	7.20 " c	7.20 " c	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	3.20 "	3.20 "
	..		104	3.15 p.m. c	—	4.05 a.m.	—	7.25 p.m.	7.25 p.m.	—	—
Bluefields, tel.	..	Westmoreland	118	9.30 a.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.50 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Bog Walk, t.	..	St. Catherine	20½	6.30 " b	6.30 a.m. b	9.00 " c	9.00 " c	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
Bonny Gate, l.	..	St. Mary	55	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	6.15 "	6.15 "
Boroughbridge, t. l.	..	St. Ann	69	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bowden, tel.	..	St. Thomas	42	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	0.55 a.m.	0.55 a.m.	2.00 "	2.00 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
	..		77	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.55 "	4.55 "	7.10 p.m.	7.10 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Braes River	..	St. Elizabeth	35½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.00 "	6.00 "	8.05 a.m.	8.05 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Brainerd, tel. l.	..	St. Mary	79	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	1.00 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	7.30 "	7.30 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Brown's Town, t.	..	St. Ann	40	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	8.50 p.m.	8.50 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Buff Bay, t.	..	Portland	10	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
Bull Bay	..	St. Andrew	20	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.25 "	7.25 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
Bushy Park	..	St. Catherine	47	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	10.10 a.m.	10.10 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Bybrook, l	..	Portland	98	9.30 a.m. b	9.30 a.m. b	4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	3.10 "	3.10 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cambridge, tel.	..	St. James	39	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.05 "	7.05 "	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Carron Hall, tel. l.	..	St. Mary	148	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.05 "	3.05 "	6.15 "	6.15 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cascade, l	..	Hanover	19	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Castleton, l. t.	..	St. Mary	94	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	3.00 "	3.00 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Catadupa	..	St. James	94	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.55 a.m.	4.55 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Cave Valley, t. l.	..	St. Ann	23	3.15 " c	3.15 " c	10.36 "	10.36 "	4.05 p.m.	4.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Cedar Valley, tel. l.	..	St. Thomas	23	3.15 " c	3.15 " c	10.36 "	10.36 "	3.00 "	3.00 "	8.15 "	8.15 "
Chapelton, t	..	Clarendon	45	Twice	Twice	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	Daily	Daily	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Chester Castle, l.	..	Hanover	107	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.30 "	4.30 "	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Christiana, t.	..	Manchester	64	9.30 " a	9.30 " a	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	9.40 "	9.40 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
Claremont, t.	..	St. Ann	47	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.25 a.m.	1.25 a.m.	3.20 a.m.	3.20 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Clark's Town, tel	..	Trelawny	86	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Clonmel, l	..	St. Mary	42	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	5.25 "	5.25 "	8.20 "	8.20 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
Coleyville, l.	..	Manchester	67	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Comfort Hall, l	..	Manchester	75	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Constant Spring t.	..	St. Andrew	43	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.30 "	12.30 "	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Croft's Hill, l.	..	Clarendon	63	6.30 " a	6.30 " a	12.30 "	12.30 "	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Crooked River	..	do	51	6.30 "	6.30 "	12.30 "	12.30 "	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "

MAIL CONVEYANCE continued.

Office.	Parish	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Sat.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Cross Keys	..	70	9 30 a.m.	9 30 a.m.	5 20 p.m.	5 20 p.m.	8 00 a.m.	8 00 a.m.	3 20 p.m.	3 20 p.m.
Cross Roads, <i>t.</i>	St. Andrew	.. 2	Four times daily.	..	Four times daily	..	Four times daily.	..	Four times daily.	..
Dallas Castle, ..	St. Andrew	10	3 15 p.m.	3 15 p.m.	7 30 p.m.	7 30 p.m.	2 35 p.m.	2 35 p.m.	8 15 a.m.	8 15 a.m.
Darlington, <i>tel. t.</i>	Westmoreland	136	9 30 a.m.	9 30 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	4 00 "	4 00 "	3 20 p.m.	3 20 p.m.
Decide, <i>t.</i>	Trelawny	107	1 00 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	10 05 "	10 05 "	1 10 "	1 10 "	9 15 a.m.	9 15 a.m.
Devon, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	67	9 30 a.m.	9 30 a.m.	4 40 p.m.	4 40 p.m.	9 00 a.m.	9 00 a.m.	3 20 p.m.	3 20 p.m.
Dry Harbour <i>t.</i>	St. Ann	71	1 00 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	10 20 p.m.	10 20 p.m.	10 50 p.m.	10 50 p.m.	9 15 a.m.	9 15 a.m.
Duncans, <i>t.</i>	Trelawny	82	1 00 "	1 00 "	12 20 a.m.	12 20 a.m.	9 20 "	9 20 "	9 15 "	9 15 "
Enfield <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	39	1 00 "	1 00 "	7 40 "	7 40 "	3 20 p.m.	3 20 "	11 40 "	11 40 "
Ewarton, <i>t.</i>	St. Catherine	29	6 30 a.m.	6 30 a.m.	9 30 "	9 30 "	9 15 a.m.	9 15 a.m.	11 40 "	11 40 "
			1 00 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	4 15 p.m.	4 15 p.m.	3 50 p.m.	3 50 p.m.	6 15 p.m.	6 15 p.m.
Fairy Hill	Portland	71	1 00 "	2 00 "	10 40 "	11 45 p.m.	10 45 p.m.	11 50 p.m.	11 40 "	7 30 "
Falmouth, <i>t.</i>	Trelawny	92	1 00 "	1 00 "	1 15 a.m.	1 15 a.m.	1 25 a.m.	1 25 a.m.	3 20 p.m.	3 30 p.m.
			9 30 a.m.	9 30 "	8 15 p.m.	8 15 p.m.	8 25 p.m.	8 25 p.m.	9 15 a.m.	9 15 a.m.
Fellowship, <i>t.</i>	Portland	80	1 00 "	2 00 "	7 00 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	5 05 "	5 05 "	11 40 "	11 40 "
Flint River	Hanover	128	1 00 "	1 00 "	9 50 "	9 50 "	5 10 a.m.	5 10 a.m.	3 20 p.m.	3 20 p.m.
Four Paths	Clarendon	37	Three times daily.	Three times	..	..	Three times	Three times	..	..
Frankfield, <i>tel.</i>	do	57	6 30 a.m.	6 30 a.m.	1 35 p.m.	1 35 p.m.	4 25 p.m.	4 25 p.m.	9 15 a.m.	9 15 a.m.
Fyfes Pen, ..	St. Elizabeth	106	9 30 a.m.	9 30 "	9 00 a.m.	9 00 a.m.	3 20 p.m.	3 20 p.m.	3 20 p.m.	3 20 p.m.
Gayle, <i>t. t.</i>	St. Mary	81	1 00 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	7 50 a.m.	7 50 a.m.	2 30 p.m.	2 30 p.m.	9 15 a.m.	9 15 a.m.
Giddy Hall, ..	St. Elizabeth	95	9 30 a.m.	3 15 "	9 05 a.m.	9 05 a.m.	4 00 "	4 00 "	3 20 p.m.	3 20 p.m.
Ginger Hill, ..	St. Elizabeth	91	9 30 a.m.	9 30 a.m.	6 00 p.m.	6 00 p.m.	6 45 a.m.	6 45 a.m.	3 20 p.m.	3 20 p.m.

Glengoffe, <i>tel. l.</i>	20	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.25 p.m.	4.25 p.m.	7.35 a.m.	7.35 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
Golden Grove, <i>t.</i>	45	1.00 p.m. b	2.00 p.m. b	..	8.40 p.m.	1.50 a.m.	1.50 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	7.30 a.m.
Gordon Town, <i>t.</i>	9	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 " c	5.36 p.m.	5.36 p.m.	6.65 a.m.	6.65 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 "
Grange Hill, <i>t.</i>	137	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Gregory Park, <i>t.</i>	6½	Three	times daily	Three	times daily	Three	Three	times daily	times daily
Green Island, <i>t.</i>	152	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	12.55 a.m.	12.55 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Caranahoa Vale, <i>t.</i>	22½	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	12.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Guy's Hill, <i>tel. l.</i>	38	6.30 a.m. b	6.30 a.m. b	4.05 p.m.	4.05 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Hagley Gap, <i>t.</i>	19	3.15 " c	3.15 " c	8.55 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	4.41 p.m.	4.41 p.m.	8.15 "	8.15 "
Halfway Tree, <i>t.</i>	3	Four times	daily	Four times	daily	Five times	daily	Five times	daily
Hampden, <i>t.</i>	100	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.25 p.m.	3.25 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Hampstead	44	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.05 a.m.	6.05 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
Harker's Hall, <i>t.</i>	30	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.45 "	5.45 "	7.40 "	7.40 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 "
Harry Watch, <i>t.</i>	67	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.40 "	4.40 "	9.00 "	9.00 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Hartlands	15	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.35 a.m.	8.35 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Hayes	40	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Hector's River, <i>t.</i>	51	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.40 a.m.	10.40 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Highgate, <i>t.</i>	38	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	7.55 "	7.55 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
Hope B., <i>t.</i>	49	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	6.15 "	6.15 "	7.00 "	7.00 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Ipswich	86	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.05 "	4.05 "	8.45 "	8.45 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Islington, <i>t.</i>	46	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.40 p.m.	6.40 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Jackson Town, <i>t. l.</i>	90	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	2.10 a.m.	2.10 a.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Kellitts, <i>tel. l.</i>	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	4.05 "	4.05 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
Lacovia,	85	9.30 a.m. a	3.00 p.m.	1.45 a.m.	9.40 p.m.	1.50 a.m.	9.45 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
Lamb's River,	103	9.30 " a	9.30 a.m. a	7.05 p.m.	7.05 "	6.30 "	6.30 a.m.	3.20 "	3.20 p.m.
Latum	123	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.05 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	2.25 p.m.	2.25 p.m.	3.20 "	3.20 "
Lauglands	61	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	9.30 p.m.	9.20 p.m.	11.50 p.m.	11.50 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "

MAIL CONVEYANCE, *continued*

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Lawrence Tavern <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Andrew	15	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
Liguanea	do	5	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.15 "	8.15 "
Lime Hall	St. Ann	53	1.00 "	1.00 "	6.25 p.m.	6.25 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.
Linstead, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	24	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Little London, <i>l. tel.</i>	Westmoreland	135	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.55 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	9.30 "	9.30 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 "
Little River	St. James	103	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 "	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Llandewy, <i>l.</i>	St. Thomas	26½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	2.20 a.m.	2.20 "	7.20 p.m.	7.20 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Lluidas Vale, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	37	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. b	7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	2.25 a.m.	2.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Lodge, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	68	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.
Long Bay	Portland	68½	1.00 "	1.00 "	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Lucea, <i>l.</i>	Hanover	139	1.00 "	1.00 p.m. b	11.35 p.m.	10.50 p.m.	11.40 p.m.	10.25 "	11.40 "	7.30 "
			9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	12.00 m.	12.00 m.	3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Maggoty	St. Elizabeth	83	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.35 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	9.45 "	9.45 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
Maidstone, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	69	9.30 "	9.30 "	5.00 "	5.00 "	8.20 "	8.20 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
Malvern, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	87	9.15 "	3.15 p.m. c	7.04 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Manchioneal, <i>l.</i>	Portland	56	1.00 p.m. b	2.00 "	..	12.10 "	..	12.20 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	7.30 "
Mandeville, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	58	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
May Bank, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	14	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	8.30 p.m.	7.50 "	10.45 "	10.45 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
May Pen, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	32½	Three	3.15 "	7.02 a.m.	7.02 a.m.	6.34 p.m.	6.34 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Middle Quarters	Clarendon	89	—	3.00 p.m. c	daily	..	Three times	..	daily	..
Mile Gully <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	94	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.00 a.m.	5.45 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Milk River, <i>tel. l.</i>	Manchester	61½	9.30 "	9.30 "	2.30 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	10.30 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
	Clarendon	49	3.00 p.m. c	3.00 p.m. c	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.

Mocha, <i>l.</i>	..	Clarendon	..	44	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	12.20 p.m.	12.20 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Moore Town, <i>l.</i>	..	Portland	..	86	1.00 " b	2.00 " b	9.05 "	9.05 "	3.00 "	3.00 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
Moncague, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Ann	..	39	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	4.10 a.m.	4.10 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Montpelier, <i>tel.</i>	..	St. James	..	103	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.20 "	5.20 "	8.00 "	8.00 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Montego Bay, <i>l.</i>	..	do Road	..	114	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.20 a.m.	3.20 a.m.	6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
	..	Rail	..	113	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Morant Bay, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Thomas	..	31	1.00 p.m. b	2.00 p.m. b	..	..	4.30 a.m.	4.45 "	11.40 a.m.	7.30 a.m.
	..		..				5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	11.40 "	11.40a m
Mount Regale, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Mary	..	41	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	6.50 "	6.50 "	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
Mountainside, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Elizabeth	..	106	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 " c	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 "	3.20 "	9.15 "
Myersville, <i>l.</i>	..	do	..	87	9.30 " a	3.15 " c	7.15 "	7.15 "	3.45 "	3.45 "	3.20 "	9.15 "
Myrtle Bank, <i>l.</i>	..	Kingston	..	..	..	daily	daily	daily	thrice	daily	thrice	daily
Negril, <i>l. tel.</i>	..	Westmoreland	..	147	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	10.40 a.m.	10.40 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Newcastle, <i>tel.</i>	..	St. Andrew	..	14	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.41 "	7.41 "	5.00 "	5.00 a.m.	8.15 "	8.15 "
Newmarket, <i>tel. l.</i>	..	St. Elizabeth	..	100	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 " c	10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
Newport, <i>l.</i>	..	Manchester	..	64	9.30 " a	9.30 a.m. a	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	3.20 "	3.20 p.m.
Ocho Rios, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Ann	..	64	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	1.35 a.m.	1.35 a.m.	7.10 p.m.	7.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Old Harbour, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Catherine	..	24	..	three	daily	daily	thrice	thrice	daily	daily
Orange Bay	..	Portland	..	43	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Oracabessa, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Mary	..	79	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	4.40 a.m.	4.40 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Pear Tree Grove, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Catherine	..	40	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
Pedro Plains, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Elizabeth	..	113	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 " c	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
Pedro, <i>l. tel.</i>	..	St. Ann	..	53	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 " b	8.00 "	8.00 "	3.40 "	3.40 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Pepper,	..	St. Elizabeth	..	71	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 " c	11.15 p.m.	12.10 "	11.20 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
Petersfield, <i>tel.</i>	..	Westmoreland	..	129	9.30 " a	9.30 a.m. a	8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	4.05 a.m.	4.05 a.m.	3.20 "	3.20 p.m.
Point, <i>l.</i>	..	St. James	..	127	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Point Hill, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Catherine	..	43	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.00 "	1.00 "	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Port Antonio, <i>l.</i>	..	Portland by road	..	77	..	..	12.30 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	10.00 "	10.00 "	7.30 "	7.30 "
	..	By rail	..	75	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 " b	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 "
Port Maria, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Mary	..	50	1.00 " b	1.00 p.m. b	6.20 "	6.20 "	6.20 "	6.20 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
	..		..				3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "

MAIL CONVEYANCE, *continued.*

Office.	Parish	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Port Morant, <i>t.</i>	St. Thomas	39	1.00 p.m. b	2.00 p.m. b	..	3.45 a.m. 6.35 p.m.	..	3.55 a.m. 6.45 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	7.30 p.m.
Port Royal	Port Royal	6	3.15 " c	3.15 " c	5.30 p.m. daily.	5.30 p.m.	7.30 a.m. Three times	7.30 a.m. Three times	9.00 " daily.	9.00 "
Porus, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pratville, <i>t.</i>	do	73	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.00 "	7.00 "	6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 "
Priestman's River, <i>t.</i>	Portland	65	1.00 p.m. b	2.00 p.m. b	11.05 "	11.15 "	9.35 p.m.	11.25 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	7.20 a.m.
Race Course, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	50	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Ramble, <i>tel.</i>	Hanover	109	9.30 " a	9.30 " a	6.30 "	6.30 "	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Redwood, <i>tel.</i>	St. Catherine	31	6.30 "	6.30 "	2.00 "	2.00 "	7.35 "	7.35 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Retreat, <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	73	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Richmond, <i>t.</i>	do.	36	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
Rio Bueno, <i>t.</i>	Trelawny	76	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	11.45 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	9.55 p.m.	9.55 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Riversdale	St. Catherine	264	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Riverside	Hanover	145	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	1.10 "	1.10 "	7.50 "	7.50 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Rock River, <i>t.</i>	Clarendon	51	6.30 a.m.	6.30 "	1.30 "	1.30 "	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Runaway Bay, <i>t.</i>	St. Ann	67	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.55 "	9.55 "	11.15 "	11.15 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
St. Ann's Bay, <i>t.</i>	do	57	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	6.50 "	6.50 "	2.20 a.m.	2.20 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
St. Margaret's Bay	Portland	53	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	6.20 "	6.20 "	6.50 "	6.50 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
St. Peters, <i>t.</i>	St. Andrew	18	3.15 " c	3.15 " c	6.20 a.m.	6.20 a.m.	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.15 "	8.15 "
Salt River, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	56	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.35 p.m.	2.35 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Sandy Bay, <i>t.</i>	Hanover	130	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.15 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Santa Cruz <i>t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	f 79	3.15 " c	3.15 " c	12.40 "	—	10.50 p.m.	—	9.15 a.m.	—
		87	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.

Savanna-la-Mar, . . .	Westmoreland	{ 128	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.20 p.m.	9.20 p.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Seaforth, t. l.	St. Thomas	125	1.00 p.m. b	2.00 p.m. c	9.35 a.m.	6.40 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	—	7.30 a.m.
Shooter's Hill, t.	Manchester	55	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Siloah	St. Elizabeth	78	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.20 "	7.20 "	11.15 "	11.15 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Smith's Village	St. Elizabeth	78	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.50 "	3.50 "	9.30 "	9.30 "	3.20 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
Somerton	Kingston	1	Three times daily.	Three times daily.	Three times daily.	Three times daily.	Three times daily.	Three times daily.	Three times daily.	Three times daily.	Three times daily.
Southfield, l.	St. James	123	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	11.50 a.m.	11.50 a.m.	1.40 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Spanish Town, t.	St. Elizabeth	82	9.30 " a	3.15 p.m. c	9.55 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.20 "	3.20 "	9.15 a.m.
	St. Catherine	12	Four times daily	Four times daily	Four times daily	Four times daily	Four times daily	Four times daily	Four times daily	Four times daily	Four times daily
Spaldings, t.	Clarendon	62	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Springfield, l.	St. Elizabeth	107	9.30 " a	9.30 a.m. a	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.20 a.m.	6.20 a.m.	3.20 "	3.20 "	3.20 p.m.
Spring Hill, l.	Portland	52	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	noon	noon	1.20 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Spur Tree	Manchester	67	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 "	10.10 p.m.	2.15 a.m.	10.15 p.m.	2.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
Stewart Town, tel.	Trelawny	85	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 "	3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 "
Stony Hill, t.	St. Andrew	91	Twice daily	Twice daily	Twice daily	Twice daily	Twice daily	Twice daily	Twice daily	Twice daily	Twice daily
Sturge Town, l.	St. Ann	84	1.00 " b	1.00 p.m. b	6.10 a.m.	6.10 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 "
Swift River, l.	Portland	52	1.00 " b	1.00 "	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	3.30 "	3.30 "	11.40 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
Thompson Town, l.	Clarendon	48	3.15 " c	3.15 p.m. c	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
Toll Gate, l.	Clarendon	41	3.15 " c	3.15 "	6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
Trinity Ville, t. l.	St. Thomas	{ 41	1.00 " b	2.00 " c	8.25 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	2.15 "	2.15 "	11.40 "	11.40 "	7.30 "
		28	3.15 " c	3.15 c	12.25 p.m.	12.25 p.m.	1.10 "	1.10 "	8.15 "	8.15 "	8.15 "
Troja, tel. l.	St. Catherine	31	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
Troy, tel. l.	Trelawny	79	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.50 "	5.50 "	7.30 "	7.30 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Ulatser Spring, t.	do	100	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.45 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Walderton	Manchester	58	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.05 p.m.	3.05 p.m.	10.40 a.m.	10.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Walker's Wood, l.	St. Ann	46	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Warsop, tel. l.	Trelawny	82	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.55 p.m.	6.55 p.m.	6.25 a.m.	6.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Watson Hill, l.	Manchester	72	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	5.25 p.m.	5.25 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Watt Town, l.	St. Ann	94	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 " b	9.40 "	9.40 "	2.40 "	2.40 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 "
White House	Westmoreland	110	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 " c	6.25 "	6.25 "	5.10 "	5.10 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "

MAIL CONVEYANCE, continued

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.			Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.		Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	
Williamsfield, <i>tel.</i>	Manchester	53	9.30 " a	9.30 a.m. a		1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Windsor Castle, <i>l.</i>	Portland	37	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c		7.15 "	7.15 "	11.40 "	11.40 "	3.20 p.m.
Windward Road, <i>l.</i>	Kingston	2½	1.00 " b	1.00 " b		8.20 "	8.20 "	5.45 "	5.45 "	11.40 a.m.
Yallahs, <i>l.</i>	St. Thomas	19	Thrice daily.	Thrice daily.		Thrice daily.	Thrice daily.	Thrice daily.	Thrice daily.	Thrice daily.
			1.00 " b	2.00 " b		..	5.45 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
							4.40 p.m.	4.45 p.m.		

SUMMARY.

1. By first Trains to Porus and Ewarton, Mails close daily at 6.30 a.m.
2. By through train to Montego Bay, Mails close daily at 9.30 a.m.
3. By through train to Port Antonio, Mails close daily at 1.00 p.m.
4. For *Windward*, East via Port Antonio on Mon., Wed. and Friday at 1.00 p.m.
For *Windward*, East via Morant Bay on Tues., Thurs. and Saturdays at 2.00 p.m.
5. For the *Northside*, daily at 1.00 p.m.
6. For the *Southside*, on Mon., Wed., and Friday at 9.30 a.m.
7. For the *Southside*, on Tues., Thurs., and Saturdays at 3.15 p.m.
7. For Port Royal, Gordon Town, &c., daily at 3.15 p.m.

SUMMARY.

1. From Gordon Town, &c., Mails are due daily. at 8.45 a.m.
2. From Port Royal, Mails are due daily at 10.30 a.m.
3. From *Windward*, East via Port Antonio on Mon., Wed. & Friday at 11.40 a.m.
From *Windward*, East via Morant Bay on Tues. Thurs. & Sat. at 7.30 a.m.
4. By train from Port Antonio daily at 11.40 a.m.
5. By train from Montego Bay daily at 3.20 p.m.
6. From *Northside*, daily. at 9.15 a.m.
7. From *Southside*, on Mon. Wed. & Fri. at 3.20 p.m.
From *Southside*, on Tues. Thurs. & Sat. at 9.15 a.m.

MAIL COACHES.

MONTEGO BAY AND LUCEA. Daily.

DOWN COACH.				UP COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
	mls.	a.m.	a.m.		mls.	a.m.	a.m.
Montego Bay	..	..	8.00	Lucea	..	..	3.00
Flint River	.. 12	9.50	9.55	Sandy Bay	.. 11	4.40	4.45
Sandy Bay	.. 2	10.15	10.20	Flint River	.. 2	5.05	5.10
		m.		Montego Bay	.. 12	7.00	
Lucea	.. 11	12	..				
	25				25		

Fares—4s. between each stage. Flint River and Sandy Bay being counted as one stage.

SANTA CRUZ AND BALACLAVA. Daily.

UP COACH.				DOWN COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
	mls.	a.m.	a.m.		mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Santa Cruz	..	..	7.00	Balacava	..	..	3.15
Braes River	.. 6	8.00	8.05	Braes River	.. 10	4.55	5.00
Balacava	.. 10	10.05	..	Santa Cruz	.. 6	6.00	..
	16				16		

Fares—3s. between each stage.

BLACK RIVER AND IPSWICH. Daily.

	mls.	a.m.	a.m.		mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Black River	..	..	5.30	Ipswich	..	..	4.15
Middle Quarters	.. 9	7.00	7.05	Middle Quarters	.. 9	5.45	5.50
Ipswich	.. 9	8.35	..	Black River	.. 9	7.20	..
	18				18		

Passenger fares—3s. Black River to Middle Quarters; 4s. Middle Quarters to Ipswich through fare 6s.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR AND MONTPELIER. Daily.

	mls.	a.m.	a.m.		mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Sav.-la-Mar	..	..	3.00	Montpelier	..	..	5.30
Petersfield	.. 6	4.00	4.05	Ramble	.. 6	6.30	6.35
Ramble	.. 10	6.25	6.30	Petersfield	.. 10	8.15	8.20
Montpelier	.. 6	7.30	..	Sav.-la-Mar	.. 6	9.20	..
	22				22		

The following table gives the rates of passenger fares between the several stations.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR AND MONTPELIER.

From	Passengers Fares.			
	To			
	Sav.-la-Mar.	Petersfield.	Ramble.	Montpelier.
Savanna-la-Mar ..	..	2/6	5/	6/
Petersfield ..	2/6	..	4/	5/
Ramble ..	5/	4/	..	2/6
Montpelier ..	6/	5/	2/6	..

Passengers are carried on the motor mail vans between Ewarton and St. Ann's Bay at the rate of 4d. per mile.

Passengers are carried on the motor mail vans between Kingston and Port Antonio, *via* Morant Bay, at the approximate rate of 5d. per mile.

MAIL COACH REGULATIONS.

PASSENGERS—At intermediate stations a passenger must take his chance of finding a vacant seat in the coach, and must, if there be a vacancy, then pay his fare to the local Postmaster, or Contractor's Agent.

In either case the amount for such ticket must be paid in cash, and the ticket must be handed to the driver or guard of the coach before the passenger takes his seat.

If any person desires to join the coach between stations (there being a vacant seat) he may do so on condition that he first pays to the driver the full amount of fare from the station last passed to his destination.

In all cases if a passenger intends to leave the coach between stations he must pay the fare to the next station beyond.

The **PERSONAL LUGGAGE** of each passenger is limited to 20lbs. by weight or 2,000 cubic inches by size. Any excess must be paid for as freight, and such excess may not exceed 10lbs. in weight, or 1,000 cubic inches in size.

Dogs are not allowed to be carried by coach.

HOUSE DELIVERY.

Correspondence is delivered by Letter Carriers in all parts of the City of Kingston, including Smith's Village, Hannah Town, Campbell Town, Frank'in Town, Brown's Town, Passmore Town, and the northern limits of Arnold Road and South Camp Road, including the Goodwin Lands, four times daily, *viz.*, 8.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m. and 4.15 p.m.

Correspondence is delivered in Lower St. Andrew as below:—

From **HALFWAY TREE** Post Office at 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

NORTH—From the junction of the Constant Spring Road and the road leading to King's House.

SOUTH—Down Halfway Tree Road to Oxford Road, along Oxford Road to Hope Road.

EAST—Matilda's Corner and Hope Road, from Oxford Road.

WEST—From Halfway Tree Court House to junction of Old Pound Road and Lyndhurst Road.

From **CROSS ROADS** Post Office at 9.15 a.m. and 2 p.m.:—

NORTH—From **CROSS ROADS** Post Office, along Caledonia Avenue, up to Halfway Tree and Hope Road to corner of Oxford Road.

SOUTH—Torrington Bridge and Slipe Pen Road.

EAST—Marescaux Road.

WEST—From **CROSS ROADS**, along Retirement Road to corner of Lyndhurst Road and Old Pound Road, including Brentford Road.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued at the head office, Kingston, and at the several Parochial Treasuries in the chief town of each parish. Applications for Money Orders addressed either to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Parochial Treasurer are free of postage and registration fee.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	..	..	Os. 9d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	..	..	1 6
“ 5 “ “	7	..	..	2 3
“ 7 “ “	10	..	..	3 0

and 5d. for each additional £1 or fractional part thereof.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Panama, Costa Rica and the Cayman Islands are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	..	..	Os. 9d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	..	..	1 6
“ 5 “ “	7	..	..	2 3
“ 7 “ “	10	..	..	3 0

and 9d. for each additional £3 or fractional part thereof except in the case of the U.S.A., Canada, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands, 3d. for each additional £ or fractional part of £1.

The rate of exchange of Money Orders between the United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands and Jamaica is \$4.87c. to the £.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Bermuda, Turks Islands and Trinidad are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	..	..	Os. 6d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	..	..	1 0
“ 5 “ “	7	..	..	1 6
“ 7 “ “	10	..	..	2 0

and 6d. for each additional £3 or fractional part thereof.

The limit amount for Money Orders drawn on United Kingdom, Panama, Costa Rica, Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Bermuda, Turks Islands, Trinidad and Cayman Islands is £40, and on United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands, £20 10s. 8d. or \$100.

No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money. Re-payment to the Remitter of a Money Order cannot be made until the Chief Office of the Paying Country has been communicated with; and applications for re-payment should be accompanied by a sum equal to the *original* commission on the Order.

A Through Money Order Exchange also exists between Jamaica and certain British Colonies and Foreign Countries via the United Kingdom. Such Through Money Orders are subject on payment to a deduction of 3d. for each £5 or portion of £5. The full name and address of the Payee of a Through Money Order must be given to enable the Chief Money Order Office, London, to forward to the Payee a Money Order for the net amount payable, the Money Order issued to the Remitter being only of value as a receipt for the amount paid and should be retained by the Remitter.

List of British Colonies, Protectorates and Postal Agencies abroad, and of Foreign Countries to which Money Orders may be sent.

Aden, Adrianople, Algeria, Andaman Islands, Angola, Antigua, Argentine Republic, Asmara Assab, Austria, Australia, Austrian Agencies in the Levant, Asia Minor, &c., Azores, Bagdad, Bahamas, Bahrain, Banda Maharam, Barbados, Bassorah or Basra, Basutoland, Belgium, Beluchistan, Bengasi, Tripoli, Bermuda, Beyrout, Borneo, Bosnia, British Bechuanaland, British Central Africa, British Columbia, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, Bulgaria, Bunder Abbas or Gomboon, Burma,

Bushire, or Abu shehr, Cameroons, Canada, (Dominion of), Canal Zone:—Ancon, Ancon Sta. A., Bas-Obispo, Bohio, Corozal, Cristobal, Culebra, Empire, Frijoles, Gorgona, Gatun, La Boca, Lascascadas, Matachin, Paraiso, Pedro Miguel, San Pablo, Tabernilla; Candia (Candie), Canea (Khania La Canée), Cape Colony, Cape Verde Islands, Caroline Islands, Cayman Islands, Cesme (Chesmê Tchesmê), Ceylon, Chatham Islands, Cheren, Chile, China:—British P.O. Agencies, Japanese P.O. Agencies, Chios (Khios), Congo Free State, Constantinople (British P.O.), Cook Islands, Corea, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Danish W. Indies, Dardanelles, Dédé-Agatch (Dédé Aghadj), Denmark and Faroe Island, Dominica, Durazzo, Dutch E. Indies, Egypt, Falkland Islands, Fanning Island, Faroe Islands, Fiji, Finland, Formosa, France and Algeria, Federated Malay States, Friendly Islands, Gallipoli, Gambia, Germany, German E. Africa, German S.W. Africa, Gibraltar, Goa, Gold Coast, Greece, Grenada (W. Ind.), Guadur or Gwadel, Haifa (Caifa Kaifa), Hawaii (Sandwich Is.), Heligoland, Herzegovina, Holland, Hong Kong, Hungary; Iceland, India, Indian P.O. Agencies on the Persian Gulf, and in Tibet, Ineboli Italy, (with San Marino and Italian Agencies on the Red Sea and in the Regency of Tripoli), Jaffa, Janina, Japan, Jask, Jerusalem, Johore Bahru, Kaifa (Caifa), Kavalla, (Cavalla), Kerassonde (Kerrossoun), Kiauts-hou, Korea, Kota Bahru, Kuala Muda, Kul m Labuan, Lagos. (Turkey), Lagos (West Africa), Levant (The), Liberia, Linga or Lingor, Lorenzo Marques, Luxemburg (Grand Duchy of) Madeira, Mahe Islands, (Seychelles), Malacca, Malta, Manitoba, Marshall Islands, Massowah, Mauritius, Mexico (United States of), Mitylene, Mohammerah, Monaco, Montenegro, Montserrat, Morocco (Tangier only), Mozambique, Muscat, Natal, Netherlands, Nevis, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New Guinea, New South Wales, New Zealand, Nigeria, (Northern), Nigeria (Southern), North Borneo (Brit.), Norway, Nova Scotia, Novi Bazar (Austrian Field Posts in), Ontario, Orange River Colony, Panama (Brit. P.O.), Papua, Penang, Penrhys Is., Pirlis, Persian Gulf (Postal Agencies on), Pescadores Is., Philippine Is., Pondicherry, Porto Rico, Portugal, Portuguese Colonies, Prevesa, Prince Edward Is., Quebec, Queensland, Retimo (Rethymo), Rhodes, Rhodesia, Rodosto, Rodrigues Is., Roumania, Russia, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, (Danish W.I.), St. Thomas and Principe, St. Vincent, Salonica (British P.O.), Salvador (Republic of) Samoa, Samsoun, Sandwich Islands, San Giovanni di Medua, San Marino, Santi Quaranta (Serandoz), Sarawak, Scutari, (Albania), Servia, Seychelles, Siam, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Smyrna (Brit. P.O.), South Australia, Straits Settlements, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Tangiers, Tasmania, Tobago, Togo, Transvaal, Trebizond (Trapezunt), Trinidad, Tripoli, Barbary; Tsintau, Tunis, Turks Islands, Uganda Protectorate, United States of America, Uruguay, Valona, Vathy Samos, Victoria, Virgin Islands, West Australia, Yukon, Zanzibar, Zululand.

POSTAL ORDERS.

AMOUNTS AND POUNDAGE.

The only Postal Orders sold in Jamaica are British Postal Orders, and they are sold at all the Post Offices in the Island. They are available for use in the colony and in most parts of the British Empire.

The commissions charged on orders issued are as follows:—

At 6d, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.	..	..	..	½d.
At 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s.	..	..	..	1d.
At 7s. 6d.	..	..	..	1½d.
At 8s., 10s.	..	..	..	2d.
At 20s.	..	..	..	4d.

POSTAGE STAMPS AFFIXED TO POSTAL ORDERS.

The sender of a Postal Order, whether made payable in the United Kingdom or elsewhere (excepting Canada), may increase its value by an amount not exceeding 5d. by affixing British Postage Stamps not exceeding three in number to the face of the Order. No credit will be given for stamps which are in excess of three or which are affixed elsewhere than in the spaces provided. Odd half-pence will not be paid. Stamps perforated with initials or marks, or embossed or impressed stamps cut out of envelopes, post-cards, &c. cannot be accepted for this purpose.

Jamaica stamps may be affixed in a similar manner, but are only given credit for within the Island.

Postal Orders are paid at all Post Offices and Parochial Treasuries in the Island.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid in the undermentioned British Possessions and other places abroad:—

Aden.	Federated Malay States	New Zealand
Andaman Islands.	Fiji.	Nigeria N. & S.
Ascension.	Gambia.	North Borneo (British.)
Bahamas.	Gibraltar.	Nyasaland (B.C.A.).
Baluchistan.	Gold Coast.	
Barbados.	Grenada.	Orange Free State.
Basutoland.	Hong Kong.	
Bechuanaland Protectorate.	India and Indian Post Offices on the Persian Gulf and in Tibet.	Panama (British Agency).
Bermuda.	Jamaica.	Penrhyn Island.
Beyrout (British Agency).	Labuan.	Rhodesia (N. & S.)
British Bechuanaland.	Leeward Islands.	
British Central Africa	Anguilla.	St. Helena.
British East Africa.	Antigua.	St. Lucia.
British Guiana.	Dominica.	St. Vincent.
British Honduras.	Montserrat.	Salonica (British Agency)
	Nevis.	Sarawak.
*Canada.	St. Kitts.	Savage Island.
Cape of Good Hope	Virgin Islands.	Seychelles.
Cayman Islands.	Malta.	Sierra Leone.
Ceylon.	Mauritius.	Smyrna (British Agency)
Chatham Islands.	Morocco (British Agencies at Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi, Tangier, and Tetuan).	Somaliland Protectorate.
China (British Agencies).	Natal	Straits Settlements.
Constantinople (British Agency).	Newfoundland.	Swaziland.
Cook Islands.		Tobago.
Cyprus		Transvaal.
Egypt (including the Soudan).		Trinidad.
Falkland Islands.		Turks and Caicos Islands.
Fanning Island.		Uganda.
		Zanzibar.

PERIOD DURING WHICH ORDERS ARE PAYABLE.

If an order be not paid within three months from the last day of the month of issue, a commission equal to the original poundage will be charged. The commission thus paid must be affixed in Postage Stamps to the back of the Order. Postal Orders which are not presented for payment within six months from the last day of the month of issue are not paid until reference has been made to London.

FILLING IN OF ORDER.

The purchaser of a Postal Order must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the person to whom the amount is to be paid, and is recommended to fill in the name of the Office of Payment as a precaution in case the Order should be lost or stolen. If the purchaser does not know which Post Office is most convenient to the payee, he should insert the name of the town, village or district where the payee resides. The Order will then be paid at any Post Office in the place named.

COUNTERFOILS.

Every person to whom a Postal Order is issued should tear off and retain the counterfoil Its production will facilitate inquiry if the Order should be lost.

MISCARRIAGE OR LOSS.

The Postmaster cannot undertake to consider any application respecting a Postal Order which has miscarried, or which has been lost or destroyed, unless the counterfoil be produced, and unless proof be given to his satisfaction that the name of the payee was inserted in the Order before the holder parted with it.

After a Postal Order has once been paid, to whomsoever it is paid, the Postmaster will not be liable to any further claim.

PAYMENT TO THE PUBLIC.

Before a Postal Order is paid the name of the payee and the name of the office of payment must have been filled in and the order must be properly receipted.

PAYMENT THROUGH BANKERS.

If a Postal Order be crossed, payment will only be made through a bank; and if the name of a bank be added, payment will only be made through that bank.

*British Postal Orders are paid at certain Offices in Canada, but are not issued in Canada.

REPAYMENT TO SENDER.

The sender of a Postal Order can obtain repayment of the amount (but not the pound-age) on presenting the Order and the Counterfoil at the issuing Office. If the Order has been crossed for payment through a bank the sender must first cancel the crossing by writing across the face of the Order the words "Please pay cash" and adding his initials.

ERASURES, ALTERATIONS, &C.

If any erasure or alteration is made, or if the Order is cut, defaced, or mutilated, payment may be refused.

POSTAL ORDERS NOT NEGOTIABLE.

Postal Orders do not, like Bank of England Notes, represent value in themselves. If an Order is lost or stolen no person into whose hands it may fall, though himself innocent, is entitled to receive the amount of the Order. The rightful owner is alone entitled to cash the Order.

PARCEL POST.

A Parcel Post Exchange, between Jamaica and the United Kingdom; certain places via the United Kingdom; British Colonies in the West Indies; British Honduras, Canada the United States of America and Canal Zone is now in operation.

Parcel Post business is transacted at all Post Offices

Parcel mails for the British Colonies in the West Indies are made up in Kingston on every alternate Thursday for despatch by the Royal Mail Line of Steamers—parcels being received up to two hours before the time advertised for closing the ordinary letter mail; and, for the United Kingdom, by Elders and Fyffe's steamers when occasion offers.

Parcel mails for the United States, Canal Zone, Canada, and Turks Islands are closed for despatch by each *direct* opportunity, the hour of closing being duly notified on each occasion.

REGULATIONS.

The following are the most important *special* regulations and conditions to be observed with respect to parcels for the United Kingdom, British Colonies, &c.,:—

The postage must in all cases be *paid in advance*, and by means of postage stamps which must be affixed by the sender, and no parcel will be accepted for transmission which is not sufficiently prepaid.

Each parcel must be plainly directed, such directions setting forth the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended. It should bear the words, "Parcel Post" in the upper left hand corner, and the name and address of the sender. The date of posting should also be added. *A parcel must not be posted in a Letter Box but must be taken into a Post Office and presented at the counter to the Postmaster or person in charge.*

A certificate of posting will be given to the person posting a parcel but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Parcels will be liable to Customs duties and regulations, and the sender of each parcel will be required to make a Customs declaration, furnishing—upon a special form provided for the purpose, which can be obtained at any Post Office—an accurate statement of the contents and value, the date of posting, and the sender's signature and place of abode. Customs duties will be collected before delivery. For special particulars of filling up the form see heading of list of Rates.

No parcels containing dangerous articles, perishable articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, liquids unless securely packed in proper cases and surrounded with absorbent material or any contraband articles or substances will be accepted for transmission. A parcel must not contain another parcel or other postal packet intended for delivery to a person other than the addressee of the first-named parcel.

If on examination of any parcel there shall be found in or with the same any letter or communication of the nature of a letter such paper or communication will be withdrawn therefrom, and will be forwarded to the addressee thereof; or, if it be not addressed, to the addressee of the parcel in or with which the same was found enclosed, and the said letter will be surcharged for delivery at the unpaid rate of postage.

Parcels containing articles of an aggregate value exceeding £50 will not be accepted for transmission. This does not apply to insured parcels (for the limit of the value of which *vide* Special Regulations on page 167).

Parcels re-directed or returned from one country to another will be charged a fresh postage at the rate payable to the country of destination.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender, if his address be given on the parcel, will be communicated with by the Post Office as to the manner in which the parcel shall be disposed of.

Parcels which cannot be delivered will be kept for a reasonable time before being finally disposed of.

Parcels should be securely and substantially packed and closed by the sender and in some cases seals may be found necessary. If wax is used it should be of the special quality which will withstand a hot climate.*

Parcels containing coin, anything made of gold or silver or other precious articles cannot be forwarded to a country participating in the insurance scheme except the parcel is insured.

CASH ON DELIVERY SYSTEM.

A Cash on Delivery System of Parcels is in existence between this Colony and the United Kingdom, and the public can order goods of a maximum value of £20 from a merchant in the United Kingdom. The value of the parcel, plus the fees charged for the service, on being paid to the Post Office, is remitted direct to the merchant in the United Kingdom. In like manner an order from the United Kingdom on Jamaica can be executed, and the value of the parcel collected in the United Kingdom and remitted direct to the merchant in Jamaica.

Any further information, including fees to be charged, can be obtained from the Parcel Post Office, Kingston, to which office the service, at present, is limited.

The following are the special Regulations which govern the exchange of parcels with the United States of America and the Canal Zone:—

A declaration of contents and their value with the sender's signature and address the date of mailing, and the place of address must be made on the authorised form and fixed to the parcel.

An acknowledgement that a parcel to a stated address had been posted will, be given to the poster, but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Letters, postcards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence *must not* be enclosed in a parcel.

If such be found the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable; and, if the letter be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded the country of destination will collect double rate of postage according to the Postal Union Convention.

A parcel may not contain any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

Publications which violate the Copyright Laws of the country of destination; poisons and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances; liquids, and those which easily liquefy; confections and pastes; live or dead animals, *except* dead insects and reptiles, when thoroughly dried, and live bees put up in wooden boxes closed with a wire screen protected by a moveable wooden lid; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may, in any way, damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

Each parcel must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit its contents to be easily examined by any Postmaster or Customs Officer whose duty it may be to do so; and each parcel will be subject in the country of destination to all Customs duties and all Customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs revenue.

A parcel may be *registered* on like conditions to those that govern the registration of other correspondence; or, on payment of the sum of twopence additional to the first charge, the sender can obtain a receipt for such parcel from the addressee.

*The rule does not apply to parcels for the U.S. which must not be closed against inspection in any manner whatever.

Parcels must be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the mails of either country, both in going to the Post Office of exchange of the country of origin, as well as to the office of address of the country of destination; and they must NOT BE SEALED OR CLOSED AGAINST INSPECTION, that is, they must not be secured by means of wax, screws or nails, or in any manner which would not admit of their easy examination by the Customs Authorities in the United States.

The country of destination, may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee, for inland service and delivery, a charge not exceeding twopence half-penny (or five cents on each single parcel of whatever weight; and, if the weight exceed one pound, a charge equal to one half-penny (or one cent) for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender will be so advised; and, if no action is taken by him within three months, the parcel may be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Any request that a parcel may be re-addressed or returned must be accompanied by the amount of postage at the original rate for its further pre-payment.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package; and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

The following are the regulations and conditions with respect to the Parcel Post Exchange with Canada : —

A parcel may not exceed eleven pounds in weight, two feet in length and one foot in width or depth.

The postage on parcels *must* be prepaid by Postage Stamps.

All parcels will be subject to the Customs dues, laws and regulations in force in either country; and to each parcel must be affixed a "Customs declaration" containing an accurate statement of the contents and value thereof; the date of posting, and the sender's signature and address.

A parcel may *not* contain the following:—

- I. A letter or the communication of the nature of personal correspondence.
- II. Any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it will be sent forward *singly* charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.
- III. Any explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substance which may in any way damage or destroy other parcels or the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

An undelivered parcel may be re-directed to the sender in the country of origin on payment of a rate equal to that originally paid on it, such additional postage may either be paid in the country from which the parcel is returned or be collected from the sender on delivery.

Parcels which cannot be delivered to the persons to whom they are addressed, or the senders of which cannot be found, will be returned to the country of origin for disposal as undelivered, or "dead" matter.

The Post Office Department of either country will *not* be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel.

The parcels must be securely and substantially packed.

The exchange of parcels will be effected by means of steamers plying between ports in Canada and Jamaica.

Parcels received at Jamaica from places over sea under the Parcel Post arrangements with the Imperial Post Office are, in terms of the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, opened at the Head Office, Kingston, for the purpose of the amount of import duty on the contents being assessed.

After such assessment the parcels are delivered as under, and the amount of duty collected in the same manner as the postage on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid Mail matter.

In Kingston if addressed to a place within the house delivery limit, by letter carrier; if beyond such limit, at the "Parcel Post Office."

In the country, across the Post Office counter

The amount of duty assessed on any such parcel must be paid before delivery, or before the delivery of the parcel from the custody of the Post Office.

All complaints relating to Customs duty on parcels should be addressed to the Collector of Customs, Kingston, as the Post Office has no control in the matter of duty.

PREPAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

And other charges on Parcels Post Parcels to the United Kingdom.

Persons sending parcels to the United Kingdom may if they so desire, take upon themselves the prepayment of the Customs duty and other charges which in ordinary cases are leviable on the addressee. The sender will be told at the time of posting what the approximate amount of these charges will be, and a deposit will be taken of the estimated amount. A settlement will subsequently be made when a statement of the total amount of the charges has been received from the United Kingdom Post Office. The following are the conditions:—

- I. Parcels to be sent under this arrangement must be handed in at the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston, or at any district post office.
- II. The cover must be marked by the sender "To be delivered free of charge."
- III. The sender must fill up and sign a formal undertaking to pay on demand the amount of the charges due. Forms for this declaration may be had on application to the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston
- IV. Parcels for free delivery will only be accepted from persons whose settled residence is in Jamaica. If the sender is residing only temporarily in Jamaica a parcel cannot be accepted for delivery free of charge.
- V. A fee of 6d. per parcel is charged for the cost of the service in addition to the postage and deposit for duty. This fee must be paid by a stamp or stamps affixed by the sender to his form of undertaking in the place indicated.
- VI. The sender must make such deposit on account of the charges for which he desires to provide as the clerk in charge of the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston or the district postmaster may, in each case, decide. This deposit will, for the present, be the amount of the estimated duty and must be paid by stamps affixed to the form of undertaking in the place indicated.
- VII. When a deposit has been collected the clerk in charge of the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston will fill up and sign the receipt at the foot of the form of undertaking. He will hand it to the sender, if the parcel is despatched from Kingston, or send it to the district postmaster to hand it to the sender, if the parcel is despatched from any other post office.
- VIII. One form of undertaking will suffice for two or three (but not more) parcels posted together by the same sender to the same addressee. In such cases the fee will be 6d. for each parcel.
- IX. The following are the articles liable to duty under the United Kingdom Tariff which are likely to be despatched from Jamaica by Parcels Post, together with the rates of duty thereon:—

		£	s.	d.
Cocoa	..	per lb.	0	0 1
" Husks and shells per cwt. 2s. Take deposit	..	"	0	0 1
" or chocolate, ground, prepared or in any way manufactured	..	"	0	0 2
" Butter	..	"	0	0 1
Coffee, per cwt. 14s. Take deposit	..	"	0	0 2
" kiln dried, roasted or ground	..	"	0	0 2
Confectionery, containing chocolate	..	"	0	2 0
Fruit, liable to duty if preserved with sugar—see sugar	..			
Ginger, " " " " " "	..			
Molasses, per cwt. 1s. to 2s. 9d. Take deposit	..	"	0	0 1
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used	..	"	0	0 3

Spirits and Strong Waters:—

Rum, other Spirits, Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, such as Pimento Dram, Prune Dram, Anisou, Aniseed, Milk Punch, Orange Wine, Ginger Wine, Kola Wine, &c.	..	per pt. bot.	0	1 5
	..	" qt. "	0	2 9
	..	" pt. bot.	0	1 8
	..	" qt. "	0	3 3
Perfumed Spirits	..			

with wax or lead in such a way that it cannot be opened without either breaking the seal or leaving obvious traces of violation. For instance, seals must be placed over each join and loose flap of the covering of a parcel; and, if string be used in packing, a seal must be placed on the ends of the string where they are tied.

2. All the seals on an insured **parcel** must be of the same kind of wax or lead and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing; and the device must not consist merely of straight, crossed, or curved lines which could readily be imitated.

3. **Parcels** containing coin or bullion (not to exceed £5 in value, except in the case of coins clearly intended for purposes of ornament,) watches, jewellery, or any article of gold or silver must be enclosed in strong boxes or cases, which must be sewn up or otherwise fastened, in wrappers of linen, canvas, strong paper, or other substantial material. In such cases the seals must be placed along the edges of each join and loose flap at distances not more than three inches apart. The address of such parcels must be written on their actual covering.

4. If a **Parcel** tendered for insurance does not, in the opinion of the officer of the Post Office to whom it is tendered, fulfil the foregoing conditions as to packing and sealing, it is his duty to refuse to insure it. Nevertheless **the onus of properly enclosing, packing, and sealing the packet lies upon the sender: and the Post Office assumes no liability for loss arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.**

5. The amount for which a **parcel** is insured must be written by the sender both in words and in figures at the top of the address side of the cover, thus:—"Insured for fifteen pounds (£15)". No alteration or erasure of the inscription is allowed. If a mistake is made, the entry must be completely obliterated and an entirely new one made by the sender. The amount must be entered on the letter Bill for Kingston.

6. No **parcel** can be insured for more than its actual value, or for more than the sum entered below against the name of the Country or Colony to which it is addressed. A **parcel** of which the contents have no saleable value may, however, be insured for a nominal sum in order to obtain the safeguard. **Over-insurance is an obstacle to compensation.**

7. The countries to which **parcels** may be insured, the sum payable for Insurance in addition to the postage which must be affixed to the parcel and the limit of insured value are:—

Country.	Limit of Insured Value.	Fee to be collected in addition to the postage for every £12 of insured value.	Country.	Limit of Insured Value.	Fee to be collected in addition to the postage for every £12 of insured value.
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Aden ..	120	0 8	Cameroons ..	400	0 9½
Algeria ..	200	0 9½	Cape Verd Islands (St. Vincent and Praia)	20	0 9½
Antigua ..	400	0 6	Ceylon ..	120	0 8
Ascension ..	50	0 8	Chili ..	50	0 8
Australia ..	50	0 8	China (British agencies only)	120	0 8
Austria-Hungary	400	0 8½	Comoro Islands	20	0 9½
Azores ..	20	0 8	Corsica ..	200	0 9½
Bahamas ..	50	0 9	Cyprus ..	120	0 9
Barbados ..	400	0 6	Dahomey ..	20	0 9½
Belgium ..	400	0 8	Danish West Indies	400	0 8½
Bermuda ..	400	0 8	Denmark (including Greenland)	400	0 8
Bosnio Herzegovina	400	0 9	Dominica ..	400	0 6
British East Africa (including Uganda)	120	0 8	Dutch Guiana	20	0 9½
British Guiana	400	0 6			
British North Borneo	120	0 9			

Country.	Limit of Insured Value.	Fee to be collected in addition to the postage for every £12 of insured value.		Country.	Limit of Insured Value.	Fee to be collected in addition to the postage for every £12 of insured value.	
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Dutch West Indies	20	0	8½	Newfoundland	120	0	8
Ecuador ..	20	0	9½	New Zealand ..	400	0	0
Egypt ..	400	0	8	Nigeria (Southern)	120	0	8
Erithrea, Red Sea	40	0	10	Norway ..	400	0	8
Falkland Islands	50	0	8	Nyasaland, Protectorate	20	0	9
Faroe Islands ..	400	0	8	Persia ..	20	0	10
France ..	200	0	8	Portugal ..	20	0	8
French Guiana (Cayenne)	20	0	9½	Portuguese East Africa	20	0	8
French Guinea (Conakry)	20	0	9½	Portuguese India	20	0	8½
French Indo China	20	0	9½	Portuguese West Africa	20	0	9½
French Somali Coast	20	0	9½	Reunion ..	20	0	9½
Gambia ..	400	0	8	Roumania ..	400	0	9
Germany ..	400	0	8	Russia ..	400	0	8½
Gibraltar ..	50	0	8	St. Helena ..	50	0	8
Gold Coast Colony	50	0	8	St. Kitts ..	400	0	6
Great Britain	400	0	6	St. Lucia ..	120	0	6
Grenada ..	50	0	6	St. Vincent ..	50	0	6
Guadeloupe ..	20	0	9½	Sarawak ..	400	0	9
Holland ..	40	0	8	Senegal ..	20	0	9½
Hong Kong ..	120	0	8	Servia ..	20	0	9
India (including Aden, Perim the Andaman Islands and Burma)	120	0	8	Seychelles ..	20	0	10½
Italy ..	40	0	8½	Sierra Leone ..	400	0	8
Ivory Coast ..	20	0	9½	Somaliland ..	400	0	9
Japan ..	40	0	9½	Straits Settlements	120	0	8
Lagos ..	50	0	8	Sweden ..	400	0	8
Liberia ..	20	0	8	Switzerland ..	400	0	8½
Luxemburg	400	0	7½	Tobago ..	400	0	6
Macao ..	20	0	8½	Togoland ..	400	0	9½
Madagascar ..	20	0	9½	Tortola ..	400	0	6
Maderia ..	20	0	8	Trinidad ..	400	0	6
Malay States	60	0	8½	Tipoli (Africa)	40	0	9½
Malta ..	120	0	8	Tunis ..	40	0	9½
Martinique ..	20	0	9½	Turkey—British Agencies	40	0	8
Mauritius ..	400	0	9	do Austrian Post Offices	40	0	10
Montenegro ..	40	0	10	do Ottoman Post Offices in Europe and in Asia	20	0	9½
Montserrat ..	400	0	6	Zanzibar ..	400	0	8
Nevis ..	400	0	6				
New Caledonia	20	0	9½				

Any parcel addressed to any of the countries enumerated above which contains articles of jewellery, silver or gold **MUST BE INSURED**, and cannot otherwise be forwarded.

CONDITIONS AND PROHIBITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

1.—LETTERS.

The transmission of any letter whatsoever, no matter to whom addressed, in parcels for the Continent of Europe, Austrian and French Post Offices in Turkish Ports, the Cameroons, the Cape of Good Hope, Republic of Columbia, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Danish West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, French Colonies and Possessions, Natal, the Australian Colonies, Smyrna, Trinidad and Tunis, West Coast of Africa, is **strictly forbidden**.

In Jamaica (*except to places stated*) if any letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence be found in a parcel, and it can be separated therefrom, it will

be forwarded to its destination surcharged at unpaid letter rates. But if such letter &c. can *not* be separated, the whole parcel will be liable to unpaid letter rates of postage.

Except that if a parcel addressed to any place in the United States of America be found to contain a communication of the nature of a letter it shall not be forwarded; but will be held at the sender's risk.

2—OTHER PARCELS OR POSTAL PACKETS.

A parcel must *not* contain another parcel or other postal packet, intended for delivery at an address other than that borne on the parcel itself.

3—DANGEROUS ARTICLES, &c.

A parcel may *not* contain any dangerous or perishable articles, any article likely to injure another parcel, any liquid (unless securely packed in a proper case), nor any article specially prohibited from importation into a particular country or place (See below).

II.—SPECIAL PROHIBITIONS.

- AUSTRALIA.** (Including Norfolk Island, Papua, (British New Guinea) and Tasmania,—Opium and tobacco.
- AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**—Letters, potatoes, foreign lottery tickets, plants with roots, secret and forbidden arms: gold and silver articles below the proper standard.
- BELGIUM.**—Letters, plants, fresh-meat, rag, air-guns, poignards, bayonets, sword-sticks, foreign bronze-copper, or nickel coins, saccharine or similar products, game out of season.
- BRITISH GUIANA.**—Spirits, opium, ganje, charas, bhang, cannabis-indica, parts of dutiable articles except by permission of the Governor.
- CANADA.**—Oleomargarine, butterine, and similar substitutes for butter.
- CANAL ZONE.**—Same as U.S.A.
- CAPE COLONY.**—Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, ostrich feathers, fruit, plants parts of plants, bulbs, and cuttings of trees, tobacco stalks, essences of tea, coffee, chicory, tobacco, parts of the vine, stone-fruit trees, unless accompanied by a sworn declaration that they have not come from the United States of America or Canada.
- CEYLON.**—Arms and ammunition by way of merchandise; parts sent separately of articles which are liable to Customs duty current coin.
- CHINA** (through Hong Kong Post Office).—Opium.
- COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.**—Letters, arms, ammunition.
- COSTA RICA.**—Letters, arms, ammunition, precious metals, tobacco.
- DANISH WEST INDIES, ST. JOHN ST. CROIX AND ST. THOMAS.**—Letters.
- DENMARK.**—Letters, foreign lottery tickets and prospectuses, imitations of money, notes, stamps, or bills, potatoes, hay, straw, manure, &c.
- DUTCH GUIANA OR SURINAM.**—Letters, coin, raw gold or silver, live animals.
- DUTCH WEST INDIES, CURACAO, &c.**—Letters.
- Fiji.**—Letters
- FRANCE, FRENCH CONGO, GUIANA, INDO-CHINA, SOMALI COAST, AND SOUDAN.**—(See Senegal.)—Letters, saccharine products, secret and forbidden arms, ammunition, game out of season (grouse not included), fresh meat, foreign bronze coin, tobacco unless addressed to the "Regie" or in limited quantities for the personal use of the addressee, essence of tobacco, playing cards, shrubs, young trees, parts of the vine. Medicine is subject to special restrictions.
- GERMANY.**—Letters, plants, roots, parts of the vine (except grapes), salt meat, saccharine and similar products.
- GIBRALTAR.**—Arms, parts of arms, ammunition.
- GREECE.**—Letters, copper and bronze money, fresh meat, sausages, raw hides, wool, the horns, bones, or other parts of oxen or sheep, plants and parts of plants, including flowers and fruit, worn out linen and bedding, old clothes, rags, old papers, playing cards, salt, and cigarette paper, saccharine, &c.
- GUADELOUPE.**—Same as France.
- HOLLAND.**—Letters, fresh meat, pork, sausage, hides, horns, living plants, fat of animals.
- HONG KONG.**—(Including Amoy, Canton, Fouchow, Hankow, Hoihow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow.) Opium.
- INDIA** (and places via India).—Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.
- ITALY.**—Letters, unmanufactured tobacco, salt pork in any form, bacon, sausages, plants, or living parts of plants including bulbs, truffles, mushrooms, &c. (except cut flowers and fruit from 1st November, to 31st May), vegetable manure, game, from 1st January to 1st September, playing cards addressed to S. Marino, arms, medicine or other chemical compounds without the express previous permission of the Italian authorities, saccharin and its products, fresh meat, parcels addressed to persons condemned to hard labour, or

SPECIAL PROHIBITION, *continued.*

- to soldiers in military prisons; copper coins not current in Italy, measures not of the decimal system. Medicines if accompanied by the prescriptions, which must be copied on the Customs declaration form, is forwarded at sender's risk.
- JAPAN.**—Letters, opium, and articles used in smoking it; adulterated or injurious drugs, foods and beverages; anything else considered injurious to the public health or to the safety of animals or plants; tobacco leaves.
- MALTA.**—Letters, salt, pork, bacon, plants, or parts of plants except fresh cut flowers from 1st November to 31st May.
- MARTINIQUE.**—Same as France.
- NATAL** (including Zululand).—Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, ostrich feathers.
- NEW ZEALAND.**—Letters, rags, worn clothing, vine cuttings, grapes, tobacco in any form.
- NORWAY.**—Letters. Pharmaceutical preparations addressed to private persons.
- ORANGE RIVER COLONY.**—(See Cape Colony.)
- PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF.**—Letters, arms, ammunition.
- PORTUGAL.**—Letters, tobacco, and tobacco seeds, parts of the vine (except grapes without leaves), plants, postage stamps or other stamps or stamped paper not obliterated, paper money payable to bearer; medicine (unless accompanied by the prescription) and (*via France*), gold, silver, jewellery, &c. A parcel may not consist of two or more packages tied together.
- RUSSIA IN EUROPE.**—Letters, plants, all parts of the vine, gold or silver coins, lottery tickets, arms, playing cards, sausages, &c., and, to Finland, brandy, poisons, potatoes, church effects, ether, &c.
- ST. HELENA.**—Ostrich feathers, Cape brandy, arrack, Bengal rum, aqua-ardente, gold (unless manufactured).
- SPAIN.**—Letters, fire-arms and ammunition air-guns, reproduction of Spanish maps or plans, missals, breviaries, rosaries, relics, &c, plants, gold, silver, jewellery, tobacco seed and juice.
- STRAIT SETTLEMENTS.** (Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore.)—*Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk, for Johor, Negri Sembilaw, Pahang, Perak, Selangor and Sungie Ujong, in the Malayan Peninsula.*—Letters, opium, spirits,
- SWEDEN.**—Letters, rags, shoddy, worn clothes (unless for the personal use of the addressee his family, or servants), manufactured gold and silver not of a certain degree of fineness, drugs, and arsenic, unless addressed to professional men, articles made abroad bearing Swedish marks.
- SWITZERLAND.**—Letters, newspapers intended for sale or distribution, (unless addressed to a post office), alcohol, spirits of wine, salt, fresh meat, pork, bacon, or sausages; grapes, fruit trees plants, bulbs, and shrubs.
- TOBAGO.**—(Same as Trinidad.)
- TRANSVAAL.**—Money, gold, precious stones in addition to the articles inadmissible to Cape Colony.
- TRINIDAD.**—Letters, parts of dutiable articles, rum, all other spirits *except* perfumed or medicinal spirits, gunga, bhang, cannabis-indica, opium.
- TURKS ISLAND.**—Letters.
- TURKEY.** (a) British Agencies.—Letters, printing type, leaf tobacco, salt, chlorate of potassium, foreign silver coins, lottery tickets, firearms, patent medicines and electrical appliances of all kinds. Plants books, magazines and newspapers can be sent by parcel post only at sender's risk. Tobacco and cigars (by the Constanza route).
- UNITED KINGDOM.**—Letters; explosive and dangerous articles; foreign reprints of British copyright works; acetylene; base or counterfeit coin; foreign coin other than gold and silver; fictitious stamps and any die, plate or material for making such stamps; extracts, essences or concentration of coffee, chicory, tea or tobacco (except in transit); indecent or obscene prints, books, pictures, or other articles; snuff work, tobacco stalks, tobacco stalk flour (except by special permission of the British Customs Authorities); cut and compressed tobacco; tobacco packed with the leaves of trees or plants other than the tobacco plant; articles infringing the law as to the marking of merchandise; foreign prison-made goods; lottery advertisements; saccharin and substances of a like nature or use, such as saxin, &c., or mixtures of the same; liquid celluloid; bounty-fed sugar produced in Russia, Denmark and the Argentine Republic, except in transit to other countries; rags, shoddy, disused and filthy clothing and bedding, and live animals (except bees in properly constructed cases). Subject to the restrictions mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, tobacco, including cigars, cigarettes and snuff, is admitted, if declared, but is subject to a fine in ad-

SPECIAL PROHIBITIONS, *continued*.

dition to the duty. Gold and silver plate, imported as merchandize, must be assayed, and is not admitted if below the proper standard. No parcel may contain coin (unless clearly intended for purposes of ornament) or bullion exceeding five pounds sterling in value.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Letters, post cards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence, publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination, poisons and explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, liquids and those which easily

liquefy, confections and pastes, live or dead animals (*except* dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; and live bees put up in wooden boxes with wire screens and moveable lids), fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour, lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars, all obscene or immoral articles, articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

WINDWARD ISLANDS—Nil. *Except* Grenada, unmanufactured tobacco.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PARCELS POST.

THE Sender of a Parcel for any place abroad must fill up a Customs Declaration on a form provided for the purpose. There are two forms in use—one yellow, and one white. In column 3 below, the letter "W" signifies that the white form must be used, and the letter "Y" that the yellow form must be used. The figure following the letter "W" shows the number of copies of the Customs declaration which are required in each case. When the white form is used, the sender must also fill up a Despatch note (supplied at all Post Offices) which must accompany the parcel.

(TABLE I.—Triple Scale.)

N.B. For rates to places not included in these tables apply to Parcel Post Office, Kingston.

1 Place of Destination.	2 Rates of Postage. Parcels not exceeding			3 Decla- rations	4 Remarks.
	3lbs.	7lbs.	11lbs.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Argentine Republic ..	2 8	4 4	6 0	W 1	No parcel weighing over 6½ lbs. can be accepted.
Austria-Hungary ..	2 0	3 0	4 0	W 1	
Bahamas ..	1 8	3 4	5 0	Y	
Belgium ..	1 8	2 8	3 9	W 2	
Bermuda ..	1 8	3 4	5 0	Y	
Brazil ..	4 2	5 4	..	W 1	
British East Africa and Uganda ..	1 8	3 4	5 0	Y	
“ Honduras ..	1 8	3 4	5 0	Y	
“ Somaliland ..	1 8	3 4	5 0	Y	
“ West India Islands ..	1 0	2 0	3 0	Y	
Ceylon ..	1 8	3 4	5 0	Y	
China (proper) ..	2 8	4 4	6 0	Y	
“ (British Agencies, viz., Hong Kong, Shanghai, &c.) ..	1 8	3 4	5 0	Y	
Colombia, Republic of ..	2 8	4 4	6 0	W 1	
Costa Rica, Republic of ..	2 8	4 4	6 0	W 2	
Cuba ..	2 10	4 3	5 3	W 1	
Danish West Indies (St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.) ..	1 0	2 0	3 0	W 1	
Denmark ..	1 8	2 8	3 7	W 1	
Dominican Republic ..	3 0	5 4	7 0	W 1	
Dutch Guiana (Surinam) ..	2 8	4 4	6 0	W 2	
Dutch West Indies (Curacao, &c.) ..	3 2	4 6	5 10	W 2	
Egypt (including Egyptian Soudan) ..	1 8	3 1	4 6	W 3	
France ..	1 8	2 8	3 7	W 1	

TABLE I.—Triple Scale, *contd.*

1 Place of Destination.	2 Rates of Postage. Parcels not exceeding			3 Decla- rations	4 Remarks.
	3lbs.	7lbs.	11lbs.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Germany	1 8	2 8	3 7	W 1	For parcels not exceeding 4 ft. length and girth combined. For parcels over 4ft., but not exceeding 6ft., length and girth combined
Gold Coast Colony	1 8	3 4	5 0	Y	
Guatemala	2 8	4 4	6 0	W 1	
Holland	1 6	2 6	3 6	W 2	
Honduras, Republic of	2 8	4 4	6 0	W 1	
Hong Kong	1 8	3 4	5 0	Y	
India (direct)	1 8	3 4	5 0	Y	
Italy	2 2	3 2	4 2	W 2	
Japan (via Canada through United Kingdom)	2 8	4 4	6 0	W 1	
Japan (via Russia)	6 8	7 4	8 0	W 4	
Mexico	1 8	3 10	5 6	W 1	
New Zealand	1 8	3 4	5 0	Y	
" "	2 8	4 4	6 0	Y	
Nicaragua	3 8	5 10	8 0	W 2	
Nigeria (North and South)	1 8	3 4	5 0	Y	
Norway	1 8	2 8	3 7	W 1	For other places in Turkey apply at Parcels Post Office.
Panama, Republic of (not including Canal Zone)	2 8	4 4	6 0	W 1	
Phillipine Islands	1 11	3 7	5 3	Y	
Portugal	2 0	3 0	5 0	W 1	
Russia	2 7	3 7	4 7	W 2	
Sierra Leone	1 8	3 4	5 0	Y	
Spain	2 2	3 3	4 2	W 4	
Straits Settlements	1 8	3 4	5 0	Y	
Sweden	1 10	3 2	4 6	W 1	
Switzerland	2 0	3 0	4 0	W 2	
Turks Islands	1 0	2 0	3 0	Y	
Turkey (Beyrout)	1 8	3 4	5 0	Y	
(Constantinople and Smyrna)	1 8	2 8	4 8	Y	
United Kingdom	1 0	2 0	3 0	Y	

TABLE II—Special Scale

1 Place of Destination.	2 RATES OF POSTAGE.												3 Declarations.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11												
	lb.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.												
Australia (including Norfolk Island and Papua)	s. 1	d. 8	s. 2	d. 8	s. 3	d. 10	s. 4	d. 4	s. 4	d. 10	s. 5	d. 4	Y										
British South Africa viz:—																							
(i) Cape Colony, Natal (including Zululand) Orange River Colony and Transvaal	1	5	2	2	11	4	4	5	1	5	10	6	7	8	0	8	9	9	6	10	3	Y	
(ii) Rhodesia	2	5	4	2	5	11	8	4	10	1	11	10	13	7	16	0	17	9	19	6	21	3	Y
Canada, Dominion of	0	6	and	for each	additional	lb.	6d.	per	lb.	up to	11	lbs.	Y										
*Canal Zone, viz.— Ancon, Cristobal, Culebra, Gatun, &c.	0	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Y										
Newfoundland (via Canada)	1	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	0	"	"	Y										
Porto Rico	0	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	0	6	"	"	Y										
United States of America	0	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	0	6	"	"	Y										

* Note.—This does not refer to parcels for the Republic of Panama.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

THE Government Telegraphs are under the control of the Postmaster for Jamaica. The Telegraph Offices are in the same buildings as the Post Offices.

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is sixpence for the first twelve words and a half-penny for every additional word. The address and signature are both counted. The charge is paid in postage stamps affixed to the message.

If the Addressee reside within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following portage fee must be prepaid:—

- If the whole distance be under three miles at a charge of sixpence (6d.) per mile counting from boundary of the free delivery.
- If the distance be over three miles at a charge of one shilling (1s.) per mile, counting from the office.

The charges for the transmission and for portage of telegrams must be pre-paid by means of adhesive stamps.

Persons resident at a place to which the Island Telegraph Line has not yet been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions:—

- If the words "By Post" with the name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be wired to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.

- If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph Business" be sent by post to the Telegraph Clerk at any station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded by wire from such station. In this case the letter by post must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in stamps or coin. Telegrams may also be handed to a mail courier on his way to a telegraph office, but the department does not take any liability for miscarriage.

- No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

- Telegrams addressed to the United Kingdom or to any foreign place with which there is telegraphic communication are accepted at any Telegraph Station in Jamaica on pay-

ment of the inland rate, in addition to the amount charged by the Cable Company, which may be ascertained by application at each station.

5. Telegrams may be sent to certain ports for outward transmission as letters. The senders must write "by Post" before the addressee's name, and the name of the terminal Telegraph Office at the end of the address.

For example:—

"By Post," Brown, 12 Fifth Avenue, New York, Kingston."

In addition to the ordinary telegraph charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a word, the sender must also pay the postage fee.

In such cases registered addresses cannot be used.

6. The office hours are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily—Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted.

7. Deferred telegrams in plain language are accepted at all Telegraph Offices at half rates and under the prescribed conditions for the following places:—

Aden, Ascension, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bathurst, Belgium, Bermuda, Burmah, Brazil and Amazon Stations, B. N. Borneo, B. W. I. Colonies, British Dominions, Canada, Canary Is., Ceylon, Congo (French & Belgium), Cocos Is., Cyprus, Denmark, East Africa, Egypt, France, French Guinea, French Somali Coast, Djibouti and Obok, Germany, German Gold Coast, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Labuan, Luxemburg, Madagascar, Mauritius, New Foundland, Nigeria N. & S., Norway, Netherlands, Dutch Indies, North Africa (Spanish Possessions only, excepting Casablanca and Mogador), Perim, Portugal, Reunion, Rodrigues, Servia, Sierraleone, Somaliland, Strait Settlements, St. Helena, Spain, Sweden, Senegal, Soudan, Switzerland, Turks Island, Union of S. Africa, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zanzibar.

The inland rate for radio telegrams is, minimum 5d. for 10 words and $\frac{1}{2}$ penny for every extra word.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary or other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Postmaster for Jamaica	J. B. Lucie-Smith	600 0 0	3rd Mar., '72
Chief Clerk	E. Wolfe	400 0 0	1st Aug., '87
First Class Clerk	W. J. Heath	300 0 0	1st Jan., '78
Ditto	R. H. Fletcher*	290 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	C. F. Duff	300 0 0	16th Jan., '80
Ditto	G. A. Hart	230 0 0	16th Jan., '80
Ditto	S. W. Royes	270 0 0	15th Mar., '93
Second Class Clerk	W. E. B. Sinclair	203 0 0	1st Jan., '89
Ditto	J. E. Fletcher	200 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Ditto	S. Cross	160 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Ditto	W. A. Campbell	130 0 0	20th June, '03
Assistant	A. E. Fielding	100 0 0	24th Feb., '05
Ditto	F. Morin	100 0 0	1st April, '10
Ditto	E. L. Morris	94 10 0	24th June, '11
Ditto	R. W. Perkins	89 0 0	19th Feb., '12
Ditto	C. H. Morris	89 0 0	1st Mar., '12
Ditto	A. L. Miller	89 0 0	22nd April, '12
Ditto	V. E. Johns	89 0 0	22nd April '12
Ditto	O. S. V. Brown	89 0 0	1st May, '12
Ditto	R. C. Henriques	89 0 0	1st Mar., '12
Ditto	G. F. White	83 10 0	28th July, '13
Ditto	A. E. Shirley	83 10 0	1st Dec., '13
Supervisor of District Post and Telegraph Offices and Inspector of Telephones	G. A. Rock†	500 0 0	11th Dec., '04

NOTE.—In addition to the above there are an auxiliary staff of Female Clerks, and a subordinate staff of Sorters and Letter Carriers.

*Also receives duty pay, £50 per annum.

† Also fills the office of Government Electrical Inspector.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICE.

For years the necessity of a Medical Service in Jamaica was pressed on the local Legislature and in opening the Session of 1852 Sir Charles Grey brought the subject prominently under their consideration. He stated that "the want of a sufficient number of Medical Practitioners was universally felt throughout the island by almost the entire body of inhabitants, whether high or low, rich or poor," and he strongly urged the Assembly "to make adequate provision" for such service. He assured them that "in some of the districts medical advice was not to be procured at all; in others only after a long delay and at a cost which virtually rendered it unattainable by the majority of the inhabitants." The loss of life alone (and the consequent loss of labour) which annually resulted from this deficiency," he added "was in itself a sufficient ground to justify any expenditure which it might be necessary to incur in placing the means of obtaining medical assistance within reach of the people generally." In the discussion of the question which ensued the Honourable Mr. Westmoreland stated that "the majority of the medical men were settled on the sea-boards, and those who lived in the country knew that for twenty to thirty miles no doctor was to be found." Doctor Bowerbank assured the House that "the people died from preventable diseases for want of medical aid," and showed that "the whole amount then paid to the members of the medical profession in the different parishes amounted but to £2,300 per annum." This state of things continued until the year 1868 when Sir John Grant made provision to the extent of £3,000 for medical aid, and appointed on the 1st December fifteen Medical Practitioners as Government Medical Officers at salaries ranging from £200 to £300 per annum, chargeable partly to the poor rates and partly to the general revenue. At the close of the year there were forty medical districts defined and thirty-five Medical Officers appointed thereto, five being then vacant as no eligible Medical Practitioners were available.

The Department thus organised was placed under a professional head designated the Superintending Medical Officer, who was also constituted the Adviser of the Government upon medical and sanitary questions.

The Duties of the Medical Officers are specified in the following rules which were framed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the guidance of candidates for employment, and contain the principles on which the service is regulated:—

1. The Colony of Jamaica is divided, for medical purposes, into districts of varying extent and population, to each of which, as a general rule, is attached one Medical Officer who is held responsible for the due discharge of all medical duties within his district.

2. The District Medical Officers, who must reside within the limits of their respective districts, are required in the discharge of their public duties, to undertake the medical charge of the paupers on the parochial rolls, and of any hospital, alms house or prison in their districts; to attend upon the Constabulary; to exercise a general control and superintendence over the Government dispensaries of their districts; to vaccinate and to advise the Government and Parochial Authorities on questions affecting the public health; and for such public duties no fees are receivable by them.

3. Medicines for the Public Service are supplied by the Government.

4. District Medical Officers are expected to provide themselves with a small case of surgical instruments of the best make.

5. The immediate control of the Medical Establishment is exercised by a Superintending Medical Officer.

6. The fixed salaries of the district appointments now vary from £100 to £150 per annum.

7. The District Medical Officers are at liberty to take private practice. The value of the private practice varies from £600 to £150, exclusive of Court and Inquest Fees, and also Vaccination fees, at a rate not exceeding 1s. for each certified successful case after the first 25 in each quarter, subject to the approval of the Governor. It must, however, be clearly understood that these figures are to be taken as only approximate, and that no guarantee as to the value of the private practice is given by the Government, and that it rests entirely with the Medical Officers themselves to develop the private practice of the districts in which they are placed, by securing the confidence of the population with which they are brought in contact.

8. The District Medical Service of Jamaica is, in fact, to be regarded as a system in aid, the object of which is to diffuse medical assistance throughout the several parishes by inducing Practitioners to locate themselves in districts which, without some contribution from Government, would be altogether destitute of medical aid and advice, and the pay received by the Medical Officer from Government may be regarded as a retainer for professional services to be given as a Private Practitioner within the area in which he resides.

9. The gentlemen selected for these appointments must possess qualifications in medicine and surgery, and must be registered in England or Jamaica, and will be required to present themselves to a Physician, who will be named by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose duty it will be to report upon their physical qualifications for service in the tropics, and to approve the surgical instruments with which they propose to provide themselves. They will be provided by Government with a passage out to Jamaica, subject, however, to the customary agreement made with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, that the cost of the passage shall be refunded by the Medical Officer, should he within the period of three years from the date of his arrival in the colony quit it without leave, or relinquish his appointment for other cause than bodily or mental incapacity to continue the performance of his duty.

10. Gentlemen who have had no previous experience of the diseases of tropical climates will be attached, on their arrival in the colony, to the Public Hospital in Kingston as Supernumerary Medical Officers, for such a period as the Governor shall in each case direct for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the features and treatment of tropical disease. During this introductory service they will receive an allowance at the rate of £200 per annum, but will not be permitted to undertake private practice.

11. District Medical Officers will be entitled to leave of absence on half pay for a period of not more than six months after each period of six years service; it will, however, be left to the discretion of the Governor, looking at the exigencies of the service, to decide in each case the exact period at which such leave shall be granted.

12. Medical Officers will also be granted leave on half-pay on account of sickness duly certified by medical authority, in such manner and under such restrictions as the Governor may prescribe.

13. The District Medical Officers hold office subject to summary removal by the Governor for misconduct or for neglect of public duties, or for inattention to the wants of their district in their capacity as Private Practitioners. They will be allowed pensions at the end of 20 years' resident service; the pension to be calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth of the salary, exclusive of any fees, for each year's service, provided that the total amount does not exceed two-thirds of the salary.

14. It is to be understood that the full amount of pensions or indeed any pension will not be claimable as a right; and that it will be in the discretion of the Governor to withhold a pension, or to award a reduced pension, if the circumstances of any individual case appear to him to warrant such a course.

15. Gentlemen appointed Medical Officers will be expected to proceed to Jamaica within two months from the date of their appointment.

16. Candidates for appointment should apply to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who requires that all applications should be accompanied either by recommendations from persons known to himself, or by satisfactory testimonials from eminent members of the medical profession.

17. District Medical Officers have no vested interest in a district to which they may be appointed, or in the size of such district.

The Governor may at any time, in the interest of the public service, reduce or enlarge the size of any district.

18. District Medical Officers will be available for "any other duties" that the Governor shall call upon them to perform without any extra remuneration.

19. Should there be no hospital in a district, the District Medical Officer is required to keep and dispense drugs for constables and prisoners, paupers and yaws patients.

The drug supply is obtained from the Island Medical Stores.

20. No fees will be allowed to District Medical Officers for attendance on Indentured Immigrants located in the districts. The selection of a medical man to visit and to attend estates is left to the S. M. O. and Protector of Immigrants conjointly.

21. District Medical Officers are prohibited in future from entering into any business engagements unconnected with their profession. This prohibition does not extend to cases where land is necessarily attached to a house occupied by a District Medical Officer, and where he can supplement his income by having the land cultivated, without hampering himself in the discharge of his duties. This rule is to be considered prospective in respect to acquiring additional property on the part of those officers now in the service.

22. Under instructions conveyed in Colonial Secretary's Letter No. 6106/6163, dated the 7th October, 1886, District Medical Officers subsequently appointed are required to regulate their charges by the following tariff of medical fees which has been approved by the Legislative Council.

TARIFF OF MEDICAL FEES.

1. Advice and medicines at the District Medical Officer's residence or private or Government Dispensary—4s.
For each subsequent visit as above in the same case, 2s.
2. For each visit in town from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., within a radius of one mile from the centre of Town—6s.
3. For each visit in the Country or within a radius of one mile from the District Medical Officer's residence—6s.
4. Mileage in addition to fee for visit for any distance over one mile from District Medical Officer's residence, 1s. 6d. per mile or part of a mile one way: that is to say, the mileage paid for the outward journey to cover the return.
The above charges to include ordinary medicines.
5. For night visits from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m., one half fee and half mileage extra.
6. If asked to stay for a day or night, according to agreement.
7. Consultation as Physician or Surgeon—21s., with mileage at the above rates.
Consultation means "in consultation with another medical man."
Every subsequent consultation on same case with mileage at above rates—10s. 6d.
Consultation by letter and medicines supplied if necessary—6s.
8. A medical certificate—21s.
Ditto ditto if attending patient—10s. 6d.
9. *Midwifery*.—Ordinary cases for attendance at delivery—£2 2s. and mileage. Instrumental cases: extra according to circumstances.
10. *Surgical Operations*.—Minor operations—10s. 6d. Fracture of upper and lower extremities—21s., appliances extra. Major operations according to agreement.
11. This scale of charges is not intended to interfere with any arrangements made between the Medical Officers and their patients and is intended to apply to cash payments only, that is, at the termination of the visit, or monthly, if attendance should be necessary for more than one month.
12. The Tariff does not apply to *any but bona fide residents* in the island.
23. Tariff of Medical Fees for attendance upon families of European sub-officers of Constabulary:—

For each day visit—3s.

Advice at Dispensary—2s.

For each night visit—6s.

Midwifery—£1 1s.

Mileage at 1s. 6d. per mile, when necessary.

24. The Government in medico legal cases before the Courts shall have first claim on the services of all Medical Officers who are in the Government Medical Service, and only such fees, if any, as are allowed by "The Witnesses Expenses Law" or its amendments, shall be given in payment.

In special cases in which a Government Medical Officer is with the consent of the Governor engaged to give expert evidence, such fees not exceeding £5 shall be paid as the Court in the discretion of the Presiding Judge shall allow.

25. Medical Officers joining the service after January, 1909, or on transfer after that date at their own request, are liable to be called upon by the Governor to hold outstations in such parts of their district as the exigencies of the public service appear to need. The Governor may appoint two such stations and no more for weekly visits to be held.

26. On outstation days, District Medical Officers will count mileage as from an outstation when the call is made at the outstation.

27. All Government Medical Officers whose—

(a) whole time is at the disposal of the Government,

(b) whole time is at the disposal of the Government, but who in addition are allowed consulting practice, are liable to perform any duty connected with their profession that the Governor may at any time call upon them to perform and that they reasonably are able to perform.

28. It is the duty of all Government Medical Officers who are in medical charge of Institutions such as Hospitals, Asylums, Sick Homes, Prisons, Penitentiaries, Industrial Schools, Reformatories, Public Schools managed by Trusts, whether under Government or otherwise, for attending which they receive fees or a salary, to call the attention of the responsible authorities of such Institutions to all matters affecting the sanitary condition and general sanitation thereof.

Districts.—There are 41 Medical Districts (including Port Royal) at present under the charge of 41 District Medical Officers, and the affairs of the Public Hospital have

been entrusted to the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer, who has under him at that institution a Senior Medical Officer, whose duties are confined to purely professional work, assisted by two Resident Medical Officers, and two Supernumeraries, who, however, are liable to be sent away at any time to fill a temporary or permanent vacancy in any district. During the year 1886-87 the Lunatic Asylum was placed under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. A Medical Superintendent and two Assistants Medical Officers are employed and reside at the institution.

Cost of Medical Service.—The actual expenditure for the Medical Service of the colony for the year ending 31st March, 1914, was £75,292 9s. 3d. The receipts were £13,627 12s. 4d., and the actual cost after deduction of the receipts was £61,664 16s. 11d.

Leave and Pensions.—As an outcome of the Report of the Royal Commissioners instructions were issued that District Medical Officers are not to be allowed to engage in any business unconnected with their profession; or to occupy land except in cases where the occupation of the land necessarily accompanies that of the house.

During the first year of the constitution of the Government Medical Service its officers received no concessions from the Government by way of pension or leave of absence. If a Medical Officer requires to quit the island on the ground of ill-health he had to forfeit all his subsidised salary in order to provide a substitute, but in the year 1877 the arrangements set forth in the 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the Regulations given above in respect to leave of absence and pensions were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Section 24 of the Pension Law, 34 of 1885, preserves the right to pensions to those District Medical Officers who entered the service before the coming into operation of that law, and officers joining the Department since and holding appointment at the time of the passing of the Pensions Regulation Law, 26 of 1892, or who may subsequently be appointed, will be at liberty to contribute to a Pension Fund.

Medical attendance on the poor.—The subject of medical attendance on poor persons who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the Medical Practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government Dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September, 1880, certain rules for affording medical aid to them under a ticket-system. These rules, were amended in September, 1904, and stand as below:—

1. The Governor will on the nomination of a Chairman of a Parochial Board or otherwise appoint gentlemen to be Distributors of Medical Relief Tickets, who will be furnished by the Superintending Medical Officer with copies of these Rules and with tickets of the respective values of 3s. and 2s., as respects all parishes other than Kingston and of the values of 2s. and 1s. as respects Kingston; and any appointment so made shall be subject to revocation.

2. Any person not on the Pauper Roll, who is really unable to pay the assumed minimum fee of 4s. may, if considered deserving of the relief, obtain from any of the gentlemen so selected a ticket which, on presentation at the Government Dispensary, or where there is no such Dispensary at the residence of the District Medical Officer, will entitle the holder, on payment of the fee represented on the ticket, to medical advice and medicines.

3. A separate ticket must be presented on the occasion of each application at the Government Dispensary or Medical Officer's residence; but, in the event of a second or third visit being necessary during the treatment of the case, two-thirds only of the amount represented on the ticket first presented will be demanded, and half for subsequent applications during the continuance of the same illness.

4. Any person in receipt of a ticket who may be unable to attend at the Government Dispensary, or at the Medical Officer's residence, by reason of serious illness or infirmity, (a note to this effect being made on the ticket by the gentleman making the recommendation,) will be attended at home by the District Medical Officer of the district, if the applicant is able to pay the cost of mileage as well as the fee represented on the ticket.

5. Any such ticket presented to the Medical Officer of the district will require him to attend at the home of the patient, on payment of an amount for mileage at the rate of 1s. per mile going and 6d. returning.

6. The fees represented on such ticket must be paid by the applicant for relief, together with the cost of mileage in cases where the Medical Officer is required to attend at the home of the patient.

7. In case of prescriptions prepared at Government Dispensaries, or with Government Drugs, one-third of the fee received with the ticket shall be credited to the Government to cover the cost of the medicines and two-thirds to pay the Medical Officer; when made

up by the Medical Officers from their own drugs the entire sum represented on the ticket shall be their fee.

8. Medical Officers having charge of Government Dispensaries will attend to the holders of tickets between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock a.m. on two days in the week, which will be fixed by the Medical Officer.

9. Prescriptions to be made up at Government Dispensaries will be attended to daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m and 4 p.m.

Dispensing School.—A Dispensing School has been established at the Public Hospital for the purpose of training efficient Dispensers for the several medical institutions of the colony; there are at present 18 students undergoing a course of instruction.

Hospitals.—The accommodation allowed in the Public General Hospitals and Lepers' Home, as far as room for beds is concerned, is as follows, namely:—

Morant Bay Hospi- tal	33 beds	Cave Valley Hospi- tal	6 beds	Chapelton Hospi- tal	40 beds
Hordley Hospital	70 "	Falmouth Hospital	20 "	Lionel Town Hos- pital	90 "
Port Antonio	150 "	Montego Bay	55 "	Spanish Town	
Buff Bay	194 "	Lucea	30 "	Hospital	140 "
Annotto Bay	134 "	Sav.-la-Mar	170 "	Linstead Hospital	44 "
Port Maria	100 "	Black River	25 "	Lepers Home	120 "
St. Ann's Bay	25 "	Mandeville	30 "		
				Total	1,476

Admissions to the public general hospitals are now restricted to the following classes of cases by order:—

1. Cases of serious accident.
2. Cases of acute disease requiring hospital treatment.
3. Cases likely to be benefited by operation, and, of course, constables and coolies who have to be admitted under the Law.

Accidents and Acute Illness.—Cases of serious accident or acute illness if in a condition to be moved should be sent to the nearest Public General Hospital, where they will be admitted at any hour of the day or night. If the person is too poor to pay for a conveyance the police should be informed and they will in such special cases make the necessary arrangement for removal to the Hospital. The following are the rules governing the admission of patients to the Public Hospital, Kingston, and to Public General Hospitals:—

Regulations for the guidance of the Outdoor Department at Public General Hospitals.

1. There will be an Outdoor Department at each Public General Hospital.
2. The Outdoor Department will be opened daily. Patients must attend between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m., Sundays excepted, or between such other hours as the Governor may sanction, and those patients only who come within those hours will be attended to by the District Medical Officer.
- 3 (1) Persons entitled by law or regulation to free medical attendance may, on presenting themselves, be treated as outdoor patients without prejudice to any other claim they may have on the services of the Medical Officer, such as persons on the pauper roll, constables, and East Indian immigrants.
- (2) Other persons seeking medical aid under this system must produce a written recommendation from a person authorized by the Governor in that behalf. A person with a ticket from a Ticket Distributor may also attend under the provisions of sub-section (4).
- (3) Medical Officers may also treat under this system
 - (a) persons who come without a recommendation but whose circumstances are known to them, and who are deserving cases for treatment;
 - (b) persons seeking admission to Hospital, but whose cases are unsuitable for treatment there;
 - (c) persons for whom there is no room in Hospital.

(4) Persons presenting tickets from distributors of medical relief tickets may also be treated, and for this purpose distributors are authorised to issue tickets representing fees of 3s. 2s., and 1s., respectively, the amount being determined in accordance with the measure of relief necessary in each case. One-third of these fees is to be credited to Government to cover the cost of drugs, etc., and two-thirds to be retained by the Medical Officer.

4. Any person who, except under the instruction of the District Medical Officer, has allowed more than one month to elapse between visits or applications for medicine must produce a fresh recommendation.

5. Persons authorised to grant recommendations shall be appointed by the Governor, and the Custos or senior Resident Justice of the Peace of each parish may nominate suitable persons to the Governor for such responsibility, and any appointment so made shall only be held during the pleasure of the Governor, who may at any time cancel the appointment.

6. Persons authorised to grant recommendations for outdoor treatment at a Hospital must in each case state from their own personal knowledge that the person recommended is unable to pay any fee for medical attendance.

7. Each patient treated and prescribed for shall have his or her name, age, and sex, with date of attendance, noted in a book to be called the "Register of Outpatients."

8. The treatment given to each patient shall also be entered in the register on each occasion on which he attends hospital, and the name of the patient and date of attendance shall in each case be marked on the bottle or package of medicine delivered. Medicine shall not be prescribed for more than one week at a time.

9. Every patient shall provide his own bottle or may pay 1d. for a bottle.

10. Medicines shall be made up by the Government Dispenser at the Hospital daily

PUBLIC HOSPITAL, NORTH ST., KINGSTON.

Patients.—The patients are divided into two classes, viz.:—In-door patients, admitted within the Wards of the Institution and out-door patients receiving medical advice and medicines at the Dispensary of the Institution.

Applicants for admission as in-door patients of the Hospital will be seen daily by the Medical Officers between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock a.m.

Applicants for Medical advice and medicines as out-door patients must bring with them a Ticket of recommendation from the Custos of Kingston or the Inspector of Poor or such other persons as the Governor may nominate and appoint to grant tickets

They will be examined and prescribed for by the Resident Medical Officers at noon as follows:—

Mondays and	} for Women and Children
Thursdays	
Tuesdays and	} for Men
Fridays	

All cases of accident or emergency will be admitted at any hour of the day or night by the Resident Medical Officer on duty.

No seaman, hired, articulated or apprenticed to any vessel, and no person apprenticed to any person, shall be admitted into the hospital except on occasion of serious accident or other extreme emergency, until the consignee of such vessel, or the proprietor or agent of such estate, or the master or employer of the person indentured or apprenticed, shall have given a letter of guarantee to the Chief Medical Officer and Director undertaking to the extent of £20 for the payment of the hospital dues at the rate of 2s. 6d. per diem for each seaman and 1s. 6d. per diem for each apprentice, and for payment also of funeral expenses in case of death.

All persons (other than articulated seamen, indentured immigrants or apprenticed servants) who are admitted into the wards of the hospital for medical treatment as in-door patients, who are not wholly destitute of means may be required to contribute towards their maintenance in the hospital by payment of such proportion of the hospital dues fixed by Law as may be determined by the Chief Medical Officer and Director.

Board of Visitors, Public Hospital, Kingston.

Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.

His Hon. Mr. Justice Beard.

G. P. Myers.

Dr. H. E. Maunsell.

Rev. W. Graham.

Honorary Consulting Surgeons.

F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

J. A. Allwood, M.B., C.M. (Aberd.)

Honorary Consulting Physician.

G. C. Henderson, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.)

PUBLIC GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Patients.—All applicants for admission (except in case of emergency) shall be seen at the hospital by the medical officer between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m. In the case of immigrants they will be received daily up to 6 p.m.

Applicants for admission who are on the Parochial Pauper Roll shall be admitted free of all charges, provided the medical officer considers them fit subjects for hospital treatment.

Other applicants, not on the Parochial Pauper Roll, but who are unable to contribute towards their maintenance, shall be admitted into Hospital free of all charges on the written recommendation of the Custos or Chairman of Parochial Boards, or the Inspector of Poor or Clerk of Parochial Board, or of any member of Board of Official Visitors of the hospital, provided, on examination, they are found fit subjects for admission, and that there is accommodation available.

Creole and Coolie Labourers on Sugar Plantations shall be admitted free of all charges, provided that, on examination, they are considered by the Medical Officer suitable cases for hospital treatment, and that there is accommodation available for them.

All cases of accident or serious illness will be admitted at any hour of the day or night.

Applicants resident in districts other than those served by Public General Hospitals should apply to the District Medical Officer of their District who will, if he considers their case suitable for hospital treatment, furnish a certificate to that effect, which the applicant should present at the nearest Public General Hospital not later, if possible, than 10 a.m. This rule however will not prevent cases of accident or serious illness in special cases being admitted at any hour of the day or night as stated in Rule 74.

THE JAMAICA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE foundations of the Jamaica New Lunatic Asylum were laid in 1843 for the accommodation of 250 inmates, but, in consequence of the financial embarrassments of the colony, the buildings were not completed and occupied until 1860, when the male patients who were confined at the old asylum—a part of the Kingston General Hospital—were transferred. The female inmates followed two years later.

The management of the old Asylum was vested in a body of Commissioners appointed by the House of Assembly.

Dr. Bowerbank, in 1861 secured the appointment of a commission to investigate the alleged abuses in the treatment of lunatics. In that year, an Act was passed for the proper supervision and government of the new Lunatic Asylum, and a Board of Visitors, an Inspector and Director, with a Medical Superintendent, were appointed to manage the institution.

Dr. Thomas Allen, Senior Assistant Medical Officer to the Suffolk County Asylum, was appointed Medical Superintendent and soon after the duties of Inspector and Director were imposed upon him. He was a most energetic officer, and worked assiduously to ameliorate the condition of the inmates and their surroundings. In a few years he had the satisfaction of seeing the death-rate of the institution reduced by 50 per cent.

In 1893 it was found necessary to extend the boundaries and increase the accommodation. For this purpose £45,000 were borrowed to build a new asylum for the accommodation of 450 females lunatics; the buildings were completed and occupied early in 1906. The congestion from which the asylum had suffered for years was thereby effectually relieved. Subsequently, however, the population increased at such a rate that a new ward for the accommodation of 100 female patients was completed and occupied in 1912, and at present the increase in lunacy is so marked that the necessity of a further extension of the buildings is now being seriously considered.

The following table shows the most salient features in the management of the institution since 1886. It will be observed that with the growth of its population the maintenance-rate is reduced. The percentage of recoveries has steadily increased.

Year	Admitted during the year.	Total No. of patients under treatment.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions.	Percentage of deaths on total number under treatment.	Total Cost	Weekly Cost per Head.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885-6	139	531	33.00	18.70	7,027 7 3	0 6 8
1895-6	174	795	45.95	5.50	11,867 3 1	0 6 10½
1905-6	230	1,264	48.20	6.80	16,852 9 7	0 5 11
1906-7	234	1,291	64.52	9.29	16,298 17 10	0 5 10
1907-8	279	1,292	42.65	9.82	17,078 8 3	0 6 3½
1908-9	237	1,269	35.86	9.45	17,786 8 11	0 6 5
1909-10	262	1,320	37.02	10.07	17,453 7 7½	0 6 1½
1910-11	324	1,409	44.14	6.45	19,131 15 7	0 6 0
1911-12	268	1,439	53.89	6.32	17,797 1 2	0 5 5½
1912-13	349	1,544	38.94	6.15	18,414 4 1	0 5 4
1913-14	318	1,632	49.82	9.90	19,613 14 8½	0 5 4½

Board of Visitors, Lunatic Asylum.

Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., *Chairman.*
 Right Revd. Bishop Collins, S.J.
 A. H. Jones.
 Captain Forwood

Dr. L. A. Crooks.
 Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A.
 G. P. Myers
 Hon. H. A. L. Simpson

TRAVELLING DISPENSARY.

Arrangements are now completed for the establishment of a Travelling Dispensary with a tent hospital for the treatment of Yaws, Hookworm disease, Anæmia, etc.

The Hospital will contain an equipment for twelve beds and will be located for a certain period at different districts in the several parishes of the Island.

The object of the dispensary is to provide for the treatment of poor persons who may suffer from Anæmia, Hookworm infection, Worms, Yaws or Ground Itch.

The persons treated must produce to the Medical Officer in charge of the Travelling Dispensary a recommendation signed by an Inspector of Constabulary, Clergyman, Inspector of Poor or Schoolmaster that the person so recommended is unable to pay fees.

Medical Officer in charge,
 A. E. Mayner.

LEPERS HOME.

These Lepers' Home, situated in the neighbourhood of Spansih Town, is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 120 beds, and during the year 1913-14, 118 cases of Leprosy were treated there.

Visiting Justices, Lepers Home.

Hon. Geo. McGrath.

Dr. J. H. Peck.

VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING IN HOSPITAL, NORTH STREET, KINGSTON.

THIS Institution was founded in commemoration of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and the building was raised, to a considerable extent, from small voluntary contributions by the people of Jamaica in token of their loyalty to the late Queen and in honour of the great event, supplemented by a vote by the Legislature from general revenue. The institution, however, is maintained by an annual vote from the Legislature.

It was felt by those best able to judge that great hardship and a large mortality resulted from the want of midwives who could undertake even the most simple cases of labour,

and it was considered that there was no more appropriate or useful way of commemorating Her Majesty's Jubilee in Jamaica than by establishing and maintaining an Institution, which tended to alleviate the sufferings of the sex for which Her late Majesty did much.

The Hospital, which was opened at the close of the year 1891, is a substantial brick building with verandahs along the sides in the tropical style. Accommodation was provided in the original building for 20 patients and 8 pupil nurses; it has however now been reduced to 18 patients and 8 pupil nurses. The Matron and two charge nurses are resident.

During the first twelve months only 89 patients were admitted. The number steadily increased year by year and in the year ending March 31st, 1904, 813 patients were treated. Owing, however, to the reduction in the number of beds and increased charges there has been a considerable diminution in the number of patients treated; for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1914, it was 634. The total number of nurses trained up to the close of financial year ending 1914, was 186.

Admission to Hospital.—The following are the rules regulating the admission of patients into the Hospital:—

Cases of Instrumental labour and urgent cases will be admitted for treatment at any hour, and for this class of cases two beds shall always be kept in readiness.

In the event of the Institution being full, or from any other cause, it being undesirable to admit fresh inmates, the Matron shall in consultation with the Visiting Surgeon have power to refuse admission to any applicant, but shall at once notify the fact to the Police in order that other arrangements may be made.

Every other poor person desiring to obtain treatment in the Institution will be required to produce:

- (a) a certificate (gratuitous) from the Inspector of Poor that she is unable to pay for her treatment, and from the District Medical Officer that she appears to be a suitable case for admission to the Institution, or,
- (b) an approved agreement to pay 15s. and 1s. per day for every day's maintenance after 10 days in Hospital, as well as any other exceptional expense incurred such as for removal of patient or burial.

The matron will attend daily at the hospital at 10 a.m., to register applicants for treatment and to arrange for their admission.

Payment will, according to the foregoing rules, be required for the treatment and maintenance of any person admitted as an instrumental or urgent case, who may be in position to pay, and when necessary enquiry will be made as soon as practicable of the Inspector of Poor as to the ability of the patient, or her friends, to pay the hospital dues.

Attendance at Homes.—The following are rules regarding action to be taken in cases of childbirth occurring among poor persons who are at the time destitute of the means of procuring such aid and where, at the same time, there is danger to the woman's life:—

- (a) The cases to be relieved under this system must combine the two conditions of danger to the woman's life (or to that of the child) and evidence of destitution of the means to procure medical aid at the time.
- (b) The applicant for this form of relief in all cases where practicable is required to sign a promise to refund to the parish within a specified time the amount of the medical officer's fee and mileage, if any, in such instalments as may be named in the form.
- (c) Should the applicant bring any portion of the fee it should be accepted as an instalment and be brought to account as a refund by the Inspector. In cases where the medical officer receives any money (on being applied to in the absence of the Inspector) he should forward it to the Inspector, and it is in the Inspector's duty to endeavour to procure the remainder, the medical officer being in all cases paid his claim in full by the Parochial Board.

The order to visit should ordinarily be sent to the District Medical Officer. When his services are not immediately available it should be sent to the nearest registered medical practitioner willing to attend for the fee and mileage allowed.

- (e) In the absence of the Inspector (or Assistant Inspector) application should be made to the medical officer direct.
- (f) The fee to a medical officer or practitioner for his services in a case of this kind has been fixed at one guinea, and mileage of 1/6 per mile one way.

The rules respecting Pupil Nurses can be obtained from the Matron.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>			
Suptg. Medical Officer	J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., Eng L.R.C.P., Lon.	*£1,000 0 0	Dec. 19th '89 (Gibraltar)
Senior and Accounting Clerk	D. G. Parsons	316 13 14	30th Dec. '74
First Class Clerk	M. C. Solomon	300 0 0	23rd Mar., '85
Ditto and Medical Store-keeper	Chas. Don	300 0 0	6th June, 1900
Assistant	R. Lopez	100 0 0	22nd June '08
Assistant	E. S. Hendriks	94 10 0	1st April, '10
Assistant	B. M. Clark	89 0 0	11 Aug., '11
Copyist and typist	Miss S. Bridge	70 8 0	—
Assistant Storekeeper	S. H. Brodie	90 0 0	11th May, '10
2nd do do	H. A. Hamilton	75 0 0	—
<i>Public Hospital.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer and Director	J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., Eng. L.R.C.P., Lon.	—	19th Dec., '89 (Gibraltar)
Senior Medical Officer	C. W. M. Castle, M.R.C.S., Eng. L.S.A., Lon.	600 0 0	1st June, '87
Senior Resident Medical Officer	G. H. K. Ross, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin.	†400 0 0	26th April, '95
Junior ditto	C. A. H. Thomson, M.B., B.C., Cantab	†355 0 0	1st Feb., '04
Dispenser	R. N. Gordon	120 0 0	Dec., '89
Matron	Miss T. M. Whitting- ham	†138 0 0	Dec., 1910
Dental Surgeon	S. C. DePass, D.D.S.	109 4 0	—
Chaplain	Rev. G. H. Thompson	50 0 0	1st April, '12
Bacteriologist and Pathologist	H. H. Scott, M.D., Lon., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	600 0 0	7th Jan., 1911
Asst. do. do.	H. Cato, M.R.C.S. Eng. L.R.C.P. Lond.	357 3 5	27th Oct. '13
<i>Lunatic Asylum.</i>			
Medical Supt. and Director	D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.P.C.	†700 0 0	11th Oct. '93
Senior Asst. Medical Officer	T. F. Shackleton, M.R.C.S. Edg., L.S.A., Lon.	†400 0 0	30th June, '93
Junior do. do.	H. E. Bond, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.	300 0 0	..
Clerk and Purveyor	G. W. Taylor	†300 0 0	6th Oct., '79
Matron	Miss A. J. Douglas	**188 1 3	1st June, '08
Second Class Clerk	R. R. Wynter	200 0 0	1st March, '93
Dispenser	G. M. Jopp	†100 0 0	3rd Nov., '80
Assistant	J. H. McIntosh	100 0 0	8th April, '08
Storekeeper	J. Hogg	80 0 0	1st Nov., '08
Chief Attendant	T. Preston	†159 0 0	7th Oct, 1904

* The Superintending Medical Officer and the Medical Storekeeper receive reimbursement of travelling expense on the authorized scale.

† And furnished residence.

‡ Also receives 1/6 per day rations; Light £6 per annum; Servant £15 12s. per annum.

¶ Unfurnished residence.

** Furnished residence and allowance for board, light and fuel, £41 1s. 3d.; servant £13; uniform £10.

†† Receives an allowance of £24 per annum for quarters and 1s. per diem for rations.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Lepers' Home.</i>			
Medical Attendant ..	W. D. Neish, L.R.C.P.	450 0 0	18th April, '88
Superintendent and Dispenser ..	E. A. A. Levy	140 0 0	1st Jan., '97
Matron ..	M. McPherson	60 0 0	15th Nov., '11
<i>Victoria Jubilee Lying-in Hospital.</i>			
Visiting Surgeon ..	M. Grabham, M.A., M.B.	100 0 0	5th Nov., '91
Matron ..	Miss E. M. Thompson	120 0 0	12th Dec., '12
Clerk ..	D. G. Parsons	25 0 0	30th Dec. '74
Dispenser ..	R. A. N. Gordon	12 0 0	Dec., '89
<i>Health Officer.</i>			
Port Royal ..	D. Neish, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.	450 0 0	21st Jan., '04
<i>General Penitentiary</i>			
Medical Attendant ..	M. Grabham, M.A., M.B., Cantab.	250 0 0	—
Supernumerary Medical Officer	A. A. Anderson, M.D., acting.	200 0 0	28th April, '14.
Do do do ..	E. A. C. Beard	200 0 0	3rd July, '14.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of first appointment.
Kingston ..	Kingston ..	L. Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin.	1.5.83
St. Andrew ..	Stony Hill ..	R. S. Turton, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London	1.5.94
	Gordon Town ..	C. E. Sharp, M.D., C.M. Cam., L.R.C.P.	1.9.10
	Lower St. Andrew ..	C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.	Nevis '86
St. Thomas ..	St. David ..	A. T. Clarke, Registered under Local Laws	6 Apl., '12
	Morant Bay ..	T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Edin.	28.8.96
	Plantain Garden River	F. R. Evans, M.D., New York	10.10.07
Portland ..	Port Antonio ..	C. A. Moseley, M.B., C.M., Can	2.6.81
	Buff Bay ..	H. J. George, L.R.C.P., & s., Edin., L.F.P.S., Glas.	15.12.04
	Manchioneal ..	T. A. Dryden, Registered under Local Laws	26.11.12
St. Mary ..	Annotto Bay ..	H. Joslen, M.D. Durham, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London.	1.4.91
	Richmond ..	F. A. Ritchie, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	20.12.06
	Port Maria ..	G. I. Leceane, M.B., B.C.H., Edin.	15.7.08
	Gayle ..	Cyril S Gideon, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. London.	1.4.11

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS, *contd.*

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of first appointment.
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	A. E. Myers, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen	1.4.91
	Cave Valley	G. Hargreaves, M.D., C.M., Can., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., Glas.	25.5.91
	Claremont	A. G. Curphy, L.R.C.P., Edin.	
Trelawny	Ulster Spring	E. V. Smith, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin.	13.5.09
	Duncans	F. A. G. Purchas, M.B., C.M., Edin.	1.2.90
	Falmouth	G. P. Campbell, M.B., C.M., Canada	1.4.05
St. James	Montego Bay	G. W. Thomson, M.D., New York	1.8.10
	Adelphi	H. J. Johnston, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Ed.	1.11.03
Hanover	Lucea	F. H. Cooke, L.R.C.P. & S., Ire.	1.7.07
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar	C. E. Harvey, M.B., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	16.5.92
	Little London	F. A. Sinclair, M.B., M.S., Edin.	16.2.83
	Lambs River	R. G. Sherlock, L.R.C.P., Edin.	1.4.12
	Grange Hill	W. E. H. Beard, M.B., B.S., Glas.	1.4.12
St. Elizabeth	Black River	C. H. Farquharson, L.R.C.P. & S., Ed. & L.F.P.S., Glas.	22.10.04
	Santa Cruz	J. A. L. Calder, M.B., C.M., Edin.	14.10.74
	Balaclava	W. O. R. Lofthouse, M.B., C.M., Canada, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.	12.6.01
Manchester	Mandeville	Geo. Cooke, L.M., F.R.C.S., Ire., L.R.C.P., Edin.	25.7.77
	Newport	R. Motte-Trille, Registered under Local Laws	18.8.14
	Mile Gully	W. G. Farquharson, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	1.4.92
Clarendon	Chapelton	A. W. Thomson, M.B., C.M., Aber.	31.8.92
	Four Paths	E. R. C. Earle, M.B., Lon., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	24.9.92
	Vere	M. T. Cassidy, M.B., CH. B., Glas.	10.12.10
	Crofts Hill	H. T. Strudwick, Registered under Local Laws	2.7.11
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	J. H. Peck, L.R.C.P., Edin., L.F.P.S., Glas.	2.10.80
	Linstead	L. M. Clark, M.D., C.M., Can., L.R.C.P., L.F.P. & S., Glas.	25.5.91
	Old Harbour	F. O. Simpson, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London, D.P.H., Ir.	1.5.08
Port Royal		Donald Neish, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.	21.1.04
Temporary Out-	Dry Harbour	W. E. Wilson, L.R.C.P., Edin.	22.5.12
	Hope Bay	Eugene Gideon, M.R.C.S., Eng.	10.4.12
	Southfield and Mannings Home	R. M. Stimpson, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin. L.F.P. & S. Glas.	8.10.13

QUARANTINE.

THE practice of Quarantine in this island has been considerably modified since the official investigation into its working in 1851. The laws now in force are 38 of 1893, 23 of 1894, 23 of 1895, and 6 of 1903, 26 of 1908, 39 of 1909 and 8 of 1913.

The Governor in Privy Council is authorised to declare any port or place to be an infected port or place within the meaning of the Quarantine Law of 1893, and vessels arriving from such port or place are liable to quarantine, the duration, &c., of which depends upon the circumstances of each case, and is left to the discretion of the Quarantine Board.

Whenever a vessel arrives at any port in this island, not coming from any place declared by the Governor in Privy Council to be "infected," and not having at the time of arrival any infectious disease on board, or not having had any death from such disease during the voyage, the Health Officer is authorised to admit her to pratique.

If a vessel on arrival is not provided with a bill of health from the last port touched at, the Visiting Officer shall, under the provisions of Section 14 of Law 38 of 1893 order such vessel to hoist a Quarantine Flag at anchor at the Quarantine Ground until released.

Vessels arriving with ballast composed wholly, or in part, of earth, sand or mud, are not allowed to enter any Harbour of the Island with such ballast on board: provision is made for the discharge of ballast and subsequent admission to pratique of vessels with or without disinfection as may be ordered.

There is power to the Governor to appoint quarantine stations and to frame rules for the same.

Rules.—The following Rules were made in 1874 for carrying out the Quarantine Law:—

1. Ships placed in quarantine by the Health Officer are to hoist the yellow flag at the fore-top-gallant mast head and are to take up an anchorage without delay in the quarantine ground where they are to remain until released by order of the Quarantine Board.

2. The quarantine ground shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.

3. A Constable is to be placed on board each ship in quarantine and is to see that all Rules and Regulations in respect of quarantine are strictly carried out.

4. No personal communication is to take place between vessels in quarantine and the shore. No boats from the shore or from other boats or vessels, whether in quarantine or not, shall be allowed to have personal communication with a ship in quarantine.

5. No ship shall be allowed to make fast to the quarantine buoy placed to mark the quarantine ground or to anchor within 100 yards of that buoy.

6. Lighters or boats conveying cargo or coals or other supplies to ships in quarantine may be towed to the quarantine buoy; and to prevent personal communication with the ships in quarantine all persons on board such boats or lighters must then quit them and return outside the limits of the quarantine ground.

7. The boats or lighters so left may then be towed alongside the ship in quarantine by her crew and unloaded, but no packages are to be returned to the boats or lighters from the ship. When the boats or lighters are empty they are to be towed back by the crew of the ship to the quarantine buoy, and after the men so employed have left them the persons who may be in charge of such boats or lighters may proceed to the quarantine buoy to fetch them away.

8. All boats belonging to ships in quarantine are to hoist a yellow flag in the bow when absent from their ship.

9. Passengers in ships that are placed in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, be landed in the ship's boats at such quarantine station or place as may be pointed out by the Visiting Officer and subject to his instructions and supervision.

10. Cases of sickness among the crew or passengers of ships in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, and under his instruction and supervision, be landed in the ship's boats at the quarantine station.

11. No articles of clothing or bedding that have been used in cases of disease shall be permitted to be landed.

12. The mail bags from a ship in quarantine shall, before being landed, undergo such process of fumigation as the Visiting Officer may consider necessary.

13. Any person who may have died on board a ship in quarantine shall be buried in such place as shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.

14. In case of a ship in quarantine proceeding to sea the Constable shall be previously landed at the quarantine station. The Pilot, who accompanies the ship to sea, shall proceed on his return to the quarantine station and both Constable and Pilot shall remain there in quarantine for the same period as the ship would have been kept if she had remained at anchor.

15. In the cases where the Quarantine Board may think that the nature of the contagious or infectious disease is such as to render it unnecessary to keep the ship in which any case of such disease shall have occurred in quarantine for so long a period as fourteen days, or if there be other circumstances to justify any shortening of the period of fourteen days of quarantine the Quarantine Board may, if they shall think fit, admit a vessel to pratique at an earlier period than the period of fourteen days.

16. Any person who may be found guilty of any infringement of any of these Rules and Regulations shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The following further Rules were approved by the Governor on the 2nd April, 1884, for carrying out the Quarantine Law:—

"If at any time by reason of the failure to comply with any Rule of this Board, or for any other sufficient reason it should be found impracticable to receive passengers that are on board a ship placed in quarantine into the Quarantine Station, or other place that may be approved of by the Quarantine Board, such passengers will be required to remain on board until the ship is released from quarantine or until arrangements can be made for removing them from such ship.

"No passenger or other person on board a ship in quarantine will be allowed to leave the ship for the purpose of being landed at the Quarantine Station, or other place that may be approved by the Quarantine Board, before payment has been made to the Visiting Officer of the amount payable, in accordance with the following scale, for the maintenance of such passenger during the period of detention in quarantine:—

The following is the scale of charges for maintenance of persons detained in quarantine approved by the Governor in Privy Council on February 5th, 1908:—

For first class passengers at the rate of 10/6 per day.

For second class passengers at the rate of 5/ per day.

For third class passengers at the rate of 3/ per day.

Labourers 1/6 per day, approved by Governor in Privy Council 30th September, 1913.

Children, according to class, charged as under:—

8 years of age and under 12 years—half rates.

3 years of age and under 8 years—quarter rates

Under 3 years of age—free.

These rates to be increased by half in the case of passengers under treatment in the hospital at the station.

The Governor in Privy Council has allowed a somewhat more liberal dietary being given the occupants of the Quarantine Station. Ice, soup, also coffee and tea at dinner; fruit, jam, marmalade and cocoa for breakfast and luncheon; mutton and English sausages once a week for 1st class passengers. An improvement in the diet scale for 2nd and 3rd class passengers has also been made.

The following Rule was made by the Officer Administering the Government in Privy Council on the 16th November, 1888:—

Should the Master of any vessel that has been ordered into quarantine in any port of the island desire to proceed to any other port of the island before such vessel has performed, and been duly discharged from quarantine, he should give notice of such desire to the Visiting Officer of the port at which his vessel is in quarantine, and shall in such notice name the port to which he desires to proceed, and it shall be the duty of the Visiting Officer to furnish to such Master a certificate showing the number of days the vessel has been in quarantine, and the number remaining to complete the quarantine term; and thereupon it shall be lawful for him to proceed to such last mentioned port; but he must enter such port flying the quarantine flag, and proceed straight to the quarantine ground at such port.

The Master of any vessel neglecting or contravening any of the provisions of this rule shall incur a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The Governor in Privy Council on the 24th October, 1895, under Section 1 of Law 23 of 1894, declared the diseases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles and Whooping Cough to be diseases against the introduction of which into this Island the provisions of the Quarantine Law 38 of 1893 were intended to provide; and His Excellency in Privy Council fixed the following periods for the purpose of the proviso to Section 2 of Law 38 of 1893. viz :—

Scarlet Fever	6 days	Measles	.. 18 days
Diphtheria	.. 4 "	Whooping Cough	.. 14 "
Yellow Fever	.. 18 "	Plague	.. 6 "

Fees approved by the Governor for remuneration of District Medical Officers or other Medical Practitioners visiting ships in Quarantine, Gazette—January 4, 1912:—

FEES.

- | | | | | |
|---|----|----|---|---|
| (a) To diagnose (and treat) a case of illness on board | .. | £1 | 1 | 0 |
| (b) To thoroughly inspect a ship and crew | .. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Ship, crew and passengers | .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| (Stowaways included in crew) | | | | |
| (c) Mileage at the rate of 1/6 per mile (one way only) for any journey done by land or in so far as it is done by land, in cases where the quarantine ground is far removed from the Medical Officer's residence. | | | | |
| (d) In the cases of night visits (between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.) an additional fee equal to half as much again as the approved fee. | | | | |
| (e) The mileage and the fee for night visits to be paid by the ship requiring the Medical Officer. | | | | |

The following Rules for the government and direction of the Quarantine Station at Green Bay are binding on the officers, servants and inmates of the Quarantine Establishment:

1. During the existence of quarantine restrictions the Quarantine Station shall be under the direction of the Health Officer for the ports of Kingston and Port Royal for the time being.

2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, during the continuance of such restrictions to visit the Quarantine Station daily, if practicable, or as frequently, as may be deemed necessary with a view to ascertain the health of the inmates; and in case of the existence or outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease as plague, cholera, small-pox or yellow fever the Health Officer shall be empowered to take all necessary measures to secure the separation and isolation of those who are sick of any such infectious disorder from those who are well.

3. It shall be the duty of the Matron to take charge and care of the equipment of the quarantine station to receive and issue stores, and to superintend the ordering and preparation of meals, to direct and control the nurses and domestic servants placed under her, and to maintain the cleanliness of the wards and dormitories.

4. The inmates of the Quarantine Station are strictly enjoined not to damage or destroy the property of the institution.

5. The inmates are also strictly enjoined to observe all the sanitary arrangements that may be made by the Medical Officer, and the domestic arrangements made by the Matron and in case of the violation of any such arrangement any such inmate shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

6. Smoking within the dormitories is strictly prohibited under a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

7. All lights in dormitories other than those sanctioned by the Medical Officer shall be extinguished at 10 p.m., after which hour all loud conversation, singing or noise, must cease, and quietude conducive to sleep must be maintained during the night. Any person violating this rule shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds.

8. It shall be the duty of the Constables placed in charge at the Quarantine Station to see that rules 4, 5, 6 and 7 are strictly observed.

The Quarantine Station which was opened on the 5th April, 1881, is situated at the mouth of the harbour of Kingston at Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, from which it is distant about two miles, its distance from Kingston being six miles. It stands on a projecting cliff overlooking the harbour, and is some 50 to 60 feet above sea-level. The grounds belonging to it are ten acres in extent. The Quarantine Station buildings consists of block standing somewhat apart from one another. The 1st class quarters measures 112 ft. x 21 ft. x 20 ft., and has a spacious piazza on all 4 sides, 22 feet wide. They consist of 24 rooms, 12 for males and 12 for females, with 4 rooms for married couples in addition.

The second class quarters were built to hold 10 male and 5 female passengers.

There are 95 cots for the accommodation of 3rd class passengers.

When the wards are full accommodation can be found in the piazzas for a large number of cots

Each division is supplied with separate lavatory and bathroom.

The hospital is placed higher up the hill than are any of the other buildings, being about 100 feet above the sea level. Accommodation is provided for 8 male and 6 female patients with a dispensary and room for attendants. The Hospital at the station is now completely mosquito proof screened.

There is a Lyons' Steam Disinfecter at the station, where passengers clothes, bedding and other articles may be properly disinfected.

Water is stored in 2 tanks having the following capacities: 13,500 gallons and 10,000 gallons. These have been recently made mosquito proof. A third tank capable of holding 10,000 gallons has been erected alongside the hospital.

A jetty has been erected running out into the sea some 150 feet.

Good fishing is abundant and there is a fine beach for sea bathing and for a promenade. The visitor to the tropics interested in marine life will not find objects of interest wanting.

The immediate neighbourhood of the grounds is an uncultivated hillside; but all the buildings command extensive prospects. There is an uninterrupted sea view to south and south-east, and the inland view to the eastward is striking. Looking across the harbour there is the City of Kingston in the foreground, and beyond it lie the magnificent mountains of the eastern part of Jamaica; conspicuous among them is the Blue Mountain Peak, 7,360 feet above the sea. A fine sea breeze blows during the hottest part of the day, and the nights are cool.

The Secretary of the Quarantine Board is responsible for the interior economy of the establishment; but when it is occupied by passengers the Health Officer at Port Royal is in medical charge. The following staff reside permanently in the Institution: a superintendent, a labourer and a house-cleaner, while a nurse and sewing woman generally reside in the institution, but may be removed when there is no one undergoing quarantine. Other nurses or servants are employed when required during periods of quarantine.

VISITING OFFICERS.

(Appointed under Section 4 of the Quarantine Law 38 of 1893.)

Dr. D. Neish	.. Port Royal	A. W. Kennedy	.. Dry Harbour
(Health Officer)			
D. O. Bird (Deputy)	.. do.	G. H. Davidson	.. Falmouth
E. P. Mudie	.. Morant Bay	R. E. Fonseca (Deputy)	.. do.
W. M. Lewin	.. Port Morant	H. Barned (Deputy)	.. Montego Bay
A. M. Sullivan (Deputy)	Port Antonio	E. P. Wilson	.. Lucea
D. M. Robertson	.. Annotto Bay	T. A. Foote (Deputy)	.. do.
C. H. Cameron (Deputy)	do	E. B. Levy	.. Savanna-la-Mar
		G. A. Fraser (Deputy)	.. do.
W. L. Gauntlett	.. Port Maria	L. G. Carvalho	.. Black River
C. M. Muir	.. St. Ann's Bay	H. Pyne (Deputy)	.. do.
H. C. O'Meally (Deputy)	St. Ann's Bay	G. W. Miller	.. Milk River
Dr. R. F. Russell, Port H. O., Port Antonio		Dr. A. M. Mills, Port H. O., Montego Bay	

QUARANTINE BOARD.

Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Superintending Medical Officer	Dr. H. H. Scott, M.D., Lond.
Dr. Frank Saunders M.R.C.S., Eng.	Dr. J. A. Allwood, M.B., M.S., Aberd.
Dr. Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S. Edin.	E. G. Orrett (acting)
	Col. W. H. Harrison, R.A.M.C.
Charles Don, Secretary.	

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

From the year 1855, when the Act for the appointment of a Central Board of Health expired, there was no general law in force in the island providing as far as possible against the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases until the passing of Law 6 of 1867. Under that Law the Governor is empowered to appoint a Central Board of Health; and the Municipal Boards of the several parishes, now styled Parochial Boards, are constituted Local Boards of Health, subordinate to the Central Board, with power to adopt all necessary measures for suppressing nuisances and promoting the public health. Law 14 of 1873, amended by Law 8 of 1874, gives these Boards the additional power of dividing their parishes into sanitary districts and of appointing Commissioners of Health for the inspection and control of such districts. This law also empowers the Local Boards to impose a sanitary rate on household property for defraying the expenses incurred by them for sanitary purposes.

In 1874 these provisions were extended. The late Dr. Bowerbank, in a petition to the Legislative Council, stated that "for many years he had been painfully impressed with the great want of legislative action in most important matters affecting the public health;" and with respect to Kingston in particular he expressed the opinion that the "sanitary status was retrograding rather than advancing." He particularly referred

to the want of legislation for the isolation of persons affected with contagious diseases and for effectually preventing the spread of such diseases, and he drew special attention to the English Sanitary Act of 1866 on these important points. In consequence of these representations Law 8 of 1874, in aid of Law 6 of 1867, was passed by the Legislative Council. For a time these laws were considered ample, but later it became apparent that further legislation was needed. The consequence was the passing of Law 15 of 1887. This law empowers the Central Board of Health to make rules and regulations (with the approval of the Governor in Privy Council) for the prevention or mitigation of contagious or infectious diseases. A principal object of the law is the isolation of houses, streets, lanes, &c. and the keeping isolated therein of any person suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any such disease. Any person who, on account of poverty, may be without proper lodging, food and nursing, may be removed to any Hospital or other place provided for the reception of persons suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Under the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, a law was passed for the establishment, regulation and management of the Kingston Cemetery at May Pen, the Central Board of Health have an important and a responsible duty to perform in the interests of the public health in representing to the Governor, in Privy Council, the places or burial grounds in the City of Kingston in which burials should be discontinued on sanitary grounds. The Governor, in Privy Council, is empowered under the same section of the law, to order that after a certain specified time burials shall be discontinued in the places or burial grounds which form the subject of the Board's representations. The Central Board of Health have largely availed themselves of the discretionary power vested in them by the section of the law, the provisions of which have been extensively resorted to.

The corresponding provisions affecting the towns throughout the island generally are to be found in Law 7 of 1875, "A Law to regulate burials within the limits of towns and to provide for their discontinuance in certain cases."

Under the 5th section of this law the Local Board of Health may empower any Health Officers or Inspectors of Nuisances to enter at all reasonable hours of the day time upon any building or lands within their respective districts for the purpose of inspection, provided in the case of private property that twelve hours' notice of the intention to inspect is given to the occupier; and the 7th section enacts that no grounds or places within the limits of any town or village in the island, not already opened or used as burial grounds or places of burial, shall be so opened or used without a license from the Local Board of Health.

Law 35 of 1910 is a law further to amend Law 6 of 1867 and the other Health Laws, and under this law general bye-laws for securing improved sanitary and hygienic conditions have been framed by the various Local Boards of Health, approved by the Central Board of Health and by the Governor in Privy Council, and now form part of the law. Bye-laws regulating the duties of Medical Officers of Health have also been passed, under this law by the Local Boards of Health, approved by the Central Board and confirmed by the Governor.

Law 31 of 1912 for the notification of Infective Diseases was passed on 21st May 1912.

Central Board of Health.

Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Superintending Medical Officer, *Chairman*
 Dr. Frank Saunders, Kingston.
 Dr. C. Castle, Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital, Kingston.
 Dr. L. Gifford D.M.O., Kingston.
 Lt.-Col. J. B. Wilson, R.A.M.C.
 J. M. Nethersole.
 Dr. H. E. Maunsell
 Dr. J. A. Alwood.
 G. P. Myers

M. C. Solomon, *Secretary.*

Bills of Health are granted by the Secretary to the Central Board free of charge. The Visiting Officers at the several outports also grant Bills of Health on certificates obtained from the Medical Officer of the port. Bills of Health are granted for vessels leaving Port Royal by the Health Officer of the port

LIST OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED IN THE ISLAND OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

- Abrahams, J. H., L.R.C.P. L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Linstead.
- Allwood, J. A., M.B., C.M., Aberd., Kingston.
- Aris, F. W., M.R.C.S., Eng., &c., Riversdale.
- Armstrong, C. H. B., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin. L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.
- Arthurs, S. J., Buff Bay.
- Ayton, A. A., M.B., B.S., Edin., Kingston.
- Bond, H. E., L.R.C.P., Edin., Kingston.
- Brandy, A. L. J., M.B., C.M., Edin.
- Brown, U. F. F., Kingston.
- Burke, M. L., L.R.C.P., & s., Edin., &c., Port Antonio.
- Bronstorph, E. E., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.D. & C.M., Montreal, Kingston.
- Cameron, J. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., &c., Kingston.
- Cassidy née Beard, M. A. A., B.M. & B.S., Glas., Vere.
- Castle, H. D. B., L.S.A., Lon., Malvern.
- Cheyne, G. E., M.R.C.S., Eng., Santa Cruz.
- Clare, H. L., M.D., B.Ch., Dub., D.P.H.
- Clarke, John H., Black River.
- Crooks, L. A., M.B., C.M., Edin., Halfway Tree
- Crosswell, L. O., M.B., M.S., Aberdeen, Kingston.
- DaCosta, G. F. A., M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, Kingston.
- DeLeon, John, M.R.C.S., Eng., Montego Bay.
- Dewar, C. T., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., Falmouth.
- Dillon, A. S., L.A.H., Dub., Sav-la-Mar.
- Edwards, J. J., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Spanish Town.
- Gideon, E. DeM., M.R.C.S., Eng., &c., Port Antonio.
- Gill, George Frederick, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Spanish Town.
- Gordon, G. D. B., Kingston.
- Grosett, F. G. R., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Port Antonio.
- Halliday, E. V., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Christiana.
- Harriott, Ed. R., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., &c., Santa Cruz.
- Harry, A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.
- Henderson, G. C., M.D., Lon., M.R.C.S., Eng., M.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.
- Hudson, J. W. N., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Little London.
- Isaacs, S. A., Savanna-la-Mar.
- Johnston, Curtis D., Southfield.
- Johnston, James, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Brown's Town
- Kinthead, E. C., L.R.C.P., & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.
- LeTouzé, J. R., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., &c., Sav-la-Mar.
- Levy, Charles Isaacs, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glasgow, Kingston.
- Lockett, G. V., M.B., C.M., Edin., F.R.C.S., Eng.
- Lopez, A. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.
- Lowe, F. E.
- Lyon, Peter MacDonald, M.D., M.S., Aberd. Annotto Bay.
- Macdonald, Angus Graham, M.B., M.S., Edin., MacPhail, Digby MacKenzie, M.B., M.S. Glas.
- Malabre, H. F., M.B., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.
- Matthews, Thomas Russell, M.B., B.S., Edin. Richmond.
- Maunsell, H. E., M.B., C.M., Irl., Kingston.
- McCatty, Alex. J., Montego Bay.
- McCrindle, J. R., M.B., C.M., Cross Roads.
- McKenley, Alex. G., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., &c., May Pen.
- Meikle, M. M., M.B. B.S. Edin., New Port.
- Miller, W. H., M.D., M.R.C.P. & s., Brown's Town.
- Mills, A. M., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Montego Bay.
- Mott-Trille, Radley, Cayman Brac.
- Moseley, J. G., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Port Antonio.
- Murray, E. E., M.B., B.S., Lon., Kingston.
- Myers, F. deL. M.B., Edin., Falmouth
- Nixon, E. G. O., M.B., B.S., Edin., Highgate
- Norton, Frank A., M.R.C.S., Eng., &c., Morant Bay.
- Ormsby, C. M., M.B., C.M., Edin., Linstead.
- Phillips, D. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., &c., Kingston.
- Powell, F. C. H., L.S.A., Lon., Spaldings.
- Pringle, Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, Cape Clear, Clonmel P.O.
- Ragg, P. M., M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston.
- Reirie, J. P., L.S.A., Lon., Cross Roads, St. Andrew.
- Robb, A. D. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & s., Glas., St. Ann's Bay
- Rogers, J. J., L.A.H., Dub., L. & L.M.R.C.S. Ire., Constant Spring.
- Robins, Henry, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Sav-la-Mar.
- Robinson, B. J. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., St. Cyr., J. B. D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.
- Lon., Race Course.
- Robertson, O. D. F., Kingston.
- Salmon, A. J., Lucea.
- Sanford, Noel, Lamb's River.
- Saunders, F. H., M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.
- Sherlock, R. G., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., &c., Bethel Town.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, *continued.*

Stafford, E. H., Registered under Local Medical Laws 1872-1896., Bethel Town.	Todd, A. R., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.
Stimpson, R. M., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Black River.	Vernon, A. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Montego Bay.
Tait, G., (Reg. under Sec. 5 Law 28 of '85.) Duncans.	Vine, S. T., M.B., C.M., Edin., Falmouth.
Tate, David Lawrence, M.B., B.S., Glas. Port Maria	Watson, John G., M.R.C., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Ruatan, Spanish Honduras, C. A.
Thomas, G. E. A., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Moneague.	Watson, Joshua A., L.M.P.M., Bd., N.S., Priestman's River.
Thorne, J. A., M.B., C.M., Edin., Chapelton.	Williams, R. O., Port Maria.
	Wilson, W. E., L.R.C.P., & s., Edin. L.F.P. & s., Glas., Brown's Town

POLICE.

In 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old police force, dating from 1834, and a law was passed in 1867 (No. 8) establishing a new and improved police or constabulary force. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector General and a staff of inspectors and sub-inspectors; and the Inspector General is authorized to admit persons as sub-officers and constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age, and unmarried; and be able to read, without hesitation any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years (3 months on probation—Law 2 of 1901) and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent.

The Officers, Sub-Officers and men are trained in military exercises for the purpose of enabling them to protect themselves, their prisoners, and their barracks, and to act in unison and with alertness and effect in cases of danger and alarm, such as riots and fires. In the Falmouth riot of 1859 the want of drill and discipline on the part of the old Police led to serious consequences. Five persons were killed without the order to fire being given by any responsible officer and while the Inspector in command was in front of the line endeavouring to secure the restoration of order. At Morant Bay, in 1865, the first thing done by the rioters was to attack the police station and to obtain possession of the arms, consisting of muskets, bayonets and pistols.

But although trained as a semi-military police the constabulary are bound to perform all the duties appertaining to the office of constables. They are required to preserve peace, to detect crimes, to apprehend or summon persons found committing any offence against the criminal or the conservancy laws, to execute all summonses, warrants, subpoenas and other processes issuing from any Court of Justice or by any Justice of the Peace in a criminal matter, to aid the health and sanitary officers in the execution of their duties, to apprehend smugglers and others found contravening the revenue laws, to seize all contraband goods and all taxable property for the non-payment of taxes, and to keep order at all markets, theatres, courts and other public places and assemblies.

As a preventive force they are required to patrol the town and highways, both by day and by night, and to visit the estates, pens, plantations and villages. To ensure regularity in their patrols the sub-officers and men of each station are so distributed as to furnish the necessary quota for this indispensable and important duty, whilst providing for the due performance of the miscellaneous work of the district. In Kingston the town guard is further divided into night and day duty men, about two-thirds being on night guard and one-third on day guard. The regulated beats of the day guard consist principally of "fixed points;" these are established for the purpose of providing for the permanent presence of a constable in each of the populous and important centres of the city. In the other towns the beats are so arranged as to secure for the commercial quarters the vigilant attention of the patrols, while the residences are not without police supervision.

The constabulary, by means of this effective system of patrol in town and country, not only materially prevent the committal of crime, and especially depredations on property, but are at all times prepared to furnish the authorities with accurate information respecting places, persons, and occurrences. They are required promptly and correctly to report to the Inspector General and to the custodes the approach of any political festival, meeting, assembly, or demonstration, illegal drilling, or other circumstances con-

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nected with, or in any wise affecting the peace or tranquillity of the country or the safety of life or property

The Detectives are specially charged with the duty and responsibility of tracing felonies and other serious offences and apprehending offenders. They are aided by the ordinary constabulary and by the district constables, but their actions are greatly facilitated by the system of criminal registration which forms an important element in the present police arrangements of the colony. The antecedents of every habitual criminal are carefully collected, recorded and circulated, with his photograph, and he is bound once in every month to report himself to a chief officer of police. He is taken under police supervision the moment he leaves the General Penitentiary or other prison and every movement of his is carefully watched and reported. The history and actions of all other persons convicted of crime, but not sentenced to police supervision, are similarly noted and circulated; but criminals of this class are not required to report themselves to the constabulary.

The Water Police of Kingston, Port Antonio, Savanna-la-Mar, Montego Bay and Port Henderson are auxiliaries to the regular Police and are charged with the prevention and detection of larcenies, smuggling, &c., from the wharves and shipping in the harbour and on the rivers of their respective districts.

The District Constabulary Force was organised for the purpose of connecting the main police system with the remote parts of the island. Their principal duty is the suppression of the crime of larceny of growing produce and small stock, but they have all the powers of constables both in the departments of justice and of revenue. They have, in fact, a power in excess of the ordinary constabulary. If a district constable suspects that stolen property is concealed in the house, premises, or lands of any person who has ever been convicted of larceny, or of receiving stolen goods, he can, without a search warrant, enter and search for such property and arrest the offender. The district constables are resident householders of the districts. They report themselves periodically at the nearest constabulary station, where they give and receive information and obtain instructions as to the manner in which they should act for the prevention and discovery of crime. The district constables are distinguished when on duty by a badge and a baton; and the whole force is under the supervision and control of the officers of constabulary.

Special regulations are in force under which sub-officers and constables receive pensions from the Constabulary Pension Fund, which is formed by the deduction of eightpence in the pound from the pay of every sub-officer and constable of the force, no deduction is now made, however, from the pay of persons who joined the Force on or after the 11th August, 1894. See Law 4 of 1910.

OFFICERS—Officers of the force who were appointed before the coming into operation of the Pension Law of 1885, are entitled to pensions under that law, but officers subsequently appointed are required, if they desire to obtain pension, to contribute from their salaries towards the Pension Fund created under Law 24 of 1904.

SUB-INSPECTORS—The following are the main Regulations relating to the appointment of Sub-Inspectors of Police:—

(1) Appointments will in future be made to the posts of Sub-Inspector of Constabulary in British Guiana, Trinidad, and Jamaica, in accordance with the following regulations.

(2) All appointments will be made after examination, which will be either competitive or qualifying (see paragraph 6). A certain proportion of the appointments in each Colony will be reserved for candidates resident in the Colony. Such candidates must receive a nomination from the Governor.

(3) All other candidates must receive a nomination from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. For the steps necessary in order to obtain this nomination see paragraph 15 of this memorandum.

(4) Candidates must be unmarried, and between the ages of 19 and 26 years, and will be liable to removal from the service if they marry except in accordance with the Constabulary Regulations in force in the Colony in which they are serving.

(5) Candidates be at least five feet eight inches in height with adequate chest measurement, and their physical development must be good in all respects. They will be required to be certified physically fit for service by one of the Medical Advisers to the Colonial Office, or, if nominated by the Governor (see paragraph 2), by the Surgeon of the Colonial Constabulary.

(6) Should the number of suitable applicants for nomination by the Secretary of State exceed the number of vacancies to be filled from this country, the selection will be made by competitive examination, which will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners. Otherwise candidates, whether nominated by the Governor or by the

Secretary of State, will be required to pass a qualifying examination. The fee for the examination, whether competitive or qualifying, will be £2 for each candidate examined in London, and £3 for each candidate examined elsewhere.

(7) The following will be the subjects of examination, and the maximum number of marks for each subject:—

1. Arithmetic	200
2. English Composition, including Spelling, Handwriting, and Precis	500
3. Geography, with especial reference to that of the British Colonies	150
4. British History, including that of the Constitution ..	200
5. The Elementary Principles of Law—	
(a) Criminal Law	150
(b) Law of Evidence	150
6. One of the following:—	
Latin Translation and Composition ..	200
or French Translation, Dictation, Composition, and Conversation ..	200
	<hr/> 1,550

Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in each of the prescribed subjects.

(8) Candidates who are declared to be successful at the examination, and are certified to be physically fit for service will be required to proceed to Dublin to undergo a course of training at the Depot of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The fees for this course will be paid by the Colonial Governments unless candidates are otherwise informed.

(9) Such candidates while undergoing instruction at Dublin, will receive pay, at the rate of £125 per annum, from Colonial Funds. They will be in all respects subject to the same discipline as Cadets of the Royal Irish Constabulary and they will be required to provide themselves with uniform as soon as possible. They will be regarded as on probation, and their ultimate appointment to a Colonial Constabulary will be conditional upon satisfactory reports upon their conduct and efficiency being received from the authorities of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

(10) A candidate on being finally selected for appointment to a Colonial Constabulary, will be provided with a free first class passage to the Colony, upon his entering into an agreement with the Crown Agents for the Colonies by which he will be bound to repay to the Colonial Government the cost of his passage, and also, in the case of British Guiana and Trinidad, the uniform allowance of £35 (Jamaica does not provide any uniform allowance), in the event of his relinquishing his appointment of his own accord within three years of the date of his arrival in the Colony for any other reason than mental or physical infirmity. He will draw half the salary of his appointment from the date of embarkation, and full salary from the date of his arrival in the Colony.

DISTRICT CONSTABLES—The District Constables Law (5 of 1899) gives power to Resident Magistrates, the Inspector General of Police and the officers in charge of parishes to inflict fines on the district constables. All fines so inflicted are paid into the District Constables Fund, which fund will be used for the benefit of the district constables alone, in payment of rewards or in other ways, as the Governor may direct.

LAWS—The Laws affecting the organization, &c., of the Police Force, are as follow:—
22 Vic. chap. 20, Law 8 of 1867, Law 6 of 1869, Law 46 of 1869, Law 34 of 1870, Law 2 of 1879, Law 20 of 1885, Law 18 of 1895, Law 5 of 1899, Law 2 of 1901, Law 28 of 1902, Law 28 of 1903, Law 14 of 1904, Law 19 of 1907, Law 41 of 1908 and Law 4 of 1910.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	District, &c	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector General of Police	Head Quarters, Kingston	Lieut. Col. A. E. Kershaw	£ 800 s. 0 d. 0	1st Oct., '84
Staff Officer	Depot	W. A. Langley ..	† 400 0 0	1st Feb., 1912
Dep. Insp. Genl. ..	Kingston	M. D. Harrel ..	509 10 0	29th Jan., '96
First Class Inspector	Manchester	T. Alexander ..	409 10 0	21st June, '72
Ditto ..	St. Elizabeth	H. T. Thomas ..	409 10 0	17th April, '78
Ditto ..	St. Andrew ..	A. F. Strachan ..	409 10 0	1st Feb., '91

* And Quarters. The Officers of the Force are provided with quarters or lodging allowances.

† Paid from the Militia Vote.

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Second Class Inspector	St. Thomas	H. C. G. Purchas	£ 359 10 0	21st Jan., '83
Ditto	St. Ann	J. C. Knollys	359 10 0	1st May, 1895
Ditto (Detective)	Kingston	W. N. A. Adams	*359 10 0	23rd Sep., '96
Ditto	St. Mary	T. J. Hazlett	359 10 0	1st April, '67
Ditto	St. James	Thos. Jno. Field	359 10 0	23rd Sep., '96
Third Class Inspector	St. Catherine	H. J. Dodd	309 10 0	16th April, '02
Ditto	Clarendon	M. B. O'Sullivan	309 10 0	6th July, '93
Ditto	Westmoreland	O. F. Wright	309 10 0	2nd Nov., '08
Ditto	Hanover	J. H. Charley	309 10 0	1st April, '09
Ditto	Portland	W. P. C. Adam	309 10 9	7th May, '06
Sub-Inspector	Kingston	W. A. Orrett	198 8 9	15th Aug., '13
Ditto	"	H. M. King	198 8 9	20th April, '14
Ditto	"	L. R. O'Haulow	198 8 9	2nd April, '14
Ditto	"	G. St. C. Scott	198 8 9	20th April, '14
Chief Clerk	Insp. General's Office	L. H. Facey	340 0 0	6th June, '77
First Class Clerk	"	J. E. Owen†	300 0 0	1st Dec., '74
Ditto	"	H. P. C. Cox	220 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Second Class Clerk	"	H. J. F. Kerr	120 0 0	1st Nov., 1900
Ditto	"	G. C. Foster	100 0 0	26th May., '14
Assistant	"	W. D. Campbell	100 0 0	22nd July, '07
Ditto	"	S. A. Martin	78 0 0	13th July, '14
Copyist	"	H. A. D. Noad	69 0 0	31st May, '10
Copyist & Stenographer	"	R. E. Collins	63 0 0	19th Feb., '12.

* Inspector Adams is also in charge of the Dépôt, in the absence of the Staff Officer of the local force and receives £50 per annum in addition to his pay for the instruction of recruits.

† Mr. Owen also receives a personal allowance of £50 per annum.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

PRISONS.

THE General Penitentiary at Kingston covers an area of eleven acres within the walls. The outer walls are 22 feet high and five feet six inches thick at the base, tapering to 18 inches at the top. There is accommodation for 638 convicts, male and female, who are all provided with separate cells. The women are entirely separated from the male prisoners.

The men are classified according to their sentences, but they work in association. They are employed in burning bricks, breaking stones, and in working at various trades. A number of them also work at a lime-stone quarry at Rock Fort which forms part of the penitentiary property. All juvenile prisoners—under 21 years of age—are located and worked by themselves and do not come in contact with the adult criminals.

To the north of the Penitentiary are the quarters of the Superintendent and other officers, covering about 13½ acres, a large portion of which has been recently acquired by Government. The brickfield, in which are the lime and brick kilns, is connected with the Penitentiary proper by means of an underground tunnel.

With a view of introducing the modern system of English prison discipline, classification and management, the late Mr. G. A. Douglas, an officer from the Woking Prison was appointed in March, 1883, as Superintendent of the General Penitentiary. The subordinate officers are now as a rule selected from men who have served with good conduct, either in the army or in the constabulary and who have therefore a knowledge of

order and discipline The mark system as in force in the English convict prisons has been adopted.

Upon the female side of the penitentiary a system of classification is now carried out by the separation of those convicted for the first time from the re-convicted criminals.

There is a District Prison at Spanish Town, which includes a County Gaol and a Debtors' Prison, affording accommodation for 612 prisoners with a prison farm and Reformatory attached.

The gross expenditure of the General Penitentiary for the twelve months ended 31st

March, 1914, has been £16,181 18 6

The gross expenditure for the St. Catherine District Prison and

Gaol has been 7,554 0 10

23,735 19 4

The gross earnings in cash of the General Penitentiary have been

£3,816 11 3

Of the St. Catherine District Prison and Gaol 1,785 8 3½

5 601 19 6½

£18,133 19 9½

The net cost of the Prisons has therefore been £18,133 19s. 9½d. The total estimated value of labour yielding no return in money was £9,633 2s. 8d.

In 1885 a new system for affording religious instruction to the prisoners of the General Penitentiary came into operation and the scheme known as the Corporate Chaplaincy ceased to exist. By the new arrangement a separate chaplain is nominated for every denomination of which there are not less than 10 prisoners in the penitentiary, and he receives remuneration according to a fixed scale, 10/ per head per annum for each of the first 50 prisoners and 3/ for each above that number. Under certain restrictions two or more religious bodies may unite and have one chaplain. Provision is made for teaching the prisoners the elements of education.

The Governor is authorised by Law 18 of 1882 to appoint in respect of each of the prisons two or more justices of the peace as visiting justices. The judges of the supreme court, and the resident magistrates are by virtue of their offices visiting justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two visiting justices. The Inspector General of Prisons has also the power of two visiting justices.

Return of prisoners in the General Penitentiary and St. Catherine District Prison on 31st March in the past five years.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
General Penitentiary	645	643	705	838	783
St. Catherine District Prison	527	471	512	602	429
	1,172	1,114	1,217	1,440	1,212

The total daily average number of prisoners in custody in the prisons of the Colony in the year ended 31st March, 1914, was 1,456.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

In 1881 the several laws relating to Reformatories were consolidated and amended, the principal provisions of the new enactment (Law 34 of 1881) being the following: For the erection of suitable buildings and premises, separate and distinct from the Reformatory of Stony Hill, as a Reformatory for girls; the establishing of Industrial Schools for boys and girls in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Montego Bay; the committal of criminal children to Reformatories and pauper children to Industrial Schools; and the detention of all children in these institutions until they attain the age of 16.

Under Law 34 of 1881 the St. Mary's Industrial School for girls at Alpha Cottage Kingston was certified in December 1889, and in May, 1891, an Industrial School for boys at the same place was also certified. Bishop Collins, S.J., of the Roman Catholic Church, is the Manager of both these Schools. An Industrial School for Girls (under Archbishop Nuttall) at Stony Hill was also certified on the 27th Oct., 1892. In January 1891 a Government Industrial School was started at Hope Gardens with 20 boys trans-

ferred from the Industrial School at Stony Hill; and in April, 1892 one for girls was opened at Shortwood, St. Andrew. This was the commencement of the movement to separate non-criminal from criminal children, to further which the Industrial Schools were in May, 1891, placed under the Education Department, the Superintending Inspector of Schools being then appointed Inspector of Industrial Schools.

The Reformatories became Industrial Schools by the passing of Law 32 of 1910, and now known as Boys and Girls Industrial School Stony Hill.

The boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, bakers &c., 40 boys and 4 apprentices were employed during the year 1913-1914 in the carpenter's shop; they made articles of furniture, &c., of the value of £396 7s. 1d.; 30 boys, 1 apprentice were employed as masons and bricklayers; they did work valued at £217 19s. 11d. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 35 to 40 boys; they made all the clothing, cots and mattresses for the institution, valued at £319 6s. 9d. In the blacksmith's shop the value of work was £131 17s. 4d. Other boys worked in the bakery, garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation which in 1878, was only half-an-acre, is now extended to 43 acres, comprising coffee, vegetables, provisions, guinea grass, bananas, cocoa, oranges, grape-fruit, &c.

The gross cost per head per diem for the 481 inmates who were in the institution during the year ending the 31st March, 1914 was 8.03 and the average earnings per child for that period, £5 4s. 5d.

The girls are taught washing, sewing, house cleaning and some are taught cookery. During the year ending 31st March, 1914, 140,282 pieces of clothing were washed, the work being valued at £588 13s. 6d. The girls made and mended clothing valued at £143 5s. 4d.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*.
The Superintending Medical Officer.
His Honour Mr Justice Beard.
Hon. J. R. Williams.
His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies.

Right Rev. Bishop J. J. Collins, S. J.
Hon. H. H. Cousins
Hon. Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.
L. G. Gruchy.
A. M. Robinson.
Rev. J. E. Randall.
Rev. R. J. Ripley.

E. A. Andrews, *Secretary*.

CHILDREN IN THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.

Year.	Juvenile Offenders.	Destitute.	Total.
31st Mar, 1905	220	44	264
" 1906	269	47	316
" 1907	253	46	299
" 1908	298	47	345
" 1909	276	46	322
" 1910	326	109	435
" 1911	344	110	454
" 1912	313	118	431
" 1913	340	122	462
" 1914	352	129	481

The respective ages of the inmates in the institution on the 31st March, 1914, were:

				Years.			Total.
				Under 10.	Between 10 and 13.	Between 13 and 16.	
Industrial School Boys	B	..	..	17	51	47	115
Industrial Boys	A	..	..	..	98	193	291
Industrial Girls	A	..	..	..	19	42	61
Industrial Girls	B	..	..	4	4	6	14
Total	..	..	..	21	172	288	481

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISON AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Head Office.</i>		£ s. d.	
Inspector General of Prisons and Reformatories	Lieut.-Col A. E. Ker-shaw*	†	1st Oct., '84
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Superintendent of Prisons	B. Toole	†400 0 0	29th Jan., '96
Deputy Superintendent	J. W. Sheridan	†250 0 0	8th July, '92
	Personal allowance	50 0 0	
Surgeon	M. Grabham, M.B.	250 0 0	3rd Nov., '91
Office Assistant	F. J. Gregoire	78 0 0	11th July, '14
Copyist	R. B. Parkinson	60 0 0	23rd Dec. '13
Chief Warder	J. Rippin	†190 0 0	7th Feb., '98
Storekeeper and Principal Warder	G. W. Cooper	†180 0 0	1st July, '07
Copyist in Store	L. L. Lewis	60 0 0	22nd April, '13
Principal Warder	H. Clodd	†150 0 0	15th Oct., '10
Ditto	R. G. Black	†150 0 0	6th June, '08
Ditto	F. J. Marum	†120 0 0	2nd Nov., '11
Salesman	R. K. Bird	100 0 0	21st Aug., '08
Dispenser	J. Stewart‡	120 0 0	16th May, '01
Overseer of Works	J. R. Walker	250 0 0	1st Aug., '09
Matron	Vacant		
<i>St. Catherine District Prison.</i>			
Deputy Superintendent	Chas. Andrews	†250 0 0	7th Mar., '89
Surgeon	J. H. Peck, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Ed.†		2nd Oct., '80
Chief Warder	F. L. Isaacs	†180 0 0	7th Jan., '96
Principal Warder	J. Brown	†150 0 0	9th Dec., '07
Ditto	C. Hastings Dent	†125 0 0	15th Feb., '13
Dispenser	P. C. DeLeon§	100 0 0	19th Aug., '96
Superintendent Reformatory Branch	A. F. Gear	†200 0 0	31st Aug., '11
<i>Boys & Girls Industrial School.</i>			
Superintendent	Thomas Mair	†340 0 0	2nd April, '81
	Personal allowance	25 0 0	
Assistant Superintendent	James J. G. Mair	190 0 0	3rd July, '12
Dispenser and Storekeeper	H. L. Nicholas	†80 0 0	25th April, '06
Surgeon	R. S. Turton, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London, D.P.H., Cambridge. ¶		1st May, '94

* Paid at the rate of £800 as Inspector General of Police and of Prisons. The Inspector General receives reimbursement of travelling expenses under the regulations at present in force.

† Wood, water, light, residence and medical attendance.

‡ Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Spanish Town District of St. Catherine.

§ 1s. per diem in lieu of rations. £24 per annum in lieu of quarters.

¶ Wood, water and residence

¶ Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Western District of St. Andrew.

EDUCATION.

(Office: Public Buildings (East Block), King St., Kingston.)

THE subject of Education generally, and of Elementary Education in particular, has recently occupied so large a share of the attention of the public, that a section of the Handbook has been specially assigned to it, and readers are referred to Part VIII.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Director of Education ..	Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A. ..	*700	0	0	1st April, '84
Ast. Director of Education ..	F. E. Reed, B.A. ..	*400	0	0	22nd June, '92
Examiner ..	P. J. O'L. Bradbury, M.A. ..	340	0	0	11th July, 1900
Sub-Examiner ..	J. H. Duff, M.A. ..	*210	0	0	1st Jan., '10
Inspector of Schools ..	G. H. Deerr, M.A. ..	*240	0	0	28th Aug., '02
Ditto ..	E. V. Lockett, B.A. ..	*240	0	0	1st Sep., '03
Ditto ..	W. J. Mornan ..	*180	0	0	29th May, '11
Ditto ..	C. D. Neilson ..	*180	0	0	29th May, '11
Ditto ..	P. Urquhart, B.A. ..	*170	0	0	14th Mar., '12
Ditto ..	F. C. Mercier, B.A. ..	150	0	0	1st April, '14
Ditto ..	A. P. Kennedy, B.A. ..	150	0	0	1st July, '14.
Ditto ..	Vacant ..	..	..	..	..
Ditto ..	Vacant ..	..	..	..	..
Supernumery Inspector of Schools ..	Vacant ..	..	..	..	..
Senior Clerk ..	W. A. Logan ..	220	0	0	1st March., '96
Second Class Clerk ..	D. A. Rankine ..	170	0	0	1st Oct., '02
Ditto ..	G. G. Rankine ..	120	0	0	13th Feb., '05
Ditto ..	R. R. Facey ..	130	0	0	13th June, '05
Assistant ..	F. R. Martin ..	94	10	0	1st Aug., '10
Ditto ..	M. V. Hearne ..	89	0	0	1st May, 1912
Clerical Assistants ..	Vacant ..	..	..	..	..
	Miss M. E. McCormack ..	70	8	0	3rd May, '11
	" L. Cox ..	60	0	0	25th Sep., '12
	" F. E. Davis ..	57	4	0	1st Oct., '13
SHORTWOOD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.					
Superintendent ..	Vacant ..	..	..	..	..
Matron ..	Miss M. Duncan ..	¶100	0	0	16th Sept., '94
Medical Officer ..	Dr. R. S. Turton ..	25	0	0	—

* Besides travelling allowance.

¶ Residence, wood, water, light and medical attendance.

REGISTRATION.

THE offices of Registrar General, Deputy Keeper of the Records and Registrar of Titles have been amalgamated and are held by Mr. David Balfour. The two first named offices are in Spanish Town and the last is in Kingston.

General Register Office, Spanish Town.

Public provision for the registration of births and deaths came into force on 1st April, 1878

Baptisms and Burials by Ministers of the Church of England were previously recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Island Record Office). These registers have been transferred to the custody of the Registrar General.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been recorded throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a Registrar for each district, the central office being at Spanish Town.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the Registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The father or mother of the child; if they fail,
2. The occupier of the house in which the birth took place,
3. A person present at the birth; or
4. The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the Registrar *by word of mouth* the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause, they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the Registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant's making, before the Registrar and some justice of the peace, or in place of such justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the Registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar General and on payment of a fee of ten shillings.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. Legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within five days to the Registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same Registrar's district. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the Registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of their failure one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a Registered Medical Practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness the Practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant a certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the Registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the Minister or other person who performs the funeral or religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the Minister or person who buries, or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority and on payment of a fee of two shillings.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons

MARRIAGES.

There are four ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorisation for the performance of a marriage in Jamaica, (Law 25 of 1897 and Law 28 of 1905.)

I.—Publication of Banns

In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a Ministerial Marriage Officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or to any Ministerial Marriage Officer having charge of a place of worship in the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice, or when one does not reside in Jamaica a single notice by the other will suffice) and thereupon the Marriage Officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for one Sunday, or one Saturday in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. In addition to such publication the particulars of the marriage notice must be entered on a specified form and affixed on the outside of the principal door of the place of worship at which the banns are published for a period of seven clear days. After due publication the Marriage Officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized (a) by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws, as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided. No religious service is permitted before the Civil Registrar.

II.—By a License from the Governor.

In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of *five pounds*, the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, or in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of banns.

III.—By Public Notice at the office of a Civil Registrar of Marriages.

In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. When both persons intending marriage reside within the same parish a single notice will suffice. When one of them does not reside in Jamaica a single notice by the other will suffice. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Civil Registrar's office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer, and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's license.

IV.—By License from a Justice of the Peace, &c., Law 28 of 1905.

By special license from a Justice of the Peace for any parish, the Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parish in which the parties or one of the parties intending marriage resides, or any person appointed for the purpose. Before the granting of such license there must be produced to such Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court, or other appointed person, a notice of marriage signed by the applicants for the license, together with a statutory declaration from some minister of religion (being a marriage officer), stating that the applicants are well known to him and that the statements made by them in their marriage notice are, to the best of his knowledge and belief, in

every particular just and true. Before the issue of any marriage license, the person issuing it must secure that such license be stamped with revenue stamps to the value of two shillings and sixpence, and shall himself cancel the stamps before he delivers the license.

If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of the license or certificate of publication the license or certificate becomes void and of no effect.

REGISTRATION, CERTIFIED COPIES, &C.

Indexes of marriage, birth and death registers, are kept at the General Register Office, Spanish Town. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries in Registers be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

SCALE OF FEES.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth, to the Registrar	£0 1 0
For registration of a birth after the expiration of twelve months	0 10 0
For registration of a death after the expiration of twelve months	0 2 0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to Registrar attesting the declaration	0 2 0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth	0 10 0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration form book, to the officer who makes the correction	0 2 6
For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form <i>at the time of registration</i> , to Registrar	0 0 3
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a general search, i.e., during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating object of search	0 5 0
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a particular search, i.e., over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar General	0 2 6

MARRIAGES.

To a Marriage Officer.

For receiving a notice for banns	£0 1 0
For receiving an objection payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing or solemnising a marriage, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 2 6

To a Civil Registrar.

For receiving a notice of marriage	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing a marriage solemnized in his presence under section 30 of Law 25 of 1897, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 10 0

To the Registrar General.

For every search in the general register office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	0 1 0
For every certified copy of an entry of a register of marriage, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 2 6

To the Colonial Secretary

Stamp duty on Governor's license	5 0 0
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DISTRICT REGISTER OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

District.	Post Office.	District.	Post Office.
KINGSTON.		ST. CATHERINE, <i>cld.</i>	
Kingston	Kingston	Harewood	Riversdale
Port Royal	Port Royal	Highgate	Spanish Town
ST. ANDREW.		Allman Hill	Above Rocks
Halfway Tree	Halfway Tree	Bellas Gate	Old Harbour
Gordon Town	Gordon Town	Rentcome	Harker's Hall
Content Gap	Gordon Town	Seafield	Guy's Hill
Mount Charles	Mavis Bank	Bermaddy	Linstead
Temple Hall	Stony Hill	Redwood	Redwood
Cold Spring	Newcastle	Mount Hermon	Riversdale
Dallas Castle	Dallas	Buxton Town	Linstead
Bull Bay	Bull Bay	McCook	Hartlands
Stony Hill	Stony Hill	Bog Walk	Bog Walk
Lawrence Tavern	Lawrence Tavern	ST. MARY.	
Woodford	Gordon Town	Annotto Bay	Annotto Bay
Cross Roads	Cross Roads	Port Maria	Port Maria
St. James	Stony Hill	Richmond	Richmond
Brandon Hill	Castleton	Retreat	Retreat
Galloway	Bull Bay	Chesterfield	Castleton
Cavaliers	Lawrence Tavern	Gayle	Gayle
Salisbury Plain	Above Rocks	Enfield	Enfield
Red Hills	Belvedere	Mount Regale	Mt. Regale
ST. THOMAS.		Carron Hall	Carron Hall
Morant Bay	Morant Bay	Mount Angus	Gayle
Bath	Bath	Oracabessa	Oracabessa
Golden Grove	Plan. Gar. River	Lenna	Lawrence Tavern
Yallahs	Yallahs	Clonmel	Clonmel
Woburn Lawn	Hagley Gap	Castleton	Castleton
Trinity Ville	Trinity Ville	Islington	Albany
The Abbey	Bull Bay	Woodside	P. T. Grove
Port Morant	Port Morant	Scott's Hall	Castleton
Blue Mtn. Valley	Seaforth	Hampstead	Hampstead
PORTLAND.		ST. ANN.	
Port Antonio	Port Antonio	St. Ann's Bay	St. Ann's Bay
Manchioneal	Manchioneal	Brown's Town	Brown's Town
Priestman's River	Priestman's River	Ocho Rios	Ocho Rios
Buff Bay	Buff Bay	Moneague	Moneague
Hope Bay	Hope Bay	Dry Harbour	Dry Harbour
Moore Town	Moore Town	Alexandria	Alexandria
Claverty Cottage	Orange Bay	Pedro	Pedro
Silver Hill and Birnam Wood	Spring Hill	Guy's Hill	Guy's Hill
Fairfield	Buff Bay	Little Kent	Bamboo
St. Margaret's Bay	St. Marg't's Bay	Gibraltar	Watt Town
ST. CATHERINE.		Claremont	Claremont
Spanish Town	Spanish Town	Cave Valley	Cave Valley
Old Harbour	Old Harbour	Yankee	Christiana
Linstead	Linstead	Sturge Town	Sturge Town
Ewarton	Ewarton	Stepney	Alexandria
St. Faith's	Glencliffe	Mount Moriah	Boroughbridge
Worthy Park	Lluidas Vale	Watt Town	Watt Town
Pear Tree Grove	Pear Tree Grove	Runaway Bay	Runaway Bay
The Rectory	Old Harbour	CLARENDON.	
Guanaboa Vale	Guanaboa Vale	May Pen	May Pen
Point Hill	Point Hill	Four Paths	Four Paths
Barton's	Barton's	Chapelton	Chapelton
Marley Hill	Barton's	Milk River	Milk River
		The Alley	The Alley
		Rock River	Rock River

REGISTER OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, *continued.*

District.	Post Office.	District.	Post Office.
CLARENDON, <i>cntd.</i>		ST. ELIZABETH, <i>cntd.</i>	
Grantham	Frankfield	Myersville	Myersville
St. Jago	Toll Gate	Bræ's River	Bræ's River
Hayes	Hayes	Portsea	Southfield
Bull's Head	Kellitts	WESTMORELAND.	
Rosewell	May Pen	Savanna-la-Mar	Savanna-la-Mar
Portland	The Alley	Grange Hill	Grange Hill
Alston	Christiana	Bluefields	Bluefields
Crofts	Crofts Hill	King's	White House
Thompson Town	Thompson Town	St. Paul's	Little London
Mears	Frankfield	Petersfield	Petersfield
Ænon Town	Cave Valley	Seaford Town	Lamb's River
Spaldings	Spaldings	St. Peter's	Sav. la-Mar
Mocho	Mocho	Bethel Town	Bethel Town
Clarendon Park	Porus	Sheffield	Negril
Mason's River	Kellitts	Bigwoods	Newmarket
MANCHESTER.		Darliston	Darliston
Mandeville	Mandeville	Porter's Mountain	Ramble
Porus	Porus	Town Head	Grange Hill
May Hill	Spur Tree	Sutcliffe Mount	Petersfield
Mile Gully	Mile Gully	HANOVER.	
Newport	Newport	Lucca	Lucca
Asia	Pratville	Sandy Bay	Sandy Bay
Shooter's Hill	Walderston	Green Island	Green Island
Devon	Devon	Riverside	Riverside
Alligator Pond	Alligator Pond	Ramble	Ramble
Watson's Hill	Watson's Hill	Chester Castle	Chester Castle
New Broughton	Cross Keys	Mount Hannah	Lucca
Maidstone	Maidstone	Brownsville	Cascade
Victoria Town	Milk River	Church Hill	Green Island
Keynsham	Balaclava	Hopewell	Flint River
Christiana	Christiana	ST. JAMES.	
Davyton	Williamsfield	Montego Bay	Montego Bay
Harry Watch	Harry Watch	Adelphi	Adelphi
Old England	Mandeville	Little River	Little River
ST. ELIZABETH.		Montpelier	Anchovy
Black River	Black River	Springfield	Point
Cambridge	Black River	Salter's Hill	Latium
Cheltenham	Giddy Hall	Mount Horeb	Cambridge
Shaws	Middle Quarters	Cambridge	Cambridge
Lacovia	Lacovia	Orange Hill	Ginger Hill
Siloah	Siloah	Maldon	Point
Balaclava	Balaclava	Mocho	Catadupa
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	TRELAWNY.	
Southfield	Southfield	Falmouth	Falmouth
Pedro Plains	Pedro Plains	Stewart Town	Stewart Town
Newell	Mountainside	Rio Bueno	Rio Bueno
Williamsfield	Mountainside	Ulster Spring	Ulster Spring
Malvern	Malvern	Clarke's Town	Clarke's Town
Mountainside	Mountainside	Bunker's Hill	Falmouth
Lititz	Watson's Hill	Deeside	Deeside
Mulgrave	Ipswich	Duncans	Duncans
Newmarket	Newmarket	Bellevue	Falmouth
Springfield	Springfield	Salt Marsh	Falmouth
Retirement	Mag. City	Bounty Hall	Hampden
Parottee	Black River	Waldensia	Falmouth
Pepper	Pepper	Low River	Christiana
Ginger Hill	Ginger Hill	Wait-a-bit	Albert Town
		Albert Town	Albert Town
		Sawvers Market	Jackson Town

- (a) Any person qualified or entitled to practise dentistry in the United Kingdom under any act for the time being in force.
- (b) Any person who, at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, and who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any university, college, or institution recognized by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in Dentistry, prescribed by such university, college, or institution.
- (c) Any person who, at the passing of this Law is and has been for not less than three years *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, and whom the Governor in Privy Council for special cause shown, permits to be registered without examination.

Sections 8, 9 and 10 provide as follows:—

8—Any person who at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island; and also any person not qualified to be registered under Section 6 of this Law, but who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any University, College, or Institution recognised by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in dentistry prescribed by such University, College, or Institution, and who wishes to be registered under this Law, may make application in writing to the Governor to appoint a Board of Examiners.

9—On receipt of such application the Governor shall appoint three persons, duly registered under this Law, as a Board of Examiners, and the persons so appointed shall thereupon fix a time and place for holding the examination

10—The Candidate shall first satisfy the Board of Examiners that he was at the date of the passing of this Law *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, or that he holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him as aforesaid, and the Board of Examiners, if so satisfied, shall with reasonable dispatch fully and fairly examine such candidate accordingly; and, if they find him sufficiently informed and skilled, they shall give him a certificate to that effect, and he shall then be entitled to be registered under this Law, upon payment of the Registration fee.

The Board of Examiners consists of three dental practitioners nominated from the list of registered practitioners and appointed by the Governor from time to time.

A list of the Colleges recognized by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 6, (b) will be found in the Jamaica Gazette of Sept. 21st, 1905 and in the Handbook of Jamaica for 1911 and previous issues.

The following is a list of the registered dental practitioners in the Island :

Anderson, C. McD., Spring Hill	Lopez, C. A., Kingston
Bird, R. W., Kingston	Lumsden, G. F. Kingston
Brown, E. H., Pedro P.O.	Machado, G. J., Kingston
Campbell, T. A., Port Antonio	Machado, G. R., Kingston
Cassis, Oliver C., Kingston	McCarthy, J. B., Kingston
Clark, E. E., Kingston	McIntosh, A. H. S., Kingston
Cooper, A. T., Kingston	McPherson, O. F., Savanna-la-Mar
Correoso, P. N. Kingston	Melville, L. C., Kingston
DePass, Sigismund C., Kingston	Mendez, S. A., Spanish Town
Douglas, W. L., St. Ann's Bay	Miller, L. A., Mandeville
Duhaney, W. S., Kingston	Morrison, J. M., Kingston
Dunn, C. E., Kingston	Munro, J. N., Kingston
Evans, Henry J., Montego Bay	Penso, E. E., Kingston
Farmer, C. J., Spanish Town	Pink, Leo S., Kingston
Ford, H. B., Kingston	Plummer, O. U., Halfway Tree
Forrester, J. L. McD., Green Island	Pomareda, F. L., Kingston
Fraser, J. W., Port Antonio	Raymond, M. T., Port Maria
Fray, J. A., Savanna-la-Mar	Shaw, A. H. W., Ocho Rios
Gale, S. E., Montego Bay	Smith, C. F., Kingston
Godfrey, J. A., Mandeville	Stoddard, G. E., Kingston
Godfrey, W. D., Mandeville	Sturridge, A. P.,
Grinan, A. J., Kingston	Sturridge, M. H. G.,
Harty, Edgar A., Kingston	Thomas, C. R., St. Ann's Bay
Howell, J. C., Kingston	Wilson, J. D., Falmouth
Hunter, C. A., Williamsfield	Wilson, S. A. G., Mandeville
Lawrence, E. N., Montego Bay	

TRADE MARKS.

Law 37 of 1911 consolidates and amends the Laws relating to Trade Marks. It came into operation on March 1st, 1912, and supersedes Law 17 of 1888 and the Laws amending the same.

The Registrar General is the Registrar of Trade Marks, and he keeps a Register of Trade Marks at the General Register Office, Spanish Town.

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a Trade Mark who is desirous of registering the same must apply in writing to the Registrar in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the General Register Office.

A registrable trade mark must contain or consist of at least one of the following essential particulars:—

- (1) The name of a company, individual, or firm represented in a special or particular manner;
- (2) The signature of the applicant for registration or some predecessor in his business;
- (3) An invented word or invented words;
- (4) A word or words having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being according to its ordinary signification a geographical name or a surname;
- (5) Any other distinctive mark but a name, signature, or word or words, other than such as fall within the descriptions in the above paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), will not, except by order of the Court, be deemed a distinctive mark.

Special provision is made as to the registration of trade marks used before 1st April, 1889, and of Trade Marks registered in England.

Applications have to be advertized and the procedure to be followed in opposed and unopposed applications is prescribed.

The following Order by the Governor in Privy Council was made June 7th, 1906:

ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR IN PRIVY COUNCIL

7th June, 1906.

Under the provisions of Section 2 of the Produce Protection Laws Amendment Law, 1906 (Law 9 of 1906) I, the Governor in Privy Council, do hereby prescribe that any person packing any kind of the following articles of agricultural produce, viz.: oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, pine apples or mangoes, for exportation for the purposes of trade from this island in any closed package and any person exporting any such produce for the purposes of trade shall register one trade mark under the provisions of Law 17 of 1888 and Law 6 of 1889 or any laws amending the same, and shall mark every package of any such produce packed or exported by him with a representation of such trade mark in a plain and conspicuous manner, with the words "Registered Trade Mark" immediately above the same; and I, the Governor in Privy Council, in further pursuance of the powers conferred on me under the provisions of the said section 2 of Law 9 of 1906, do hereby prohibit from and after the first day of August next the exportation from this island of any packages of any such produce as aforesaid not so marked as aforesaid.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS.

The Registrar General is also Registrar of Books under Law 2 of 1887. Under this Law three copies of every book printed in the colony must, within one month of the printing thereof, be delivered to the Registrar-General.

COPYRIGHTS.

The local laws as to Copyrights were repealed in 1913. An Imperial Act on the subject is now in force in the colony, under which no registration is required.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, SPANISH TOWN.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, }	David Balfour	£ s d. 600 0 0	1st Sep., '97
Assistant Registrar General	A. R. Suares	220 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Second Class Clerk	E. P. Fletcher	150 0 0	11th May, '97
Assistant	C. A. Rickards	100 0 0	1st Nov., '07
Ditto	R. H. Monaghan	94 10 0	1st Aug., '10
Ditto	E. A. Morris	83 10 0	1st March, '13
Ditto	B. B. Blissett	83 10 0	12th June, '13
Ditto	J. E. C. McFarlane	83 10 0	10th Sept., '13
Copyist and Searcher	J. F. Rickards	78 0 0	20th Nov., '11

ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Spanish Town.

THIS office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary," which had existed for a period of 220 years, and been held under letters patent until the year 1853, after which the Governor exercised the power of appointment, subject to the Queen's approval.

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has an official title as such. All public records and all registered deeds and writings formerly in the office of the Island Secretary are under his charge and superintendence, and every office or place in which public records under his charge are deposited is a branch of the Record Office.

The Deputy-Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor: his functions are precisely those which belonged to the Island Secretary. All laws wherein reference is made to the Island Secretary's Office or to the Island Secretary take effect as if such reference were made to the Record Office and the Deputy-Keeper of the Records. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and accounts-current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. Law 23 of 1886 (the Incorporated Companies and Societies Law) requires a register of all Companies incorporated under the provisions of the 27 Vic., sess. 2, chap. 4, of all Friendly Societies established under the provisions of the 6 Vic., chap. 27, and of all Building Societies established under the provisions of the 28 Vic., chap. 17, to be kept in the Record Office. Transcripts of the Rules and Regulations of these Societies (when certified by the Attorney-General) are to be filed in the Record Office; and the annual general statements of the funds and effects of the Societies and certain of the Companies are to be sent to the Deputy-Keeper of the Records and by him published in the Jamaica Gazette.

It is necessary to the validity of a deed affecting land that it should be recorded. An unrecorded lease is not good for more than three years.

The priority and privileges of mortgages are regulated by the time of their execution and of their being recorded. As between the vendor and vendee or mortgagor and mortgagee, the deed may be recorded at any time, and when recorded will have relation back to its date; but as between vendee and mortgagee and subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers it must be recorded within 90 days, otherwise the first vendee or mortgagee will lose his priority if subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers have recorded their deeds within the proper time. The principle that priority of registration carries with it priority of right is better secured by a provision which now requires the hour of presentation to be endorsed on every document for registration.

Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified as a true copy and sealed with the seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Courts of Justice, without further proof, in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

Deeds or writings presented for Registration shall, if required, and on production of the receipt, be returned at any time after registration, but if application for the return of the deed or writing be not made within two months after the same has been recorded and the record thereof examined and certified, it shall be returned to the party presenting it by registered letter, addressed to him at the postal address furnished in the declaration of counting.

No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court.

The expenses of the office, including salaries, are limited to the sum of £1,200 per annum. All revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

SCHEDULE OF FEES IN THE RECORD OFFICE.

For recording deeds and other writings per legal sheet (of 160 words)	£0 1 6
“ plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour	
“ or per hour	0 5 0
“ crop accounts	0 2 0
“ memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Building Society's Act 1865	0 2 0
“ Letters Patent	1 10 0
For making office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record Office, per legal sheet (of 160 words)	0 1 6
For each docket of land for Collector General	0 1 6
“ receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded (including stamp) except crop accounts, which are 2s. more	0 2 3
“ search not exceeding three hours, per diem	0 1 0
“ additional hour or fractional part thereof during the same day	0 0 6
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including search	0 2 0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out of office, the receipt being lost	0 1 0
For the production of any record in court, not including travelling expenses	0 2 0
For preparing and recording a docket of any deed per sheet of such deed	0 0 4
For recording “with expedition” any deed or instrument (in addition to the ordinary fees for recording)	0 10 0
For each inspection of the Register of Companies Incorporated and Societies established by law	0 1 0
“ certificate of registration of a Friendly or Building or Benefit Building Society (exclusive of Stamp duty)	0 5 0

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE, SPANISH TOWN.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Keeper of the Records	The Chief Justice (<i>ex-officio</i>).	£ s. d. Draws salary as Chief Justice.	August, '92
Deputy Keeper of the Records	David Balfour*	Draws salary as Registrar-General.	1st Sept., '97
Asst. Deputy Keeper of the Records	A. R. Suarez†	50 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Second Class Clerk	B. M. Ward	140 0 0	1st March, '96
Second Class Clerk	D. C. Aitken	110 0 0	8th April, '07
Clerical Assistant	C. L. Lopez	100 0 0	3rd April, '14
Search Room Clerk	C. M. Hinchcliffe	78 0 0	Dec. 1890

* Is also Registrar-General.

† Is also Asst. Registrar General.

OFFICE OF TITLES, PARADE, KINGSTON.

THE Registration of Titles Law, 21 of 1888, came into operation on the first October, 1889, and is now extensively used.

The manner of bringing lands under the law is as follows:—

An application describing the lands, stating the value and giving the names and addresses of the persons in possession, and of the owners and occupiers of the adjoining lands is made (on the printed form to be obtained from the Registrar) to bring the lands under the law and to have the certificate of title issued either in the name of the applicant or in that of some other person. The deeds or other documents in support of the title to the lands, with a certificate from the collector of taxes for the parish in which the land is situate, that the taxes on such land have been paid up to the date of the application, must accompany the application. Upon their receipt by the Registrar he enters the application in a book kept for that purpose and then submits the application and papers to one of the Referees of Titles.

After the Referee has given his approval in writing of the applicant's title notices of such application are published in the Jamaica Gazette or newspaper as directed by the Referee and served by registered letter through the post office upon the occupiers of the land, the occupiers and owners of the adjoining lands and such other persons as the Referee may direct. These notices set forth the purport of the application and intimate that unless objection be made, by lodging a caveat in the Office of Titles within the time mentioned in the notice, the land will be brought under the operation of the law and a title will be granted to the applicant, or to the person in whose name the certificate of title is directed to be issued. The Referee may refuse his provisional order of approval or may call for further evidence in support of applicant's title.

If a caveat is lodged the Registrar will suspend proceedings until it is withdrawn or lapses, or until an order in the matter is obtained from the Court.

If no caveat is lodged the land is brought under the law by registering a certificate of title in duplicate. Space is left in these certificates for the endorsement of subsequent dealings with such land. One of the certificates of title is bound up in the Register Book and the other called the duplicate is given to the owner of the land.

Applicants for registration have to contribute $\frac{1}{4}$ d in the £ upon the value of the land in the case of first registration, and $\frac{1}{4}$ d in the £ in the case of a transmission, towards an assurance fund. Persons deprived of their land through the registration thereof may in certain events recover compensation out of the assurance fund.

The fees payable are contained in Law 20 of 1889 and Law 6 of 1906.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF TITLES, KINGSTON.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar	David Balfour	£ s. d. Draws salary as Registrar General	1st Sep.. '97
Second Class Clerk	S. G. Sanguinetti	130 0 0	1st Jan.. 1900
Assistant	G. E. Williamson	89 10 0	24th June, '07
Typist	Isabel A. Sparkes	78 0 0	26th Dec., '10
Copyist	James M. Richardson	66 0 0	10th Oct., '11
Referees	{ H. I. C. Brown Hon. J. H. Allwood }	Fees	—

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(Office: Hope Gardens, St. Andrew.)

THIS Department has charge of the Public Garden, the Experiment Station, the Farm School and Stock Farm at Hope, and the Public Gardens at Castleton, Hill Gardens, Bath, King's House and Kingston. It includes the Government Laboratory, and directs the general work of the Government in Agriculture.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist <i>Public Gardens.</i>	H. H. Cousins, M.A. (Oxon.) F.C.S.	£ s. d. 850 0 0*	1st Dec. 1900
Supt. of Public Gardens	W. Harris, F.L.S.	325 0 0*	3rd Oct. '81
Superintendent's Clerk <i>Head Office.</i>	Miss F. Walker	78 0 0	8th June, '97
Second Class Clerk	G. D. Goode	180 0 0†	9th Mar., '03
Clerical Assistant	J. A. Blake	66 15 0	1st Jan. '12
Ditto	J. McGregor	65 14 0	6th May, '12
<i>Government Laboratory.</i>			
Microbiologist	S. F. Ashby, B.Sc.	500 0 0	16th Nov., '06
Deputy Island Chemist	R. Simmons, F.I.C.	400 0 0	2nd Nov., '06
Sugar Chemist and Supt. of Field Experiments	R. S. Martinez, Dp. Ag.	150 0 0‡	1st Jan., '06
Assistant	F. A. Thompson	89 7 0	6th April, '03
Junior Assistant	A. C. Lawson	26 0 0	4th Jan. '11
Ditto	R. D. Smadmore	26 0 9	17th June, '12
<i>Agricultural Education.</i>			
Head Master Farm School and Supt. Experiment Station	P. W. Murray	300 0 0†	16th Nov., '04
Assistant Master	H. G. Coote	95 0 0†	5th Aug., '13
Ditto	A. F. Thelwell	95 0 0†	16th Aug., '13
Farm Superintendent	P. W. Murray, (Acting)	59 0 0	
Veterinary Surgeon	Vacant	350 0 0§	14th Sept., '10
Travelling Instructor	W. Cradwick	300 0 0¶	23rd Oct., '88
Ditto	J. Briscoe	150 0 0¶	7th Oct. '99
Field Inspector of Plant Diseases	J. B. Sutherland	150 0 0‡	1st April, '13
Superintendent, Lititz Stud Farm	L. L. Carrington	250 0 0†	1st April, 1912

* With furnished residence and travelling expenses.

† With furnished house.

‡ With travelling expenses.

§ With right to private practice.

¶ With house allowance and travelling expenses.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

(At Hope, St. Andrew.)

ORIGINALLY instituted in 1870 by Sir J. P. Grant, the Laboratory was mainly concerned with analyses for medical and judicial purposes until 1901, when it was made a branch of the Agricultural Services under the general control of the Board of Agriculture whereby the work of the Government Chemist was considerably extended. The new Laboratory, erected in 1902, on Hope Estate, some 200 yards below the entrance to the Gardens, is conveniently situated on the car line. The upper floor is equipped for analysis and agricultural research, the lower floor contains working benches for 36 students and a small lecture room. Acetylene gas is used for laboratory purposes.

In 1904 the Laboratory was considerably extended to carry out work on Sugar and Rum in connection with the scheme for carrying out the terms of the Sugar Experiment Station Law (45 of 1903). A Sugar Laboratory has been established, where samples of sugars, juices, rums and estate materials from any sugar estates in the island are analysed free of charge. A Fermentation Laboratory, equipped for the special study of the ferments of rum, has also been provided for. A small experimental distillery for practical re-

searches on rum manufacture has been built in the grounds and arrangements have been made for a supply of distillery materials from estates for the experiments.

The Laboratory dealt with 1,350 samples for analysis during the year 1913-14.

Local experimental plots have been established at 62 centres throughout the island to test the cultivation and manuring of canes, bananas, &c., on typical soils. Over 60 acres of land are under treatment and 20 ton of fertilisers have been applied on carefully regulated plots. Estate trials of selected canes have been organized under strict chemical control. Analyses of typical agricultural soils are being carried out on a scale which will render possible the construction of a soil map in the course of a few years. The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act of 1901 facilitates the control and analysis of these agricultural commodities through the agency of the Laboratory.

A scheme for higher agricultural education under the direction of the Board of Agriculture was started in 1902. The staff of the Botanical and Chemical Departments assisted in the work of teaching under the general direction of the Chemist. This work is being continued on modified lines at the Farm School established on the Hope Estate, adjoining Hope Gardens. Instruction is given there on the general principles of agriculture, in the practical cultivation of economic crops, and in the care of live stock.

Special courses for practical distillers are held in August, in which lectures and practical work are combined. Apprentices are received for training.

The Laboratory is now an integral part of the Department of Agriculture.

The Chemist is always available for advice and consultation, free of charge. When time permits visits to estates and inspections of cultivations are arranged. The following scale of fees for analyses performed for private persons, are payable to the Treasury.

SCALE OF FEES.

Payable into the Public Treasury.

	£	s	d.
Water, Analysis and General Report on fitness for domestic purposes ..	1	1	0
do. Complete mineral analysis for special purposes ..	5	5	0
do. Hardness only ..	0	4	0
do. Poisonous Metals only ..	0	4	0
Milk, including report on quality and purity ..	0	7	0
Milk, condensed, complete analysis ..	1	1	0
do do Fat only ..	0	7	0
Butter do ..	0	14	0
Alcoholic Liquors, strength of ..	0	7	0
Sugar, Polariscopes Test (10 or more half price) ..	0	4	0
Molasses, Polariscopes Test (10 or more half price) ..	0	4	0
Cane juice, Sucrose only (10 or more half price) ..	0	4	0
do. Complete analysis (10 or more half price) ..	0	10	6
Fertilisers, any single constituent ..	0	7	0
do. Mixed, 21s. to ..	1	11	0
Feeding stuffs, oil cakes, meals, fodders, &c., complete analysis ..	1	1	0
Soils, (a) Mechanical Analysis ..	1	1	0
do. (b) Total Nitrogen, Phos. Acid, Potash, Humus and Lime ..	1	1	0
do. (c) Fertility Analysis, available Phos. Acid and Potash extra ..	2	2	0
do. Complete Agricultural Analysis (a), (b) and (c) ..	10	10	0
do. Complete Chemical and Physical analysis ..	1	11	6
Ashes of Plants ..	0	14	0
do. Potash and Phos. Acid ..	0	14	0
Ores, and miscellaneous not exceeding 10s. 6d. per constituent or factor determined ..	0	10	6
Analyses of general agricultural interest are carried out free of charge.			

IMMIGRATION.

Office in Port Royal Street.

SINCE the commencement of Asiatic immigration in 1845, 35,933 East Indian immigrants have been introduced into the colony up to the end of 1913, of whom 11,546 have returned to India. 1,152 Chinese have also been introduced.

In 1871 the system of permitting immigrants returning to India to make remittances by Government bills was inaugurated, and since then 10,140 men, women and children have returned taking bills to the amount of £103,952 14s. 5d.

On the 31st March, 1914, the number of coolie depositors in the Government Savings Bank was 1,547 and the amount of deposits £18,212.

Under the Immigration Laws any person wishing to employ indentured immigrants is required to pay (as at present fixed) to the Immigration Fund in respect of each immigrant—

(a) £18 16s. 9d. in cash on allotment; or

(b) £2 in cash

£2 2s. at the end of one year, and £4 2s. at the end of two, three, four and five years, equal to a total of £20 10s. by deferred payments;

and any person employing immigrants who have completed their indentures but have not resided for 10 years in the colony, must pay, also into the Immigration Fund, £2 10s. per annum or 1s. per week for each immigrant employed.

The estimated East Indian population in March, 1914, was:

Number serving under indenture ..	4,000
Number who have completed residence of 10 years	16,219
Total ..	20,219

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Year.	No. of Coolies who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year.	No. of Coolies who received the Colonization Bounty.*	No. of Coolies who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Government Bills of Exchange taken to India.
						£ s. d.
1885	601 Coolies	1.91	931	471	2.74	7,300 9 11½
1886	..	2.62	418	161	3.33	2,875 6 8
1887	..	1.11	13	..	2.66	.. ..
1888	..	1.10	366	573	2.28	7,818 14 9
1889	..	"	6	..	2.66	.. ..
1890	..	"	..	567	"	4,297 9 0
1891	2,136	Nil	..	..	1.50	.. ..
1892	..	1.62	..	275	2.49	2,681 5 0
1893	484	5.97	..	..	1.94	.. ..
1894	..	2.14	..	..	1.83	.. ..
1895	1,167	3.40	..	348	2.34	3,139 19 9
1896	..	1.90	..	..	2.27	.. ..
1897	..	.44	..	..	1.91	.. ..
1898	..	.65	..	..	1.90	.. ..
1899	615	2.85	..	..	1.72	.. ..
1900	661	.08	..	..	3.58	.. ..
1901	..	3.50	..	..	4.17	.. ..
1902	..	4.51	..	1,126	3.40	12,649 9 10
1903	656	3.02	..	..	1.97	.. ..
1904	..	2.35	..	318	2.74	3,120 19 5
1905	812	3.61	..	..	2.64	.. ..
1906	814	2.83	..	680	2.95	5,940 11 5
1907	609	3.67	..	..	2.31	.. ..
1908	414	2.68	..	..	1.64	.. ..
1909	..	2.95	..	111	1.55	1,425 0 0
1910	1,118	2.96	..	171	2.96	1,742 12 0
1911	813	2.06	..	..	3.09	.. ..
1912	836	2.00	..	..	..	.. ..
1913	1,442	1.85	..	331	2.30	2,650 14 5

* Bounty stopped since 1889.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Protector of Immigrants (acting)	F. N. Isaacs ..	£ s. d. *175 0 0	1st June, '90
Clerk and Inspector ..	P. G. Duff ..	*220 0 0	1st April, '98
Assistant ..	R. Hutton ..	100 0 0	Oct., 1903

Emigration Agency in Calcutta for Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana—
Address, 21 Garden Reach, Calcutta.

Government Agent—R. P. Gibbes.

Assistant Government Agents—A. Marsden, A. H. Hill and C. W. Doorly.

Depot Surgeon—Lieut.-Col. G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S., M.D., F.R.C.S., etc.

* With travelling allowance on the official scale.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

(Duke Street.)

THE Government Printing Office was established in October, 1879. The whole of the parliamentary and departmental printing is performed by this department as well as a large amount of work for the parochial authorities. The Government Printing Office also imports and distributes the stationery for all public departments.

The Office is situated in Duke Street, Kingston, and conveniently adjoins the Colonial Secretary's Office and the Legislative Council Chamber and Office.

The buildings include the Monotype room, Machine and Press room, the Composing rooms, Bindery, Warehouse, Stereo foundry, Type Store, Photo Process room, and offices.

The following statement shows the expenditure of the office for the twelve months ending March 31st, 1913, and for the two preceding years:—

	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing Bookbinding materials and Stationery	5,637 14 4	4,657 7 11	4,781 5 8
Salaries, Wages and Current Expenses	4,355 5 4	4,603 9 9	4,537 18 4
Plant ..	424 7 11	341 13 6	100 6 4
Census ..	..	..	..
Reprint 6 vols. Revised Statutes ..	..	615 1 0	..
	10,417 7 7	10,217 12 2	9,419 10 4
Less re-imbursements and refunds ..	1,053 18 1	1,162 6 8	1,135 8 2
Balance in excess of Receipts ..	9,363 9 6	9,055 5 6	8,284 2 2

The value of the work done in the establishment and of the stationery supplied to the various Departments are thus shown for the same periods:

	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing and Bookbinding ..	9,491 6 1	10,756 4 4	10,855 6 7
Stationery ..	2,401 18 7	2,854 17 10	2,810 19 2
Total ..	11,893 4 8	13,611 2 2	13,666 5 9

Superintendent—J. C. Ford, £500, appointed Feb., 1891.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

Office in the Parade.

By Law 15 of 1881 certain powers were vested in the Governor in questions of poor relief, but it had not been found practicable to carry out any real supervision under that law, even when the Parochial Boards were nominated by the Governor, and this difficulty was increased when Boards came to be elected, while various circumstances led to the conviction that it was essential to have some central authority to lay down and enforce general principles of poor relief and to interpose when there was neglect.

These requirements were provided by Law 6 of 1886, which vests all matters relating to the poor in a Board of Supervision, consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Board, in so far as its authority goes, is analogous to the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland. These latter Boards control the administration of other acts than those of the relief of the poor, notably those relating to the public health, besides many others which it is not necessary to enumerate here.

There was considerable opposition to the local law while it was in progress through the Legislature, chiefly from the Parochial Boards, some of which transmitted petitions against it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, while on the other hand other Parochial Boards petitioned in favour of the law.

The then Secretary of State (Earl Granville) answered in detail the objections urged against the law and stated that he thought it was "likely to prove a very useful measure." and that he was "unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the Local Bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief is unnecessary," and that there did not "appear to be reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by this law, had been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law." Both the Secretary of State and the Governor expressed the hope that the law would be accepted by the community in a spirit of loyalty and that the various Parochial Boards would continue to conduct that important branch of their duty which embraces poor relief with zeal and good will. With reference to this it may be remarked that the Board of Supervision in its first annual report stated that "it only remains for us to add with gratification, that with very few exceptions the Parochial Boards of the island have accepted the provisions of the law and have joined with more or less cordiality in working with the Board of Supervision under it, realizing no doubt that the interest and aims both of the Parochial Boards and the Board of Supervision are not antagonistic." The Governor also in his report on the Blue Book of the colony for the year 1886-87 addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that in their first annual report the Board of Supervision gave "evidence of the good service of organization upon which they have been engaged" and that the opposition to the constitution of this Body had died away in the face of experience of the Board's working, "greatly owing to the tact and good reason which have characterized the proceedings of the Board."

The general duties of the Board of Supervision are thus described in the 10th Section of Law 6 of 1886:—

"It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervision to examine into the manner in which poor relief is administered in the several parishes, and in cases where it shall appear to the Board that the arrangements in any parish are defective to require the Parochial Board of such parish to remedy such defect; to audit the accounts and books of the Paro-

chial Boards in so far as these relate to the relief of the poor, to investigate and determine all charges of misconduct against the Inspectors of the Poor, Masters of Poor Houses, Medical or other officers who may be appointed by the Parochial Boards, and to investigate and report to the Governor any charge preferred against a District Medical Officer, such charge having been brought to its notice in writing and duly authenticated; to settle any question of difference arising between two or more Parochial Boards or the officials of such Boards: to hear and decide appeals from poor persons who have been refused relief, or who may consider the relief afforded them inadequate; and generally it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervision to see the law effectually administered by the several Parochial Boards, without injustice to the persons entitled to relief on the one hand and with due regard to the interest of the taxpayers on the other, and so far as may be to secure unity of system in its practical administration throughout the island."

The total number of paupers on the 1st April, 1914, was 7,087. Increases occurred in every parish excepting St. Thomas and St. Catherine.

The percentage of paupers to the population was highest in the parish of Kingston, viz., 2.0 and lowest in the parish of St. Elizabeth, viz., 0.4, while the average for the island was 0.8.

The total cost of inspection of the poor in the various parishes allowed by the Board of Supervision on the 31st March, 1913, was £2,637, the area to be inspected 4,207 square miles, the population 868,997, the out-door poor 5,769, the in-door poor 1,318, making a total of 7,087. The total cost of the relief of the poor in 1913-1914 was £54,408.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

Hon. Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., M.P.C., M.L.C., Custos of St. Mary,
Chairman.

Simon Soutar
Hon. Geo. McGrath, Custos of St.
Catherine.
Hon. J. E. Ker, Superintending Medical
Officer.
J. H. Levy, Chairman Parochial Board,
St. Ann.

Robt. Johnstone, I.S.O., Assistant Colonial
Secretary.
Hon. E. St. John Branch, K.C., Attorney-
General
G. P. Myers, late Mayor of Kingston.
Louis A. Crooks, M.B.C.M., Edin

Secretary—F. N. Isaacs.

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

(FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.)
(*East Street.*)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Nominated by the Governor.

Venerable Archdeacon Simms, M. A., *Chairman.* Vacant.
G. C. Henderson, M. D. J. C. Ford.

Nominated by the Elected Members of the Legislative Council.

Philip Stern, K.C. Hon. H. A. L. Simpson.
Vacant. Hon. J. H. Allwood.

Elected by the members of the Institute.

W. R. Durie T. H. MacDermot.
J. L. Pietersz Alfred Cork

SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN—Frank Cundall, F.S.A.

By the earthquake of 1907, the Museum was wrecked, the Library building seriously damaged, and the Art Gallery rendered unsafe. The new Institute, built on the old site, of re-inforced brick and concrete, from designs by Mr. A. E. Herschel, was completed in November, 1911, and the Library and Museum objects were at once removed back from 133 Orange street, which had been their temporary home for upwards of four years, to East street: the new Institute being opened on the 6th January, 1912.

The Library is open daily from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m. The public reading room is in the centre of the ground floor with the books arranged on either side. Upstairs are the

members' room, the West India Library, and a Lecture Hall, in which are hung portraits and pictures forming the Jamaica History Gallery, open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Museum is open daily from 9. a.m. till 5 p.m.

HISTORY.—One of the earliest of the important scientific societies in the island was the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was founded as the General Agricultural Society of Jamaica in 1843 during the governorship of the Earl of Elgin, although there had existed from time to time, since 1807, various local agricultural societies in certain of the parishes: and in 1830 the Jamaica Society had taken steps towards founding a natural history museum in Kingston. Eleven years later, 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly, the Royal Society of Arts was established, under the patronage of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. In the year 1864, these two associations were amalgamated, by the passing of Act 27, Vic., chap. 22, with a view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony," and became the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, of which the Governor for the time being was President. In 1873, owing partly to the fact that the annual grant of £150 was not sufficient for its needs and partly to the fact that voluntary subscription had failed, the Society was wound up. The articles in the museum were handed over to the Government, and were, with the Sawkins and Brown collection of minerals illustrative of the geology of the island, placed under the care of the Island Chemist in Date Tree Hall (where a Public Library was opened in 1874), and they now form part of the Museum of the Institute.

The Institute of Jamaica was constituted during the governorship of Sir Anthony Musgrave by Law 22 of 1879, which created a Board of Governors consisting of seven members (increased in 1889 to eleven and in 1908 to twelve) appointed by the Governor, their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum; to provide for the reading of papers, the delivery of lectures, and the holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art; to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries; and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. The law above mentioned transferred to the Institute the libraries of the House of Assembly and the old Legislative Council, both of which had ceased to exist in the year 1866, and the museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the building in East street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall. In 1889 the annual grant made to the Institute by the Government was increased from £1,000 to £1,750 and later to £2,000. It was subsequently reduced to £1,750, then to £1,250; in 1902 to £850, and in 1908 to £800. In April, 1908, the Governor appointed a Commission (of which the Archbishop of the West Indies was chairman) to report on the best methods of carrying on the work of the Institute in the future, in view of the reduction of the annual grant in recent years and the destruction of Date Tree Hall by the earthquake. In July the report of the Commission was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, and as a result the Board consists of twelve members, four of whom are nominated by the Governor, four nominated by the elected members of the Legislative Council and four elected by members of the Institute. Members of the Board hold office for four years and any casual or recurring vacancy is filled by the person or persons appointing. The vote is at present £1,500.

LIBRARY.—The books, newspapers and maps on Jamaica and books on the West Indies form a special feature in the Library. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historic and general literature, there is a collection of popular works, whilst the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

There are 14,721 volumes catalogued in the Library, made up as follows:—

I a. Jamaica	..	1,380
I b. West Indies (excluding Jamaica)	..	1,315
I c. West Africa	..	102
II a. Theology and Ecclesiastical History	..	376
II b. Philosophy	..	278
III a. History	..	1,686
III b. Biography	..	1,307
III c. Travels	..	734
IV a. Laws, Politics, Sociology	..	482
IV b. Education	..	341
V a. Art	..	366
V b. Science and Natural History	..	1,572
VI. Poetry and the Drama	..	380

VII.	Linguistics and Philology	..	93
VIII.	Prose Fiction	..	2,295
IX.	Miscellaneous	..	756
X.	Dictionaries and Works of Reference	..	578
XI.	Reports of Societies	..	680

14,721

MUSEUM—The collections aim at representing as completely as possible the fauna and flora of the island, along with its geology and anthropology. The Mammals are represented by various species of bats, the Jamaica Coney (*Capromys brachyurus*, Hill), the Manatee, Mongoose, etc. The collection of native Birds is nearly complete, and has, in addition, a series of migrants obtained from America. The Snakes, Lizards, Chelonians, the Crocodile, and the Amphibians of the colony are nearly all represented. The series of Fishes, does not contain all the species known from the surrounding seas. Of the Invertebrates, many Insects, Decapod Crustaceans, Scorpions, Arachnida, and Myriapods are shown but much yet requires to be done upon these groups. The land Molluscs, abundant in the island, are partly exemplified. The Echinodermata—star fishes, sea-urchins, sea cucumbers—are illustrated, and the Cœlenterates—sea-anemones, corals, sea-fans are represented; but these suffered from the earthquake. Conchology is well represented by the valuable Vendryes collection of the Land and Fresh water Shells of Jamaica. A Herbarium contains examples of many of the dicotyledons, orchids, grasses, sedges and ferns of Jamaica, and is often consulted by amateur collectors for the purpose of naming specimens. Collections of the economic woods of the island have been cut and polished for purposes of reference.

The mineralogical and paleontological specimens include the collections formed by the Officers of the Geological Survey during the years 1860 to 1866. Tertiary and Cretaceous fossils are represented, but the older formations are almost entirely wanting in Jamaica. The series is so arranged as to show what is obtained from each district in the island, while maps, illustrating the geology of the several parishes, are available for reference. A map of Jamaica, modelled in relief, shows the confirmation of the surface of the island.

Considerable additions have been made of objects connected with the Arawaks, the aboriginal Indian inhabitants. They include a large series of stone implements, mostly petaloid in shape, all carefully finished, and some highly polished; others are wedge or chisel shaped, while a few are made of shell. From the numerous kitchen-middens or refuse-heaps are shown collections of perforated shells, broken pottery, fish, coney and crab-bones, and ashes. The relics from caves consists of human skulls and bones, and the more perfect examples of Indian pottery. Photographs of various rock-carvings are on view, and several examples of aboriginal images. Slavery relics include an iron cage gibbet in which criminals were hung to die of starvation.

A duplicate collection of the economic products of the island sent to the Jamaica Court of the Imperial Institute in 1891-2 was formed. Many of the cases have the specimens arranged and described specially for educational purposes. The reduction in vote for the year 1901-1902 prevented the Board from renewing the engagement of the Curator, Dr. Duerden, who accordingly gave up his office on the 31st March, 1901.

ART GALLERIES—The Jamaica History Gallery contains Portraits of Jamaica Governors and other persons celebrated in the history of the island (to the number of 206); and paintings, engravings (including a series of Jamaica scenery and a set of engravings illustrative of Rodney's victory over DeGrasse and the subsequent fate of some of the fleet) and autographs, coins, medals and other works of art: as well as the Spanish bell of the old church of Port Royal, submerged during the earthquake of 1692; the papers found in a shark's maw, which led to the condemnation of the Brig "Nancy" at Kingston in 1799; and the two silver-gilt maces, formerly used on state occasions, one of which was erroneously supposed to be the "Bauble" removed from the House of Commons by order of Cromwell.

MEMBERSHIP—Honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty, from men distinguished in literature, science or art; or for special services rendered to the Institute. Corresponding members, who are exempt from payment of subscriptions, consists of persons residing outside Jamaica or, under exceptional circumstances, of residents, who can be helpful by correspondence or otherwise in promoting the objects of the Institute. Subscribing members, the number being unlimited,

are nominated and elected at the monthly meetings of the Board of Governors; ordinary subscribing members pay an annual subscription of five shillings and life members a single payment of three guineas.

By Law 3 of 1909 the members of the Kingston Athenæum and other similar institutions in other parts of the island are entitled to be admitted as members of the Institute of Jamaica for each current year, without subscription, on their applying to the Secretary and satisfying him that they have paid their subscription to their respective institutions. Members of the Kingston Athenæum, the St. Ann Athenæum, the Library of the Trelawny Citizens Association, the Porus Men's Association, the Vere Young Men's Association and the Annotto Bay Institute have taken advantage of the law. There is in addition a Free Lending Department for borrowers who make a deposit or support their application with a guarantee.

Members have the right of borrowing books and periodicals, and the use of the special reading room referred to above. Members who pay seven shillings and sixpence a year are entitled to borrow four books (of which two only may be new) and two magazines at a time. Members residing outside Jamaica pay half-fees.

Books which may be taken to represent reading for the sake of improvement are sent free by post to and from the Institute.

Subscribers to the Library pay, for three months, two shillings for the right to borrow two books and one magazine, or three shillings for twice that number.

In December, 1914, there were 14 honorary members, 20 corresponding members, 181 subscribing members and 656 free members enrolled under Law 3 of 1909, making a total of 871, with one subscriber to the library and 152 borrowers in the Free Lending Department, making a grand total of 1,024.

BRANCHES—With a view to enabling those at a distance to participate in the use of the Library, boxes of books are lent at a charge of £1 5s. per 100 volumes per annum to local societies, at Montego Bay (2), St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Vere, Linstead, Bath, Morant Bay, Porus and elsewhere, 1,100 volumes in all.

TEACHERS LIBRARY—Twelve sets of 25 books each, 300 volumes in all, form the nucleus of a Teachers Library, the works in which are in circulation amongst Elementary School Teachers Associations at Frankfield, Central Cornwall, Central St. Mary, Port Antonio, East Portland, Porus, Chapelton, Santa Cruz Mountains Above Rocks, North-West Manchester, South Cornwall, North Manchester, Falmouth, Claremont, Bath and Blue Mountain Valley.

LECTURES—Various Lectures have been given from time to time at the Institute.

PUBLICATIONS—In November, 1891, was published the first number of a journal of the Institute, devoted to those objects which the Institute was founded to promote, and containing notices of Transactions of the Institute dealing with Literature, Science and Art, and miscellaneous subjects cognate thereto. Fourteen numbers (making two volumes) were issued; but in view of the curtailment of the grant to the Institute the issue had to be suspended. The first of a series of "Annals" deals with the Decapod Crustacea of Jamaica, by Miss Rathbun of the Smithsonian Institution.

Other publications of the Institute are "On the Geology of Jamaica" and "On Mining in Jamaica," by the Rev. H. Scotland (1890); "The economic Geology of Jamaica," by F. C. Nicholas (1899); "The Mineral Springs of Jamaica," by J. C. Phillippo, M.D. (1891); "The Rainfall Atlas of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, M.A. (1892); "The Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall (1904); "The Mosquitoes or Culicidæ of Jamaica," by F. V. Theobald, M.A., and M. Grabham, M.A. (1905); "Institute of Jamaica Lectures—Agriculture," (1893); "Systematic Catalogue of the Land and Fresh Water Shells of Jamaica," by Henry Vendryes (1899) "Aboriginal Indian Remains in Jamaica," by J. E. Duerden, A.R.C.Sc., Lond. (1897); and "Catalogue of books in the Library of the Institute" (1895); "Bibliotheca Jamaicensis: Some Account of the principal books on Jamaica in the Library of the Institute" (1895); "Studies in Jamaica History" (1900); "Bibliographia Jamaicensis: a list of Jamaica books and pamphlets, magazine articles, newspapers and maps, most of which are in the Library of the Institute" (1902); a "Supplement" to it (1908); Bibliography of the West Indies (excluding Jamaica) 1909; "The Story of the Life of Columbus and the Discovery of Jamaica" (1894); "Biographical Annals of Jamaica" (1904); "Political and Social Disturbances in the West Indies: a brief account and Bibliography" (1906); "Lady Nugent's Journal: Jamaica one hundred years ago" (1907); and "Jamaica Place Names;" (1909), "Some Notes on the History of Secondary Education in Jamaica" (1911); "Jamaica in 1912"; "Catalogue of the Portraits in the Jamaica History Gallery" (1814) all by the Secretary; and "Jamaica Negro Proverbs" (1910) by Dr. Izett Anderson and the Secretary.

MEMBERS MEETINGS.—On the 4th of November, 1891, there was held the first of a series of Members Meetings. At these, papers are read on matters connected with Literature, Science and Art. Upwards of one hundred of such meetings have since been held.

PREMIUMS.—The Institute has offered the following premiums for essays, &c., on certain subjects connected with the material interests of the island:—*e.g.* specimens of salted meats and preserved fishes, of fibres, of penguin, aloe, rhea &c., and of cacao; essays on the utilization of fibre plants; a portable machine for treating fibres; a Bibliography of Jamaica; and for Essays on Hygiene. The Institute has also given donations at various times to the prize funds of the Horticultural Society, the St. Catherine Agricultural Show and the Cambridge Local Examinations.

ARTS AND CRAFTS.—In June, 1897, the Institute held Competitions in Literature, Science, Arts and Crafts, and awarded two bronze (Musgrave) medals in addition to numerous other prizes consisting of books, works of art and money; and in, 1902, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912 similar competitions in Arts and Crafts were held, the holding of the competition in 1907 and 1908 being prevented by the earthquake and in later years by lack of room in which to hold it.

ART CLASSES.—Art Classes are held under the auspices of the Institute at Wolmer's Girls' School on Saturdays. The Art Mistress is Mrs. Rerrie.

KINDRED SOCIETIES.—The holding of the Cambridge Local Examinations in Jamaica was instituted by the Governors of the Institute: during the years 1882-1887, the examinations were held under their auspices: and in 1904 the Secretary of the Institute undertook the duties of Honorary Secretary to the Local General Committee. In 1907 he accepted the position of Honorary Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, the Examinations of which Board are held in the island yearly.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.—Jamaica has from time to time taken part in International Exhibitions, not infrequently through the instrumentality of the Institute—Paris, 1855; London, 1862; Amsterdam, 1883; London (Fisheries), 1883; New Orleans, 1885; London (Colonial and Indian), 1886; Chicago, 1893, Buffalo, 1901, Crystal Palace (Colonial and Indian, 1905. The Institute is represented on the Permanent Exhibitions Committee by Mr. R. S. Gamble and the Secretary.

Sir Daniel Morris, the then Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Institute as Commissioner for Jamaica at New Orleans, was instrumental in obtaining the removal of quarantine restrictions against Jamaica at New Orleans, which restrictions had been in existence for nearly thirty years. Dr. Salamon, a member of the General Board of Health of Louisiana, visited Jamaica in 1885 and published a report testifying to the healthiness of the climate of Jamaica and the freedom of the island from Yellow Fever and other similar diseases.

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to alter the Rules under which persons are admitted to the Civil Service of Jamaica, I, the Governor in Privy Council, do hereby order that the Rules made by the order of the Governor of Jamaica in Privy Council and dated the 11th day of May, 1905, for admission to the said Civil Service, shall be and the same are hereby superseded.

1. To fill such vacancies as may occur in the Offices of the Public Service the Governor may employ young men who shall be known as "Assistants" and who shall not be on the permanent Establishment of the Civil Service.

2. An Assistant will be paid salary at the rate of six pounds ten shillings per mensem for the first year and will be granted after 12 months efficient service and good conduct (as to which the Head of the Department in which the Assistant serves shall certify) an increase of 9s. 2d. to his monthly salary, and after each period of 12 months service a further increase of 9s. 2d. per month, until the salary of such Assistant reach £8 6s. 8d. per month.

3. No one shall be admitted to the public service as an Assistant who is under 16 or over

25 years of age: Provided nevertheless that the Governor shall have power to make an exception in any case in which he considers special circumstances justify him in doing so.

4. An Assistant shall be liable to have his services dispensed with at a month's notice, which notice may be given at any time, by the Head of the Department, with the approval of the Governor. In the case of misconduct, he shall be liable to dismissal by the Governor without notice, or to such other and less punishment as the Governor may think fit to order.

5. Subject to the requirements of the Public Service, an Assistant may be granted 4 weeks vacation leave of absence in a year, or not more than 8 weeks leave of absence during and in respect of any two years. He may be granted the same departmental leave and sick leave as are allowed under the local regulations governing the same to officers on the Civil Establishment.

6. As a rule vacancies in the subordinate offices of the permanent offices of the Civil Establishment will be filled by selection from among the Assistants, and while seniority will always be taken into account, it is to be distinctly understood that regard will chiefly be had to superior merit and official qualifications.

7. In addition to Assistants, it shall be in the discretion of the Governor to appoint temporary Officers in any Office or Department as circumstances may require and with such remuneration as His Excellency may see fit.

8. The following are the Rules for the selection of "Assistants."

I. Every candidate will be required to show attainment of a certain educational standard. This standard shall be either

- (a) The certificate of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination, or
- (b) An educational record of equal value in the opinion of the Governor.

II. Each candidate shall obtain a recommendation from either

- (a) a Head of a Department of the Public Service, or
- (b) the Custos of the Parish in which the candidate resides, or
- (c) a Member of the Legislative Council.

and such recommendation shall be in the form of a certificate that the candidate is, in the opinion of the person certifying, a fit and proper person for admission to the Civil Service of Jamaica, and the certificate shall also contain a brief statement by the person certifying of the particulars known to him concerning the antecedents and character of the candidate.

III. Candidates may make their applications at any time and will be notified when their names are entered in the List of approved candidates. They are expected to inform the Colonial Secretary if at any time during the year for which their names have been entered they cease to be candidates for appointment. The List will be made up annually on the 1st April in each year, and only those will be re-entered as candidates who renew their application to the Colonial Secretary before that date.

IV. On a satisfactory compliance with the requirements of Rules I and II the Governor shall cause the candidate's name to be placed on the list of persons from whom Assistants are to be selected, such list to be kept by the Colonial Secretary.

V. When an Assistantship becomes vacant the selection of the person to be recommended to the Governor for appointment to fill the vacancy shall be entrusted to a Public Service Selection Committee to be appointed by the Governor.

VI. Such Public Service Selection Committee shall consist of the following:—

- (a) As permanent members, the Colonial Secretary (Chairman), and two other persons to be appointed by the Governor, to whom shall be added on each occasion as a temporary member.
- (b) the Head of Department in which there is the vacancy, or, if he is already on the Committee, some other person.

For the purposes of this last provision the Attorney General shall be regarded as the Head of the Offices of the Resident Magistrate's Courts.

VII. The permanent Selection Committee shall at some time interview each approved candidate and on the occasion of a vacancy the full Committee specified shall consider the following points in respect of each candidate, viz:—

- (a) his educational record,
- (b) his general fitness,
- (c) any previous service he may have in a Government Department or in outside employment, and
- (d) any reports they may choose to call for, e.g., from the Head Master of a candidate's school or from any referees named by the candidate,

and shall then submit to the Governor the name of the candidate whom they recommend for appointment.

The Selection Committee may, if they think it necessary, test the educational qualifications of candidates by special examination.

VIII. The Governor will usually appoint the candidate so recommended, but it shall be open to His Excellency for any cause which may seem to him fit to abstain from so doing and to ask the Committee for another recommendation.

9. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st April, 1911.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

F. L. PEARCE, Clerk Privy Council.

4th January, 1911.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Colonial Secretariat	From 9 to 4		Prisons	From 9 to 4	
Supreme Court (a)	" 9 to 4		Registration	" 9 to 4	
Collector General's Office	" 9 to 4		Treasury (c)	" 9 to 4	
Customs (b)	" 9 to 4		Audit Office	" 9 to 4	
Stamp Office (c)	" 9 to 4		Savings Bank (c)	" 9 to 4	
Post Office	" 8 to 4		Immigration	" 9 to 4	
Island Telegraphs	" 7 to 5		Record Office	" 9 to 4	
Public Works	" 9 to 4		Resident Magistrate's		
Island Medical Office	" 9 to 4		Courts	" 9 to 4	
Education	" 9 to 4		Office of Titles	" 10 to 3	
Constabulary	" 9 to 4		Saturdays	" 10 to 1	
(a.) Open to the public from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.					
(b.) " " 10 " 3 "					
(c.) " " 10 " 3 " except on Saturdays.					

1915.

PUBLIC GENERAL HOLIDAYS.

1915.

New Year's Day	..	Jan.	1	King's Birthday	..	June	3
Ash Wednesday	..	Feb.	17	Monday	..	Aug.	2
Good Friday	..	April	2	King Edward's Day	..	Nov.	9
Easter Monday	..	April	5	Christmas Day	..	Dec.	25
Empire Day	..	May	24	Monday	..	Dec.	27

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PERSONS in the colony, whether public functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations to make to Government should address them to the Governor of the colony through the Colonial Secretary. The following are the Local orders on the subject:—

Governor's Secretary's Office, 7th February, 1866.

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief requests that all persons having occasion to address His Excellency, or the different Departments of the Government, will do so on foolscap, or large paper, and in official terms.

The practice of writing applications or communications on sheets of note paper, and in the form of private notes, is very inconvenient and contrary to official usage.

His Excellency also requests that persons will sign their names in distinct characters, as much of his time is lost in endeavouring to decipher illegible signatures.

By Command,

EDWARD JORDON, Governor's Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 5th March, 1878.

The attention of the Governor having been called to the great number of petitions addressed to His Excellency on matters in which he cannot interfere, and to the prevalent practice of affixing to petitions marks purporting to be those of the persons whose names are attached thereto, but unaccompanied by any authentication, and also to the fact, in some instances, that the names of persons have been subscribed to petitions without their knowledge, or that the petitioners have subsequently represented that their case has been mis-stated in their petitions. His Excellency has been pleased to direct

it to be notified for the information of those concerned, that in future no attention will, as a rule, be paid to any petition treating of a purely private matter, or of a question which either is in course of settlement or has been settled by a court of law, and no petition will be entitled to consideration which does not conform to the following rules as respects the signatures:—

1. The marks of persons unable to write their own names must be attested by the signature of some person of position, or of respectable character, as witness to the act of such marks having been made in his or her presence, and that the person or persons was or were fully aware of the facts and objects of the documents to which the marks are so appended.

2. In the case of the names of persons being written for them in their absence, the name and abode of the persons assuming the power of attaching such signatures must be written at full length, and in the handwriting of such persons.

Ministers of Religion, Schoolmasters, and others who are brought in communication with the humbler classes of petitioners are requested, when opportunity offers to explain this requirement. By Command, E. N. WALKER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 10th April, 1885.

Petitions having been in many instances addressed in an informal manner to the Governor and to the Governor in Council, it is hereby notified, for general information, that petitions can be conveniently addressed to His Excellency on all matters requiring Executive action on the part of the Government; and that it will facilitate the consideration of such petitions if they are enclosed to the Colonial Secretary in the first instance for submission to His Excellency.

2. Petitions to the Governor and Legislative Council may be sent by bodies or by individuals to the Clerk of the Council, or they may be presented by any member of the Council when the Council is in session, as required by the rules.

By Command,

J. ALLWOOD, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 15th August, 1890.

The Governor requests that all petitions and letters to His Excellency on questions of an official character, or requiring official action, may be addressed to the Colonial Secretary instead of being addressed to the Governor direct.

By Command,

NEALE PORTER, Colonial Secretary.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.

THE following Regulations, to take effect from 1st January, 1902, were made in Privy Council by Governor Sir Augustus Hemming in regard to the re-imbursement of expenses to officers in the Public Service who are required to travel on duty:—

The following re-imbursements will be allowed to public officers who travel on duty, on account of their travelling expenditure, under the conditions stated:—

(1) The amount actually disbursed by a Public Officer for hire of conveyance or for keep of a man and horse, or for fares by Railway, Mail Coach, or steamer, will be repaid to him, on an account to be certified by him and to be supported by vouchers where practicable. All expenditure for which it is not possible to produce vouchers must be certified by the Officer concerned.

(2) Officers using their own vehicles and horses for driving instead of travelling by public conveyance will be allowed to receive fifteen shillings for each day or part thereof actually spent in travelling.

Officers riding their own horses, seven shilling and sixpence for each day or part of day so spent.

(3) In addition to any of the re-imbursements provided for in the foregoing paragraph daily allowances to cover all personal expenses on the following scale will be payable:—

To Heads of Departments and Officers drawing salaries	
of £600 a year and upwards	£0 17 6
To other Public Officers	0 13 6

(4) In cases in which the duty involved permits of the Officer returning to his home or office on the same day, only actual expenses disbursed will be allowed.

When an Officer has been travelling for more than one day, he will not be paid any personal allowance for the day on which he returns to his office or home beyond the refund of expenses actually incurred.

Donations to servants, etc., are not to be included in claims for refund of out-of-pocket expenses.

All claims must be accompanied by a daily itinerary of the route travelled.

Until further orders, the following Officers are excepted from the operation of the above rules.

- (a.) Resident Magistrates and other Officers of the Court who now receive fixed amounts, allowance or rates.
- (b) Heads of Departments who now receive a fixed travelling allowance.
- (c.) Inspectors of Schools.
- (d.) Inspectors of Constabulary.
- (e.) Superintendents of Public Works.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS ON REMOVAL.

THE following Rule regulates the allowances to be made to public officers transferred from one station to another.:-

When an officer is removed from one place to another he may, except in the cases hereafter stated, receive a subsistence allowance of one pound per diem, and the actual reasonable and necessary cost of conveyance of himself and family. When the journey occupies less than 6 hours from station to station subsistence allowance cannot be claimed. The cost of removing household furniture will not be allowed; the expense of removing personal baggage will be sanctioned, provided the quantity and charge be reasonable. But under no circumstances will more than 500lbs. weight of personal baggage in the case of a single man and 800lbs. for a married man be allowed. All applications for removal expenses must have proper vouchers attached for all amounts claimed except subsistence allowance, and officers will be required to take the shortest practicable route to their destination, taking advantage of the railway where possible. Officers removed at their own request or under censure will not be allowed removal expenses. When an officer is removed on promotion he has no claim to removal expenses.

REGULATIONS AS TO LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

(Extracts from Colonial Office List.)

84. Subject to the necessities of the service leave of absence on half pay may be granted without any special grounds after six years' resident service from first appointment in the colony. It may be given after a less duration of service in cases of serious indisposition, or of urgent private affairs, if the Governor is satisfied that the indulgence is indispensable. In cases of serious indisposition the state of the Officer's health must be certified by his medical attendant or, if required by the Governor, by a medical board. In cases of urgent private affairs, the nature of such urgent affairs must be stated confidentially to the Governor.

85. In the absence of special grounds half pay leave must not exceed one-sixth of the Officer's resident service in the Colony. On special grounds it may exceed that period by six months.

86. Half-pay leave is primarily intended to enable an officer to recruit his health by change of climate, and it must not be granted to be spent in the Colony except in special circumstances.

87. The Governor may not in any case grant more than twelve months' half-pay leave, but may report to the Secretary of State the period for which the leave may be extended without injury to the public service. The Officer seeking an extension must apply to the Secretary of State in sufficient time, if practicable, to allow of reference to the Colony. Leave will not be extended as a matter of course nor unless public convenience permits.

88. When an officer receives in addition to the salary of his appointment an allowance granted to himself personally and not permanently attached to his office, he may, when absent on half-pay leave, draw only half of such personal allowance, the remaining moiety being left undrawn and lapsing to the Colonial Treasury. The undrawn moiety of the increments of salary of the absent officer will similarly lapse.

89. Governors will report to the Secretary of State each case in which leave of absence has been granted, transmitting a certificate in the form given in Appendix 3. The officer proceeding on leave will be furnished with a duplicate of the certificate to enable him to draw his salary. A third copy of the certificate will be sent direct to the Crown Agents for the Colonies when the officer's salary is to be paid through them, with instructions to issue the salary accordingly as it becomes due.

90. In special cases where an officer has served in one Colony for some years with little

or no leave immediately preceding his transfer to another Colony, the Governor of the latter Colony may, as an act of grace, recommend him for special leave in respect of his service in the former Colony, such recommendation being accompanied by any necessary particulars of former service and of the last leave taken in respect thereof. The amount of leave which should be shown on his leave certificate as his proper claim should be calculated according to the length of service in the Colony in which he is serving.

91. When an officer is entitled to half-pay leave no private arrangement made with the object of securing to him more than half-pay will be allowed.

92. An officer on leave may receive so much of any allowance for house rent as may not be wanted for the acting officer, the amount so allowed being reported on the leave certificate.

93. No part of any horse or travelling allowance and no fees will be paid to an officer on leave.

94. On arriving in this country (England) the officer on leave will report his arrival by letter to the Colonial Office, mentioning his address and he will similarly notify any subsequent change of address. Treasurers and auditors of colonies whose accounts are subject to audit, in this country should also send their addresses to the Comptroller and Auditor General.

95. Except in very special cases, as of unbroken official residence in the same Colony for fifteen years, no extensions will exceed six months at a time, nor will any officer on leave be allowed to receive half salary continuously for more than the following periods in respect of the following Colonies:—

Mediterranean Colonies	..	9 months.
West Indies, Bermuda, St. Helena and Falkland Islands	..	18 “
Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Fiji	..	24 “

96. The foregoing regulations do not apply to vacation leave not exceeding, in the case of ordinary civil officers, three calendar months during and in respect of any two consecutive years' service. It is not necessary that any specific period should elapse between two successive grants of vacation leave; but an officer will not be granted his full three months at the beginning of a biennial period without some special reason.

97. In the case of judicial or educational officers, such vacation leave may extend to, but must not exceed the ordinary vacations of the court or institution to which they belong; and they may generally when absent on half-pay leave, receive full pay during any ordinary vacation of such court or institution which may occur during the period of their leave of absence. In Colonies where there is no ordinary vacation of the court or no vacation exceeding one month at one time, a judicial officer, may have the leave allowed to ordinary Civil Officers.

98. Vacation leave need not be reported to the Secretary of State unless the officer intends to visit the United Kingdom, in which case his departure must be reported as required when half-pay leave is granted. There is no abatement of salary during vacation leave; but the leave must be duly recorded and arrangements must have been made and approved by the Governor, for the adequate discharge of the officer's duties without cost to the public, except in very special circumstances.

99. Short periods of absence from duty owing to sickness are allowed on full pay, in accordance with the local rules of each Colony, without affecting vacation leave. (In Jamaica for 28 days in periods not exceeding 10 days).

100. An officer applying for leave with the intention of retiring must only receive such term of leave as will allow time for a decision upon his application for retirement; and the Governor giving leave under such circumstances will report the matter to the Secretary of State. An officer's salary will in such case cease and his pension commence when his retirement is sanctioned.

101. If an officer retires during his leave of absence without having originally given notice of his desire to do so, the date at which his half-salary is to cease will be determined according to the circumstances of the case.

102. Leave will count from the date of relinquishment to that of resumption of duty.

In Jamaica a Head of Department is allowed to take and give to members of his staff leave of absence not exceeding six days at a time or a fortnight in a year (conditionally on reporting the same to Government) without such leave interfering with the regular full pay vacation leave referred to in the above regulations, but a Resident Magistrate may not give himself leave or take it without previous sanction of Government.

Temporary Clerks may be granted by the Governor, 12 days full pay vacation leave in a year and sick leave on $\frac{2}{3}$ ths pay for 14 days in a year. C.S.O. Circular 357—21.1.97.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Up to the time of the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (the 16th November, 1885) all applications from Officers in the Public Service of Jamaica for pensions and gratuities were dealt with under the Imperial Superannuation Acts, the various Treasury Minutes thereunder, and certain Regulations drawn up in the year 1879, known as the "Jamaica Pension Regulations.

A law was passed in 1885 confirming these pensions and further providing for persons in the Public Service at the time of the passing of the law. Another Pension Law, 26 of 1892, was passed enabling public servants who were not provided for in the Law of 1885 to qualify for pension by contributing 2 per cent. of their salaries annually to a Pension Fund. Both these laws were repealed by Law 24 of 1904 which embodies the provisions of both laws and which regulates all Public Service pensions now granted. Law 16 of 1912 provides for payment from General Revenue to subordinate officers of Prisons.

PENSIONERS.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.
DISTURBANCES IN 1865.				£ s. d.
Harrison, R. G.	.. Sufferer by the Disturbances	25th Mar., '66	..	40 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				40 0 0
Alberga, Alma	.. ..	20th Aug., '93	..	30 0 0
McGhie, Catherine	.. ..	1st Oct., '85	..	12 0 0
				42 0 0
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED.				
Bowen, S. E.	.. Asst. Dresser Public Hospital	1st April, '99	..	6 1 8
Brown, J. R.	.. First Under Keeper Negril Point Light House	1st Oct., '99	51	44 7 7
Browning, William	.. District Court Judge ..	2nd April, '88	58	383 3 4
DeLeon, Dr. J.	.. Coroner, St. James ..	1st Oct., '68	68	8 0 0
Elworthy, R.	.. Head Master Buff Bay School	1st July, '98	..	156 10 7
Foster, G. F. A.	.. Schoolmaster General Penitentiary	1st June, 1900	57	35 0 0
Gifford, A. M.	.. Supt. Girls' Reformatory	1st April, '99	..	14 0 0
Gray, William	.. Superintendent St. Anns Bay Short Term Prison	1st Aug., '85	..	50 12 8
Hamilton, L. L.	.. Warden Girls' Reformatory	1st April, '99	..	9 4 9
Hart, Jas.	.. Intendent Boys' Reformatory	1st April, '99	42	89 8 4
Carried forward ..				796 8 11

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted., &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ..			796 8 11
Kemble, Edward	Puisne Judge ..	1st Feb., '70	..	600 0 0
McDougal, Mary ..	Schoolmistress Girls' Reformatory	1st April, '99	..	28 1 0
Moore, York ..	District Medical Officer	1st June, '99	..	81 2 2
Plummer, W. C. ..	Out-door Officer Kingston Customs	1st Aug., '98	..	42 10 0
Renwick, C., A.M.I.C.E.	District Engineer Public Works Department	1st Sep., '99	51	309 17 6
Ross, D. M. ..	District Medical Officer	1st May, '99	..	24 17 9
Scharschmidt, S. T. ..	District Engineer	1st April, '94	52	350 0 0
Smith, H. B. ..	Govt. Insp. Railway	1st July, '99	..	66 13 4
Total for offices abolished ..				2,299 10 8
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT FROM THE SERVICE.				
Allen, Robt. ..	Warder, Genl. Penitentiary	1st May, '95	52	14 12 0
Allwood, Jas. C.M.G. ..	Collector General of Jamaica	1st Sep., '04	60	552 0 0
Aitken, C. C. ..	Asst. Regr. Genl. and Asst. Dep. Keeper Records	1st Nov., '13	65	200 0 0
Andrews, E. J., I.S.O.	Island Treasurer and Manager Govt. Savings Bank	1st July, '12	63	433 6 8
Andrews, E. A. ..	1st Class Clerk Education Dept.	25th Mar. '13	54	200 0 0
Arrowsmith, W. C. G.	Chief Clerk Audit Office	1st Nov., '12	65	300 0 0
Baines, E. C. ..	Coll. of Taxes ..	1st July, '12	66	366 13 4
Barclay, R. D. ..	O. D. O. Customs ..	12 June, '12	55	48 6 8
Babu Nocoor Chimder Pal	Chief Cashier Emigration Agency, Calcutta	31st Jan. '14	...	35 15 0
Bell, Iphegenia ..	Head Nurse Public Hospital	1st. Feb., '06	56	5 17 0
Bell, J. H. ..	2nd Class Runner Rev. Dept	1st Jan., '13	67	*
Bennett, Charlotte ..	Nurse Pub. Hospital Annotto Bay	1st June, '13	70	8 8 4
Bensaim, C. F. ..	Postmistress, Duncans	1st May, '01	58	19 3 4
Bhoorasingh ..	Cook Dry River Public Hospital	10th June, '04	42	3 17 6
Bhuttacharjee, Babu Eshan Churder	Clerk Immigration Agency, Calcutta	1st Sep., '98	..	0 15 7½
Binns, S. ..	Collector of Taxes and Parochial Treasurer, Hanover	1st Oct., '09	63	287 0 0
Carried forward ..				2,475 155½

* In abeyance £10 7s. 0d.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.		
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued.</i>				£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	..	..	2,475	15	5½
Birkett, T. W.	Chief Warder St. Catherine District Prison	1st Aug., '01	46	36	0	0
Bing, Caroline	Asst. Matron Public Hospital, Kingston	30th Mar., '07	50	16	5	10
Blake, A. E.	Matron Lunatic Asylum	1st June, '05	52	56	12	3
Blaine, W. E.	Sorter Genl. Post Office	1st Oct., '02	60	20	17	1
Blychenden, M.	Bookbinder Govt. Printing Office	1st May, '14	..	13	5	2
Bolton, W. F.	Asst. Immigration Agent Calcutta	1st Jan., '12	..	7	1	11
Boorman, W. H.	Light House Keeper, Morant Point	1st Jan., '14	61	85	10	0
Booth, Mary	Cleaner Police Lock-up, Morant Bay	1st Nov., '10	54	5	12	6
Boyd, M. A.	Matron P. G. Hospital, Annotto Bay	1st June, '02	57	6	0	0
Brammer, Wm.	Armourer Ja. Militia	1st Mar., '13	..	26	10	5
Broderick, H.	2nd C. C. Supreme Courts Office	1st Jan., '12	45	89	7	8
Brown, Alfred	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	25th Oct., '01	43	6	10	4
Brown, George	Headman P. W. Dept.	16th Nov., '13	62	19	18	3
Brown, B. T.	Salesman Genl. Penity.	3rd Sep., '99	43	54	0	0
Brown, M. G.	Matron, Public Hospital, Falmouth	1st April, '09	66	15	8	0
Brown, L.	Compositor Govt. Printing Office	1st Jan., '13	..	12	7	8
Bryan, Esther	Ward Maid Public Hospital, Kingston	10th Aug., '08	45	5	11	5
Burnett, Rebecca	Office cleaner Stamp Office	6th Nov., '10	65	3	10	7
Burnside, G.	Matron Leper's Home	1st May, '03	53	38	10	0
Burton, Margaret	Cook Public Hospital, Mandeville	1st. Mar., '04	73	4	10	4
Butler, Wm.	Office Attendant, Linstead Revenue Office	1st July, '10	76	7	3	0
Cameron, J. B.	Revenue Runner	1st April, '92	57	14	8	0
Campbell, A. E.	Foreman Bindery, Government Print. Office	28th Dec. '07	52	38	6	6
Campbell, John	Supt. Public Gardens	1st Aug., '08	71	58	6	8
Capper, Thos.	Superintending Inspector of Schools	22nd Oct., '09	55	385	0	0
Carr, Margaret	Ward Maid, Public Hospital, Kingston	18th Feb., '11	60	7	0	4
Casserley, J. W.	2nd Class Clerk Col. Secretariat	1st Jan., '14	54	200	0	0
Chapman, C. W.	C. C and Accountant, Island Treasury	23rd Nov., '09	68	288	6	6
Chatterjee, A. C.	Clerk Emigration Agency, Calcutta	1st Dec., '12	62	2	4	10
	Carried forward	..	..	4,000	0	8½

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.		
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued</i>				£	s.	d.
Brought forward				4,000	0	4
Cheyne, G. E.	District Medical Officer	22nd Mar., '99	54	103	6	8
Christopher, Alfred D.	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	1st April, '14	..	12	7	0
Clarke, Ada	P. M. & Tel. Clerk	12th Oct., '13	58	14	14	4
Clarke, T. F.	Col. Taxes, Kingston	1st Aug., '01	55	330	0	0
Clarke, Sir Fielding	Chief Justice	24th Feb., '11	..	656	10	4
Clough, W. G.	Clerk Courts	16th Dec., '12	65	234	11	4
Cooke, George E.	Runner Internal Revenue Department	1st Oct., '95	55	12	0	0
Cooke, W. M. G.	Out-Door Officer of Customs	19th Dec., '95	30	22	16	10
Cooke, C. B.	O. D. O. Customs	1st Mar., '12	53	50	0	0
Cooper, Catherine	Asst. Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk	19th July, '05	57	10	4	9
Cooper, E.	Postmistress, Montego Bay	1st Oct., '05	64	51	17	9
Cork, Alfred	1st Class Clerk Col. Sec. Office	1st May, '13	55	300	0	0
Crawley, G. E.	Messenger Govt. Savings Bank	1st Jan., '09	..	9	14	0
Crooks, Mary	Matron, Hanover District Prison	1st April, '95	62	7	5	10
Cunningham, Daniel	Warder G. P.	..	..	26	0	0
D'Aeth, John	Asst. Director of Public Works	3rd Aug., '14	60	400	0	0
Daniel, B	First Class Clerk, Kingston Customs	1st July, '02	49	157	17	11
Davidson, A. G.	Collector of Taxes	1st May, '13	61	200	0	0
Davis, Jessie	Matron Vic. Jubilee Hospital	1st Dec., '12	49	67	9	2
Dawes, A. R.	Clerk Internal Rev. Department	24th July, '90	44	42	0	0
Desdunes, L. L.	Fitter Kin. Pumping Station	3rd Aug., '13	43	28	13	0
DeLeon, J.	District Medical Officer	1st April, '99	65	116	13	4
DePass, A. S.	P. M. & Tel. Clerk	1st Sep., '11	39	11	7	6
DePass, M. L.	P. M. & Tel. Clerk	19th Mar., '14	..	22	6	8
Dewar, C. T.	District Medical Officer	11th Dec., '05	52	93	6	8
Donaldson, Susan	Nurse, Chap. Hospital	1st Dec., '99	45	4	3	5
Donaldson, C. E.	Attendant Lun. Asylum	27th June, '10	..	6	10	0
Down, W. J.	Agricultural Instructor and Assistant Supt. Hope Gardens.	12th Aug., '08	26	2	18	4
Downer, Richd. B.	Warder Gen. Penit.	..	..	12	3	9
Downie, C.	Binder Gov. Ptg. Office	7th Jan., '13	..	20	6	3
DuMont, E.	First Class Clerk Audit Office	1st Feb., '09	65	200	0	0
Dyce, A.	Nurse Annotto Bay Pub. Hospital	6th July, '13	59	6	2	10
Evans, Sir F.	Colonial Secretary	1st May, '14	..	203	9	8.
Carried forward				7,436	18	0½

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted. &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward		..	7,436 18 0½
Facey, A. H.	First Asst. Clerk Courts, Kingston	18th Sep., '02	46	46 13 4
Facey, A. G.	Collector Taxes, St. James	1st Oct., '07	..	329 3 4
Fawcett, Wm.	Director of Public Gardens and Plantations	16th April, '08	..	379 11 10
Field, G. E. C.	Inspector of Police	1st Feb., 1900	61	204 3 4
Flemming, Sir Francis	District Court Judge	26th Sep., '01	..	17 18 4
Fletcher, C. T. H.	Clerk Legislative Council Office	1st Sept., 1900	60	116 13 4
Foster, Theresa	Messenger at Attorney General's Office	1st Oct., '05	50	5 9 6
Foster, E. Alex.	Chief Clerk Island Medical Office	4th Sep., '06	..	287 10 4
Fouche, D. P.	1st Class Clerk, Treasury	1st Sep., '09	52	165 0 0
Fraser, I.	Compassionate Allowance ex-Sergeant Constabulary	1st Nov., '96	..	27 7 6
Gallimore, Geo. Robt.	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	18th Nov., '10	60	17 14 11
Gauntlett, A. B.	P.M. & Tel. Clerk	4th Sep. '11	49	34 6 0
Goldie, Charles	Collector of Customs, Kingston	1st Aug., 1900	60	490 0 0
Gordon, Jaue	Matron General Penitentiary	16th Nov, '13	..	72 2 5
Groves, S. W.	1st Class Supt. of Roads	26th Feb., '89	40	126 16 9
Green, Alfred	Compositor Government Printing Office	8th Jan., '10	60	32 19 9
Gregg R. J.	2nd Class Runner Rev. Dept.	1st Jan., '13	68	*
Gunter, T. M.	Chief Clerk and Auditor Jamaica Govt. Railway	1st Oct. '10	..	175 0 0
Griffiths, James	Bandmaster Jamaica Police Band	20th Sept., '14	..	31 1 4
Griffith, Sir W. B.	Resident Magistrate	14th Sep., '11	..	111 2 0
Hall, J.	Sub-officer, Reformatory Stony Hill	28th Feb., '09	58 & 7-12	11 2 11
Hall, Robt.	Messenger Indl. School, Stony Hill	1st Nov., '13	52	21 4 10
Hall, Maxwell	Resident Magistrate	1st Nov., '11	66	303 6 8
Halliday, E. V.	District Medical Officer	1st Oct. 12	44	40 0 0
Harker, Alfred	Warder Gen. Penitentiary	7th July, 1900	59	28 13 6
Harty, M. A.	Assistant P. M. and Telegraph Clerk	7th Dec., '03	52	7 3 0
Harris, Alex.	Warder Gen. Penitentiary	..	..	9 3 3
	Carried forward	..	..	10,528 6 2½

* In abeyance £9 18s. 0d.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward	..	..	10,528 6 2½
Henry, Chas. Robt. ..	Warder Gen. Penitentiary	..	..	13 17 4
Hendriks, Emily ..	Matron Public General Hospital, Montego Bay	1st Sep., '04	51	11 4 0
Henry, Thomas ..	Labourer, Pub. Hos. ..	30th May, '03	..	4 17 10
Hitchens, A. W. ..	Collector Customs and Shipping Master	5th Feb., '05	54	429 10 5
Hicks, Col. Geo. ..	Inspector of Schools ..	1st July, '14	79	138 6 8
Honiball, Dr. O. D. ..	Govt. Medical Officer	1st April, '05	61	95 11 2
Hopwood, A. J. ..	Master in charge of Hope Industrial School	20th Oct., '05	42	19 8 10
Hutchings, G. C. ..	First Class Asst. Collector of Taxes	1st April, '94	56	162 10 0
Ince, Joseph E. ..	Mason, Ind. School, Stony Hill	1st Mar., '13	65	22 10 5
James, Hy. ..	Col. Taxes & Par. Treasurer	1st Mar., '99	60	262 10 0
Jamison, W. T. ..	First Class Collector of Taxes, Internal Revenue Dept.	1st Sept., '93	53	275 0 0
Johnson, Isaac ..	Sub-Officer, General Penitentiary	9th April, '99	70	26 1 5
Jopp, G. M. ..	Supt. and Dispenser, Lepers' Home	1st Jan., '97	38	*
Kartie Chunder Baueryee	Typist Emigration Agency, Calcutta	1st Jan., '14	..	10 2 2
King, J. P. K. ...	Asst. Collector of Taxes	19th April, '14	..	173 2 4
King, H. A. ..	Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk	3rd Feb., '10	51	13 8 5
Krishna Mukherjee	Accountant Emigration Agency, Calcutta	1st Jan., '14	..	17 16 8
Laidlaw, H. C. ..	3rd Class Clerk, Constabulary Department	1st April, 1900	48	45 0 0
Lalit Mahon Basa Bota	Registrar Emigration Agency, Calcutta	1st. Jan., '14	..	14 17 6
Lee, L. J. ..	Assistant Collector Taxes	1st July, '02	65	109 19 4
Llewellyn, R. B. ..	1st Class Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office	16th Dec., '06	..	85 2 3
Lindo, C. S. ..	Foreman Public Works	28th July, '07	60	37 3 4
Lindsay, Margt. ..	Ward Maid, Public Hospital, Kingston	16th Mar., '07	59	4 19 8
Lockyer, A. E. ..	Inspector of Schools ..	5th Nov., '13	60	79 3 6
MacTavish, Eliza ..	Nurse Morant Bay Public General Hospital	7th May, '99	60	3 13 11
Mann, J. R. ..	Director Public Works	1st Nov., '86	33	450 0 0
	Carried forward	..	..	13,054 3 4½

* In abeyance £67 15s. 5d.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement	Annual Rate of Pension.
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward			13,054 3 4½
Marshall, E. N.	Trav. Supervisor District Post Offices	1st April, '09	54	200 0 0
Marshall, J. A.	Collector Taxes	1st July, '12	64	300 0 0
Martin, C. M.	Insp. Schools	15th July, '12	..	16 13 7
Mason, Frances	Matron Montego Bay Hospital	29th May, '92	55	9 16 0
McBean, Danl.	Headman Pub. Works Dept.	19th Aug., '93	60	17 19 11
McDonald, Jestina	Ward maid, Kingston Public Hospital	29th 'June '07	55	6 9 0
McDougall, Allan T.	Warder Genl. Penitentiary	1st April, '05	52	19 2 7
McGahan, L. J.	Assistant Matron Jubilee Hospital	1st Dec., '12	57	20 7 1
McKinnon, Wm.	1st. Class Clerk G.P.O.	1st Aug., '09	59	200 0 0
McKensie, A. P.	Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk	1st Jan., '01	40	15 6 8
McKenzie, Mary	Matron Spa. Town Hospital	..	60	7 0 0
McLavery, E. H. E.	First Class Col. Rev.	1st April, '07	60	366 13 4
McMillan, A. C.	P.M. & Telegraph Clerk	14th June, '11	49	14 8 2
McPherson, D. L.	Matron Dry River Public General Hospital	1st May, '05	36	*
McPherson, A. L.	Telegraph Clerk	21st Mar., '14	..	11 9 5
Melbourne, J. S.	1st Class Out Door Officer Customs, Kingston	1st Feb., '08	59	66 13 4
Mills, C.	House Cleaner Colonial Secretary's Office	18th April, '09	67	9 8 6
Mittra Babus Jagendra Nath	Clerk in Immigration Agency, Calcutta	1st July, '06	..	3 18 0
Mohader Chunder Pal	Asst. Cashier Emigration Agency, Calcutta	1st Jan., '14	..	11 0 9
Monaghan, Jas.	Jr. Collector of Taxes	1st June, 09	64	302 1 6
Morris, Louis T.	Messenger Audit Office	22nd Oct., '93	40	10 19 1
Morris, Sir D.	Director of Pub. Gardens	1st Dec., '08	64	93 6 8
Mowatt, Elsie	Nurse P. G. Hospital	2nd June, '12	39	3 10 11
Musson, J. T.	Resident Magistrate	1st Aug., '14	..	312 10 0
Nixon, Alex.	Sorter, G. P.O.	3rd Jan., '09	51	†
Nock, W.	Supt. Cinchona Plantation	18th July, '04	53	26 12 6
Northcote, Sir E. A.	Sr. Puisne Judge	1st April, '08	..	582 10 5
Nugent, Margaret	Nurse Boys' Reformatory	13th Mar., '10	69	11 15 1
Nugent, Godfrey	Cook and Baker Ind. School	1st April, '13	63	13 6 11
	Carried forward	..	..	15,707 2 9½

* In abeyance £6 6s.

† In abeyance £16 5s. 10d.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.
				£ s. d.
	Brought forward	..	..	15,707 2 9½
O'Mally, Sir E.	.. Attorney Genl., Jamaica	1st April, '03	..	100 0 0
Orrett, O. A.	.. Mat. P. H. Pt. Antonio	16th May, '10	50	21 0 0
Oxley, Maria	.. Ward Maid, Public Hospital, Kingston	17th Feb., '11	—	4 13 4
Patrickson, E. U.	.. Ast. Schoolmaster, Boys' Reformaty., Stony Hill	1st May, '02	35	12 16 8
Patterson, Ed.	.. Warden Public Hospital Kingston	1st Mar., '05	62	66 12 0
Pearce, G. H., I.S.O.	.. Postmaster for Jamaica	14th Oct. '03	57	466 13 4
Pearce, G. E. R.	.. 1st Class Clerk Customs Kingston	7th Nov., '04	36½	84 0 0
Pearson, Turner	.. Chief Clk. Med. Dept & Sec. Cen. Brd. of Health and Quarantine Board	1st April, '08	64	314 13 4
Penny, E. W.	.. Dep. Clerk R.M. Courts	1st Mar., '12	63	133 6 8
Phillips, C. R.	.. Asst. Warder St. Cath. D. Prison	15th Sept., '13	68	20 16 0
Pinkney, Amelia	.. Nurse Public General Hospital, Sav.-la-Mar	1st June, '07	62	5 5 7
Prendergast, Arthur	.. Carpenter Boys' Reformatory, Stony Hill	17th April, '04	52	30 1 8
Pringle, Sir John	.. District Medical Officer	1st Dec., '93	47	86 13 4
Ponsonby, G.	.. Inspector of Police	1st Nov., '01	47	86 19 0
Ramson, H. E.	.. 2nd Class Clerk, Education Department	1st April, '10	50	123 6 8
Rattigan, L. A.	.. 1st Class Collector Taxes	1st April, '09	60	365 14 9
Reece, I. R.	.. Resident Magistrate	1st Feb., '13	..	379 6 8
Reynolds, Daniel	.. Deputy Supt General Penitentiary	21st June, '01	57	89 9 6
Reid, Joseph	.. Headman P. W. D.	1 Sep., '12	72	24 3 7
Riley, Wm. Eml.	.. Fitter Jamaica Railway	1st Feb., '14	..	44 7 3
Rivett, R. L.*	.. Inspector of Police	1st April, '90	38	200 0 0
Robertson, A. E.	.. Postmistress	8th Nov. '90	61	36 8 0
Robertson, W. M.	.. Asst. Collector Taxes	1st July '12	60	156 6 1
Rogers, J. J.	.. D.M.O.	1st April, '12	..	35 12 6
Samuel, A. A.	.. Senior & Acctg. Clerk Medical Department	1st June, '14	60	250 0 0
Savage, A L	.. 1st Class Clerk Government Savings Bank	14th April, '09	51	165 0 0
Scoby, George	.. Machine Minder, Gov. Printing Office	14th Mar., '08	..	13 19 0
Scarlett, R. A	.. Customs Guard	14th July, '11	61	11 14 2
Shaw, G. A.	.. Headman P. W. Dept	1st April., '12	..	11 14 0
Simpson, J. M.	.. 1st C. C. Lun. Asylum	8th Feb., 1911	..	50 0 0
Scott, Elizabeth	.. Cook Montego Bay Public Hospital.	13th Nov., '97	..	4 3 5
Shaw, H. J.	.. Keeper Folly Lt House	7th Jan., '12	38	16 6 3
Simmonds, J. A	.. Trade Warder, General Penitentiary	1st July, '06	63½	41 7 4
	Carried forward	..	..	19,159 12 10½

*Law 25 of 1890.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward	..	..	19,159 12 10½
Simpson, Ed Emanuel	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	29th Nov, '10	61	14 6 0
Smeeton, S. P., I S O.	Registrar General and Deputy Keeper of Records	16th June, '08	..	466 13 4
Smellié, Robt	.. Genl. Officer, Reformatory, Stony Hill	24th Oct., '08	65	9 11 7
Smikle, Thomas	.. Schoolmaster General Penitentiary	1st May, '14	—	24 10 0
Smith, B. N	.. Messenger, Public Hospital, Kingston	26th Oct., '09	49	8 8 8
Smith, Richard	.. Bedmaker, Public Hospital, Kingston	1st Feb, '08	60	13 4 7
Smith Sarah	.. Warden, Girls' Reformatory	1st July, '93	56	15 4 2
Smith, C. A., Jeffrey	1st Class Supdt. P.W.D.	18th Sept., '14	61	226 13 4
Spence, Joseph	.. Bathman, Public Hospital	30th May '03	..	10 8 7
Spence, W. S.	.. Customs Officer	1st Feb., '92	43	62 7 0
Spence, E. W.	.. P M. & Tel. Clerk	26th Nov. '11	59	17 1 3
Stanley, Edward	.. Chief Customs Boatman Kingston	1st July, 1900	67	27 7 6
Stewart, R. L.	.. Supt of the Lazaretto	1st Ju.y., '05	57	21 8 9
Strachan, W. H W. (C M.G.)	C. Med Officer, Pub. Hospital	30th Aug., 11	52	214 5 11
Talbot, W. C.	.. Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk, Lucea	4th May, '99	54	19 3 4
Taylor, C. B.	.. 2nd Class Clerk, Audit Office	1st Feb., '02	..	33 18 4
Taylor, Susan	.. Keeper, Hampshire and Clark's Town Court Houses	1st. Oct., '11	72	3 5 3
Thompson, E. T.	.. Schoolmaster Indus. School	1st April, 12	..	40 16 8
Thompson, W. J.	Supt. King's House Gardens	1st June, '13	..	128 3 0
Thornton, S. L.	.. Resident Magistrate	15th Dec., '13	..	90 0 0
Tivy, St. Leger	.. Inspector of Constabulary	1st June, '87	41	156 10 6
Tomlinson, O.	.. Cartman P. W. D	..	..	4 13 7
VanCuylenberg, J.	.. Clerk and Purveyor Lun. Asylum.	1st April, '13	..	136 16 0
Vickers, Edward	.. Junior Puisne Judge Supreme Court	1st June, '08	..	400 0 0
	Brought forward	..	..	21304 10 2½

PENSIONERS, *continued*.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.		
PENSIONS GRANTED		ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued</i>		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward			21,304	10	2½
Walker, Rosabelle	Head Nurse Public Hospital, Kingston	30th March, '07	54	13	0	8
Walter, Mary	First Asst. Mistress Shortwood Training College	1st April, '99	..	3	15	0
Walters, John	Master Mason General Penitentiary	1st May, '98	..	26	10	4
Welsh, Frances	Office cleaner, Audit Office	8th Oct., '11	70	4	1	11
Wedderburn, A. A. H. W.	Deputy Inspector General of Police	1st Jan., '09	..	287	15	6
White, Stephen Daniel	Headman Main Roads	26th Jan., '08	58	9	7	2
Whitehorne, E. H.	Accounting Clerk P.W. Dept.	1st April, '13	66	266	13	4
Wiles, Eliza	Matron Hordley Hospital	1st July '96	56	11	4	0
Williams, A. E.	Matron Public General Hospital, Sav.-la-Mar	1st April, '08	65	9	16	0
Williams, F. Conde	District Court Judge	17th Oct., '94	59	92	17	4
Williams Ella	Nurse Jubilee Hospital	30th Nov., '12	44	13	1	10
Williams, Alice	Cook, Sav.-la-Mar Hosl.	1st Mar., '14	66	3	10	2
Williams, Keturah	Matron Hordley Hospital	1st April, '05	29	2	16	0
Williams, Rachael	Office Cleaner R. M. Cts. Kingston	1st June, '10	..	6	3	6
Williams, Sarah	Cook Pub Gen. Hospital	2nd June, '12	60	1	19	8
Williams, Raby Robt.	Chief Draughtsman, P.W.D.	1st Sept. '14	59	233	6	8
Williams, R. A.	Revenue Department	1st April, '13	66	100	0	0
Williamson, C. E.	Matron Public Hospital Kingston	1st April, '05	55	33	5	0
Wilson, William	Watchman Jam. Railway	1st April, 10	70	9	9	7
Wilson, Elizabeth	Ward Maid Public Hospital, Kingston	25th Dec., '09	55	8	15	11
Wilson, H. C.	Supt. of Telegraphs	1st May, '13	59	266	13	4
Wiltshire, Angelina	Wardmaid Pub. Hospital	30th Mar., '12	..	6	8	8
Wright, W. L.	Runner Internal Revenue	1st June, '05	61	12	14	11
Wright, Eleanor	House Cleaner, Hospital Mandeville	1st Sept., '11	49	3	2	4
Young, F. C.	Bailiff Res. Mag. Courts	1st Aug., '06	48	33	6	8
Total				22,764	5	8½

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS PENSIONS.

THIS Fund, created by the Public Servants of the Colony under the provisions of Law 11 of 1875, and amending laws, and which at 31st March, 1903, stood at £100,393 11s. 11d. was, under the provisions of Law 32 of 1903, absorbed in the general revenue of the island, the Government thereafter receiving all revenues appropriable for making provision for the Widows and Orphans of deceased Public Officers and assuming all the commitments—immediate and contingent—of the Association, which thereupon ceased to be an independent organization.

By Law 21 of 1904, the several laws having reference to the granting of pensions to Widows and Orphans of Public Officers were revised and consolidated and brought within the compass of a single enactment.

Besides safeguarding rights and privileges acquired under repealed laws, provision is made by this Law for the Widows and Orphans of future public servants, the following being among its main features:—

- I. All Public Officers on being appointed to an office with £100 a year or upwards to contribute 4 per cent. of their salaries to general revenue.
- II. Such contributions to continue for 35 years or to age 65, if Public Officer remains in the public service so long.
- III. Provision is made for adjusting pensions in cases where contributions are increased or reduced from any cause or where they cease before the full number of payments have been made.
- IV. And for refunding a portion of their contributions when leaving the Public Service or completing their term of contribution, to bachelors or childless widowers.
- V. Pensions to Widows and Orphans are calculated under the tables attached to the law, these having been constructed on the actual mortality experience of the late Association during its operation, extending over 28 years.
- VI. Pensions to Widows and Orphans are not concurrent but are payable to the Widows until marriage or death, and are then divided among the Orphans in the following proportions:—

If three in number or less each receives one-fourth; but if more than three the pension is equally divided among them all. The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21 years.

The administration of the law is vested in an officer styled the Comptroller. Mr. A. H. Miles, Collector General, is the holder of the office and his report for 1913-14 shows that in that year pensions to the extent of £8,299 17s. 8d. were paid; the refunds to members were £93 1s. 0d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENSIONERS.

Name of Pensioner.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Pension.
WIDOWS.			£ s. d.
Addison, A. O. ..	J. Addison, Asst. Collector of Taxes	21st May, '11	77 17 0
Allwood, Julia ..	J. Allwood, Clerk to Par. Board	17th Nov., '06	50 11 0
Anderson, M. D.	Sir W. J. Anderson, Res. Mag.	28th Aug., '08	198 6 0
Ashman A.M. A.	T. A. Ashman, Landing Waiter Customs	7th Aug. '08	35 10 0
Bartlett, E. ..	T. Bartlett, Warder District Prison ..	12th Oct., '93	34 15 0
Baquin, F. S. ..	C. Baquin Asst. Collector of Taxes	12th Dec., '96	46 4 0
Butler, E. S. ..	E. Butler, Medical Storekeeper ..	2nd May, '13	112 10 0
	Carried forward ..	..	555 13 0

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENSIONERS. *contd.*

Name of Pensioner.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of commencement of Pension.	Annual Pension.
			£ s d.
Widows.	Brought forward		555 13 0
Batten, A.	Robt. Batten, Collector General	5th Nov. '97	164 11 0
Beckwith, M. A.	Dr. B. M. Beckwith Dist. Med. Officer	14th July '98	39 18 0
Bell, E. G.	V. G. Bell, Director Public Works	30th May '08	222 14 0
Brice, A. B.	R. H. Brice, Asst. Collector Taxes	13th June '06	19 5 0
Bogle, C.	M. H. Bogle, Clerk in Customs	6th Dec. '06	61 16 0
Bourne, K. H.	H. C. Bourne, Colonial Secretary	7th Jan. '09	132 19 0
Bunting, M.	J. C. Bunting, Clerk to Parl. Boards	14 Jan. '90	28 2 0
Chisholm, C. A. E.	I. G. Chisholm, Collector Taxes	1st Nov. '14	27 18 0
Campbell, K. F.	A. B. Campbell, District Med. Officer	13th Sept. '79	45 5 0
Campbell, Sarah	H. D. Campbell, Locker	20th May '06	17 10 0
Carroll M. A.	J. Carroll, Prisons Department	9th Mar. '08	27 17 0
Chapman, L. S.	P. E. Chapman, Admstor. Genl. etc.	1st Mar. '04	181 13 0
Curran M. A. F.	C. R. Curran, Puisne Judge	28th. '92	147 7 0
Cargill, G. C.	Dr. J. Cargill, District Med. Officer	17th April 1900	85 5 0
Clark, H. M.	Dr. J. H. Clark, District Med. Officer	9 July '96	78 8 0
Collymore, C. A.	J. S. Collymore, Clerk Internal Revenue	29th Dec. '02	16 18 0
Cooke, Edith	M. H. Cooke, Pub. Wrks. Department	26th Jan. '98	59 8 0
Courtney, M. J.	J. H. Courtney, District Medical Officer	16th July '09	78 8 0
Depass, A. C.	T. E. DePass, Inspector of Police	8th Aug. '04	81 5 0
DePass, A. T.	A. H. DePass, Govt. Savings Bank	15th Jan. 1907	54 6 0
Dodd, Sarah	J. H. Dodd, Public Works Department	14th Aug. '96	106 3 0
Doorly, S. L.	W. A. Doorly, Collector of Taxes	28th Sept. '86	49 12 0
Douet, E. M.	Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet, Principal Training College	28th Dec. '05	270 1 0
Duquesnay, A. E.	E. L. Duquesnay, Public Works Department	15th Jan. '07	45 13 0
Egerton, C. M.	R. Egerton, Resident Magistrate	7th Oct. 1900	85 17 0
Fisher, E. G.	H. S. Fisher, Clerk of the Courts	24th Sep. 1900	87 6 0
Fawcett, A. G.	M. Fawcett, Inspector General Police	23rd Sep. '99	70 17 0
Forbes, H. W.	A. A. Forbes, of Administrator General's Office	31st Mar. '12	7 18 0
Garrett, C. C.	T. C. Garrett, Public Works Dept.	8th Jan. '11	56 4 0
Gayleard, M. E.	T. Gayleard, Pub. Works Department	11 Sep. '98	58 1 0
Gooden, L. A.	F. T. Gooden, Medical Department	5th Feb. '08	14 19 0
Gordon, C. A.	T. E. R. Gordon, Asst. Collector Taxes	18th June '02	54 12 0
Harrison, M. E.	Thomas Harrison, Surveyor General	28th Oct. '94	61 17 0
Harvey, M. H.	O. C. Harvey, District Medical Officer	29th April '06	37 1 0
Hollar, H.	M. O. Hollar, Dispenser Genl. Pentry.	4th Dec. '96	21 19 0
Hancock, A. M. B.	Sir H. J. Burford-Hancock, Ch. Jus.	24th Oct. '95	99 6 0
Hastings, C. E.	Capt. W. H. Hastings, Imgtn. Dept.	22nd Jan. '02	53 15 0
Henderson, J. M.	W. J. Henderson, Genl. Register Office	8th Dec. '94	25 16 0
Henry, M.	John Henry, H. M. Customs	7th Mar. '14	8 14 0
Hendriks, M. A.	T. B. Hendriks Accountant G. S. Bank	27th July, '14	179 4 0
	Carried forward	..	3,521 1 0

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENSIONERS, *contd.*

Name of Pensioner	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of commencement of Pension	Annual Pension.
			£ s d.
Widows.	Brought forward		3,521 1 0
Hocking, E. M. ..	Sir H. H. Hocking, Attorney General	10th June '07	406 6 0
Huggard, C. E. ..	W. T. Huggard, Locker and Gauger	16th Sept. '05	17 8 0
Hart, J. ..	J. H. Hart, late Botanical Dept	21st Feb. 1911	69 3 0
Humber, J. J. ..	J. C. Humber, Clerk Courts	25th Nov. '13	265 6 0
Isaacs, A. M. ..	Rev. H. H. Isaacs, Island Curate	23rd Sept. 1900	95 13 0
Jervis, R. F. ..	H G. Jervis, Sub Agent Immigration	25th Mar., '11	75 19 0
King, E. T. ..	Eyre King, Supt. Genl. Penitentiary	9th July '82	59 2 0
Lynch, H. G. ..	E. L. Lynch, Clerk Courts	19th Oct., '12	41 15 0
Lawes, M. L. ..	H. D. Lawes, Prisons Department	18th Jan. '04	61 2 0
Litteljohn, J. A. ..	C. H. Litteljohn, Asst. Collector Taxes	9th Oct. '76	35 3 0
Lee, M. ..	H. H. Lee, K. & L. Water Comrs	29th Sept., '03	149 5 0
Little, M. H. ..	G. G. Little, Dist. Court Judge	26th May '07	357 1 0
Lumb, S. ..	Sir C. F. Lumb, Puisne Judge	23rd Feb. '11	127 8 0
McCrea, O. ..	H. McCrea, Dep. Insp. General	4th May, '13	87 4 0
Manners, F. C. ..	Dr. Thos. Manners, Dist. Med. Officer	12th April '96	20 17 0
McMahon, F. E. ..	Dr. McMahon, District Med. Officer	12th Mar. '84	26 4 0
Murray, E. A. ..	H. G. B. Murray, Asst. Coll. Taxes	5th May '04	47 2 0
McLarence, M. J. ..	J. McLarence of H. M. Customs	11th Oct. '91	19 14 0
McLeod, H. E. ..	W. McLeod, Inspector of Police	26th Nov. '04	108 14 0
Madden, E. F. ..	T. P. Madden, District Medical Officer	16th Mar. '89	54 16 0
Musson, J. M. ..	S. P. Musson, Island Treasurer	13th Dec '02	185 14 0
Malabre, I. G. ..	Dr. P. O. Malabre, Dis. Med. Officer	5th Oct., '12	65 19 0
Neish, A. E. ..	G. J. Neish, District Medical Officer	20th Nov. '06	31 18 0
Oughton, N. O. ..	T. B. Oughton, K.C. Attorney Genl.	10th Aug. '09	191 9 0
Orgill, K. M. M. ..	B. C. Orgill, Supervisor Revenue Offices	5th Oct '08	206 4 0
O'Meally, G. E. ..	A. O'Meally, Int. Rev. Dept.	2nd Feb. '11	62 3 0
Pouyat, M. E. ..	H. F. Pouyat, Registrar Titles	27th April, '13	115 5 0
Payne, L. ..	S. E. Payne, Hrbr. Master Mtgo. Bay	19th Nov. '92	5 2 8
Payne, J. ..	S. E. Payne, Asst. Collector of Taxes	16 Dec. 1900	69 10 0
Passmore, S. A. ..	C. A. Passmore, Asst. Collector Taxes	30th Aug., '04	44 2 0
Pearson, G. F. ..	W. J. Pearson, Collector of Taxes	27th July, '07	142 17 0
Preston, S. A. ..	L. J. Preston, Resident Magistrate	21st Oct., '08	137 1 0
Quin, F. A. ..	Dr. Quin, District Medical Officer	27th Oct., '87	34 15 0
Richmond, E. F. ..	James Richmond, Director Railway	21st Mar., '14	557 3 0
Robertson, F. M. ..	A. Robertson, formerly Col. of Taxes	20th Jan., '11	6 10 0
Schooles, C. ..	Sir H. P. Schooles, Attorney General	18th Dec., '13	171 7 0
Sanftleben, A. ..	D. A. P. Sanftleben, District Engineer	18th Feb., '03	93 0 0
Savage, M. L. ..	E. A. Savage, Collector Customs	2nd April, '11	114 1 0
Sinclair, C. A. R. ..	A. C. Sinclair Supt. Govt. Ptg. Office	28th Jan., '91	40 17 0
Speck, S. J. ..	Wm. Speck, Prisons Department	26th Jan., '92	24 19 0
Shea, L. N. ..	M. H. Shea Inspector of Police	16th Feb., '04	52 1 0
Carried forward			7,998 0 8

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name of Pensioner.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of commencement of Pension.	Annual Pension.		
			£	s.	d.
WIDOWS.	Brought forward		7,998	0	0
Tait, V. C. ..	C. W. Tait, Public Works Dept. ..	11th Feb., '07	119	15	0
Taylor, B. ..	W. Taylor, Med. Officer Penitentiary	12th Jan., '96	54	18	0
Thomson, E. J. ..	R. Thomson, Superintendent Botanic Gardens	29th Dec., '08	123	2	0
Thompson, Ellen	J. Thompson, St. Cath. Dist. Prison	13 Nov., '10	61	6	0
Thompson, N. E.	Dr. Thompson, Med. Officer Lun. Asy.	2nd Nov. '04	90	1	0
Tillman, A. ..	Dr. H. G. Tillman, Dis. Med. Officer	24th Jan., '13	48	16	0
Thomas, A. E. ..	W. R. Thomas, late General Post Office	2nd May, '96	15	18	0
Thomas, L. ..	J. S. Thomas, Clerk of the Courts ..	31st Mar., '03	79	7	0
Towers, J. J. ..	J. Towers, Supt. Hanover Dist. Prison	11th Aug., '96	18	5	0
Valencia, C. E. ..	J. E. Valencia, Clerk Isld. Med. Office	28th July, '90	31	18	0
Virtue, E. H. ..	D. W. Virtue, Revenue Department	6th Sept. '99	31	19	0
Walcott, W. J. ..	R. A. Walcott, Res. Magistrate ..	20th June, '08	192	4	0
Wright, A. D. ..	E. F. Wright, Insp. Genl. Police, etc.	17th Nov., '04	82	12	0
Willoughby, E. M.	P. R. A. Willoughby, Dir. Pub. Wrks.	2nd May, '13	72	14	5
ORPHANS.					
Gooden, O. I. ..	F. T. Gooden, Judicial Dept. ..	5th Feb., '08	8	7	0
Moffatt, Gladys } Moffatt, Charles }	Chas. Moffatt, Medical Department	26 June '03 on re marriage of mother.	23	17	0
Smith, Inez B. ..	K. A. Smith, Revenue Dept. ..	9 Jan. '09 on re-marriage of mother.	5	7	0
Vendryes, E. J. } Vendryes, A. L. }	A. L. Vendryes, Resident Magistrate	4 May '02 on death of mother.	56	12	0
Willoughby, P. N.	P. R. A. Willoughby, Dir. Pub. Wrks.	2 May, '13 on death of father.	45	2	0
			9,160	1	1

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

THE following table of precedence in Jamaica has been approved of by his Majesty the King:—

1. The Governor, or Officer Administering the Government.
 2. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of General, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of the rank of Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.
 3. The Chief Justice.
 4. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of equivalent rank, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on the subject.
 5. Members of the Privy Council.
 6. The Commissioner of the Turks Islands.
 7. The Commissioner of the Cayman Islands.
 8. Puisne Judges.
 9. Members of the Legislative Council.
 10. Custodes of Parishes.
 11. Collector General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 12. Treasurer (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 13. Auditor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 14. Solicitor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 15. The Superintending Medical Officer (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 16. The Director of Education (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 17. The Inspector General of Police and Inspector of Prisons (not being Member of Legislative Council).
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PART VI.
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(*Public Buildings, Second Block, King Street.*)

UP to 1879 the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Island was but a Court of Common Law, although under various statutes it exercised jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and in several other matters specially provided for. In the year above-named it underwent a reconstruction and had consolidated with it the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy and the Circuit Courts.

By the Judicature Law 1879, Amendment Law, 1909, it is provided that—

Subject to the provisions of this Law the Supreme Court shall be constituted of a Chief Justice and a Puisne Judge.

The Chief Justice shall be the President and Chief Judge of the Court and shall be styled "The Chief Justice of Jamaica."

The Puisne Judge shall be styled the Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica.

The full Court of the Supreme Court shall be constituted of the two Judges of the Court and the Judge of the Kingston Court. (See page 238 for Kingston Court.)

The Judge of the Kingston Court shall, while sitting in the Full Court have all the rights and powers, but not otherwise, of a Judge of the Supreme Court and as such shall rank after the Puisne Judge.

The full Court holds a session in Kingston 3 times a year, in the months of March, July and November. A special sitting of the full Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

Extracts from Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 24 of 1879:—

Except in relation to the matters specified in sections 31 and 32 of the Judicature Law and to causes and matters (other than of an interlocutory nature) under the Divorce Law, a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers may exercise the jurisdiction and powers of the full Court: Provided that such Judge may at any time, if he shall think fit, refer any matter before him for the consideration of the full Court.

The duties of the Circuit Court shall be performed by the Judges by arrangement amongst themselves.

Business in equity and for the sale of Incumbered Estates shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Chief Justice.

Business in Bankruptcy (see Bankruptcy Law) shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Puisne Judge.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Chief Justice	Sir Anthony Coll, Kt.	£ s. d. 1,600 0 0	August '92
Puisne Judge	C. Halman Beard	1,000 0 0	March, '87
Attorney General	E. St. John Branch, B.A., B.C.L., Durham, K.C.	1,000 0 0	May, 1898
Judge of the Kingston Court	J. F. Cargill, B.A., LL.B.	850 0 0	
Assistant to the Attorney-General	Hector Josephs, B.A., K.C.	250 0 0	1st Jan., '12
Crown Solicitor	J. F. Milholland	820 0 0	Dec., '11
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature and Librarian	*H. I. C. Brown, B.A. K.C.	600 0 0	30th Apl., '06
First Class Clerk	R. E. Seaton	210 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Second Class Clerk	A. E. Pullar	170 0 0	6th May, '01
Assistant	C. K. S. MacGlashan	83 10 0	15th July, '13

* Mr. Brown is also Referee of Titles.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Clerk to the Attorney-General	G. R. Rickards ..	£ 190 s. 0 d. 0	March, '96
Usher of the Supreme Court	John McCraw Reeves	80 0 0	1st Aug., '06
Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court	H.I.C. Brown, B.A., K.C.	*	—
Administrator General & Trustee in Bankruptcy	J. M. Nethersole ..	400 0 0 and fees.	1st Sept., '93

NOTE.—The Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court of each parish is the Clerk of the Circuit Court held within the parish, except in the case of the Circuit Court of Kingston, of which the Registrar of the Supreme Court is Clerk.

* Draws salary as Registrar of Supreme Court.

THE BAR IN JAMAICA.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA.

Name.	When called to the Bar, &c.
Branch, E. St. John, B.A., B.C.L., .. Durham, K.C.	Gray's Inn, May, 1892, admitted in Jamaica, 11th November, 1909.
†Brown, H. I. C., B.A., Oxford, K.C.	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1899, admitted in Jamaica, 6th April, 1899.
*Blake, Maurice Bernal, B.A., Oxford	Inner Temple, 9th May, 1906, and admitted in Jamaica, 21st August, 1907.
†Burke, S. C., B.A., Cantab.	Inner Temple, November, 1890, admitted in Jamaica, December, 1890.
†Brandon, David	Middle Temple, June, 1866, admitted in Jamaica, August, 1866.
†Cargill, J. F., B.A., LL.B., Cantab	Inner Temple, 27th Jan., 1890, admitted in Jamaica February, 1890.
†Cox, S. A. Gilbert	Middle Temple, 1st July, '08 admitted in Jamaica, 31st July, 1908.
Cox, E. F. H.	Middle Temple, 18th November, 1907, admitted in Jamaica, 2nd May, 1910.
*Dickens, Henry Fielding, K.C.	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1873, admitted in Jamaica, 24th October, 1907.
†Hall, Maxwell	Inner Temple, 17th Nov., 1890, and admitted in Jamaica, Dec., 1890.
*Hemmerde, Edward George, M.A., K.C.	Inner Temple, 26th January, 1897, admitted in Jamaica, 9th August, 1907.
†Humphreys, Travers	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1889, admitted in Jamaica, 30th Dec., 1910.
Josephs, Hector Archibald, B.A., LL.B., Cantab., LL.B., Lond., K.C.	Lincoln's Inn, 30th April, 1896, admitted in Jamaica 25th November, 1896.

[†Retired from practice or holding Government appointments and precluded from practice.]

* Visited Jamaica in connection with Fire Insurance cases in 1907.

† Left the Island.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA, *contd.*

Name.	When called to the Bar, &c.
King, John Leopold, B.A., LL.B. ..	Gray's Inn, 8th June, 1910, admitted in Jamaica, 14th June, 1910.
Levy, Leslie Charles, LL.B., Cantab.	Gray's Inn, admitted in Jamaica, 27th June, 1910.
†Lyons, John Rose Cormack, B.A., Cambridge	Inner Temple, 9th May, 1900, admitted in Jamaica 7th May, 1907.
*Otter-Barry, W. W., B.A., Cambridge	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901, admitted in Jamaica, 2nd August, 1907.
Radcliffe, Henry Milne ..	Middle Temple, June, 1909, admitted in Jamaica, 18th October, 1909.
†Robinson, Aubrey Charles, B.A., Oxford	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901, admitted in Jamaica, 1st September, 1902.
Stern, Philip, K.C. ..	1869, admitted in Jamaica, 1870.
†Sisnett, Herbert K. McD. ..	Inner Temple, 15th January, 1894, admitted in Jamaica, 21st March, 1898.
Smith, James A. G., <i>cert. of honour</i>	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1910, admitted in Jamaica, 30th September, 1910.
*Tobin, Alfred Aspinall, K.C. ..	Middle Temple, 9th June, 1880, admitted in Jamaica, 16th August, 1907.
Tomlinson, Fred. Chas., B.A., Cantab.	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, 1902, admitted in Jamaica, 29th November, 1892.
*Williams, F. Sims, LL.B., Cambridge, K.C.	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1879, admitted in Jamaica, 2nd August, 1907.

* Visited Jamaica in connection with Fire Insurance cases, in 1907.

† Left the Island.

SOLICITORS

[The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments, and are precluded from practice, are marked*]

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Abrahams, Adolphus Emanuel ..	9th February, 1891	May Pen
Aguilar, A. W. O. ..	25th June, 1906	Sav-la-Mar
Alexander, Harold V., (Livingston & Alexander	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Allwood, John Humber ..	4th December, 1890	Brown's Town
Allwood, I. W.* ..	12th June, 1898	Montego Bay
Armada, A. O. ..	16th March, 1907	Kingston
Ashenheim, Lewis (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	7th February, 1896	Kingston
Balfour, David* ..	5th June, 1893	Kingston
Baquin, Robert, Cyril ..	2nd March, 1891	Mandeville
Baquin, M. M. ..	17th July, 1903	Spanish Town
Bell, Edward A.* ..	17th June, 1876	Kingston
Bell, C. T. ..	9th October, 1882	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A.* ..	9th April, 1890	Morant Bay
Bourke, A. W. (Harvey & Bourke)	21st March, 1907	Kingston
Bourke, Wellesley (Harvey & Bourke)	15th January, 1900	Kingston
Brandon, David* ..	8th October, 1866	Kingston
Brown, G. Philpotts ..	14th August, 1896	Montego Bay
Bryant, Robert W. (Vendryes & Bryant)	21st January 1898	Kingston
Burrow, J. D. ..	4th March, 1914	Kingston

SOLICITORS. *continued.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Calder, C. M.*	1st August, 1881	Sav.-la-Mar
Campbell, Geo. A.	10th February, 1905	Montego Bay
Cargill, J. H. (Cargill & Cargill)	4th February, 1902	Kingston
Cargill, S. ditto	16th December, 1892	Kingston
Clarke, Chas. Lister	16th August, 1895	Sav.-la-Mar
Clarke, E. C.	27th February, 1902	Black River
Clark, G. Harvey*	17th September, 1897	Port Maria
Clark, W. P.*	18th December, 1886	Mandeville
Clough, C. Egerton	10th August, 1900	St. Ann's Bay
Clough, W. G.*	9th June, 1871	Spanish Town
Coke, Wm. Henry	6th September, 1900	Mandeville
Collymore, F. St. J.	1st July, 1902	Montego Bay
Corinaldi, A. J.	17th December, 1880	Kingston
D'Costa, Alfred H.*	31st March, 1894	Kingston
Davis, H. E. Henderson	9th May, 1884	Port Antonio
Dayes, Harold W. W.	13th August, 1891	Kingston
deCordova, O'Connor	8th March, 1888	New York
Delapenha, Edgar S. D.	1st June, 1891	Port Maria
Dunn, H. H. (Walcott, Robinson & Dunn)	13th June, 1904	Kingston
Dickenson, J. A.	29th March, 1910	Brown's Town
Ewen, Guy S.	31st March, 1894	Falmouth
Fabel, Carl Louis	25th August, 1908	—
Farquharson, Arthur W.	22nd February, 1884	Kingston
Fleming, Alfred Augustus	16th August, 1888	Spanish Town
Finlason, A. W. R.*	27th January, 1898	Lucea
Foote, Arnold	22nd September, 1914	Sav.-la-Mar
George, A. C.	12th July, 1906	Kingston
Goffe, C. H. Clémetsen	6th August, 1883	Port Maria
Goodin, J. Alexander*	21st August, 1898	—
Grant, A. C.	11th October, 1880	Montego Bay
Gray, W. Baggett	10th June, 1878	Kingston
Grosett, Vernon E.	24th June, 1902	Port Antonio
Gunter, G. G.	2nd Decemner, 1889	Mandeville
Gunter, J. E.	21st August, 1896	Kingston
Hart, Ansell (Manton & Hart)	23rd June, 1902	Kingston
Hart, Daniel	15th October, 1875	St. Ann's Bay
Holmes, R. C.	2nd July, 1906	Montego Bay
Jackson, Frank	31st August, 1896	Kingston
Jaquet, Sydney	1st June, 1885	Port Antonio
Jones, Ernest Hann*	14th June, 1892	—
Kingdon, A. V.*	30th December, 1885	Kingston
Lake, Alexr. L. P. (Lake & Lake)	5th August, 1889	Kingston
Lake, H. A. (Lake & Lake)	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Leach, J. V.*	14th June, 1881	Spanish Town
Lewis, J. Daly	25th November, 1861	Mandeville
Lewis, Walter Everard	6th July, 1899	Mandeville
Livingston, Noel B. (Livingston & Alexander)	26th June, 1906	Kingston

SOLICITORS, *continued.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
McCarthy, Ivan G. (Simpson & McCarthy)	20th February, 1911	Kingston
McGregor, J. M.	19th July, 1897	Mandeville
McMillan, T. R.	26th March, 1903	Kingston
Manton, V. E. (Manton & Hart)	5th March, 1901	Kingston
Milholland, J. F. (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	9th June, 1887	Kingston
Morais, Eugene L. F.	11th August, 1879	Kingston
Morrison, Wm. (Morrison & Morrison)	6th July, 1899	Kingston
Morrison, C. S. (Morrison & Morrison)	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Muirhead, Frank Terence	10th May, 1909	Kingston
Musson, John T.*	16th October, 1873	Brown's Town
Murray, Arthur E.	18th February, 1902	Kingston
Myers, A. deC.	20th June, 1901	Kingston
Motta, A. E.	13th June, 1904	Kingston
Nash, James	15th June, 1882	Lucea
Nash, John S.	21st July, 1904	Sav-la-Mar
Nuttall, E., B.A., LL.M., Cantab.	4th February, 1892	Kingston
Ogilvie, Charles McDonald (Oughton Garsia & Ogilvie)	14th October, 1889	Kingston
Ogilvie, Percy C.	16th March, 1907	Kingston
Orrett, W. H.	11th October, 1881	Kingston
Pickwick, William Samuel	5th December, 1890	Port Maria
Phillips, F. P. A.	20th June, 1901	St. Ann's Bay
Reid, William	13th October, 1904	Sav-la-Mar
Rerrie, Richard Pitt	25th April, 1892	Montego Bay
Robinson, Herbert C.*	11th October, 1892	Halfway Tree
Robinson, K. Aubrey (Walcott, Robinson & Dunn)	13th June, 1904	Kingston
Samuel, L. L. (Samuel & Samuel)	13th June, 1878	Kingston
Samuel, L. V. D. (Samuel & Samuel)	18th January, 1906	Kingston
Scholefield, Wm.*	21st July, 1911	Montego Bay
Simpson, Aston H. L. (Simpson & McCarthy)	18th July, 1907	Kingston
Simpson, H. A. L.	21st July, 1898	Kingston
Stern, Philip	30th August, 1872	Kingston
Stone, L. J. (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	16th February, 1899	Kingston
Scott, H. W. R.	28th January, 1904	Port Maria
Southby, T. G.	8th January, 1906	Lucea
Symonds, Henry S. P.	15th May, 1914	Kingston
Trench, C. LeP.	25th June, 1896	Morant Bay
Thomson, Arthur A. F.	2nd September, 1913	Montego Bay
Vaughan, H. E., B.A., London	19th July, 1897	Adelphi
Vendryes, Charles L.	8th February, 1888	Kingston
Vendryes, C. H.	9th April, 1903	Port Maria
Watson, S. H.	15th June, 1867	Kingston
Weise, E. B.	24th January, 1905	Kingston
Wesleygammon, C. B.	6th March, 1913	Sav-la-Mar

SUPREME COURT FEES—COMMON LAW.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

<i>Writs, Commissions and Warrants.</i>			<i>Examination of Witnesses.</i>		
On sealing writ of summons	£0 13	0	For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the registrar in his office, including oath, for each hour	£0 10	0
Concurrent, renewed or amended writ	0 13	0			
Writ of mandamus or injunction	0 15	0			
Writ of subpoena. not exceeding three persons	0 2	0			
Writ of venire facias, certiorari or partition	0 7	6			
Every other writ	0 5	0			
Every foreign or other commission	1 0	0			
Every warrant or summons, not otherwise specially mentioned	0 5	0			
<i>Appearances.</i>			<i>EQUITY.</i>		
On entering an appearance, for each person	0 5	0	<i>Judgments, Decrees and Orders.</i>		
			For entering a judgment or a decree or decretal order, whether on the original hearing of a cause or on further consideration, including a cause commenced by summons at chambers and an order on the hearing of a special case or petition, per folio	0 0	9
<i>Copies.</i>			For entering any other order, whether made in Court or at Chambers, per folio	0 0	9
For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word	0 0	9			
For certifying same under seal	0 7	6	<i>Common Law.</i>		
Every attested copy order	0 3	6	On every interlocutory judgment	0 5	0
			On every final judgment	0 10	0
<i>Filing.</i>			On every assignment of a judgment the amount that would be payable on the assignment of a bond, if the principal money secured by the bond were the same as that for which the judgment is recorded.		
On filing a special case	1 0	0			
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return	0 3	0			
On filing a caveat	0 5	0	<i>Taking Accounts.</i>		
On filing any petition, statement of claim or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion	0 3	0	On taking an account of a receiver, guardian, liquidator, sequestrator, executor, administrator, trustee, agent, solicitor, mortgagee, co-tenant, co-partner, execution creditor, or other person, liable to account, when the amount found to have been received without deducting any payment shall not exceed £200	0 2	0
On every order	0 3	0	When such amount shall exceed £200, for every £100 or fraction	0 1	0
<i>Certificates.</i>			The registrar may require the deposit of stamps on account of fees before taking the account, not exceeding the fees on the full amount appearing by the account to have been received and shall make a memorandum thereof on the account.		
For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof	0 7	6			
<i>Searches and Inspections.</i>			<i>Taxation of Costs.</i>		
For every search not exceeding three hours	0 1	0	Taxing bill of costs, not exceeding three folios of 72 words each	0 1	0
On an application to inspect a pleading, decree, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production pursuant to an order, for any time not exceeding three hours	0 1	0	When the bill exceeds three such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0 0	9
<i>Judges' Chambers.</i>					
On every summons	0 1	0			
On every order	0 2	0			

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued*.*Register of Judgments.*

For registering a judgment, although more than one name may have to be registered ..	£0	2	6
For re-registering same ..	0	1	0
For a search for each name ..	0	1	0
For authority to enter satisfaction ..	0	3	0

Miscellaneous.

On a notice under section 81 of Code ..	0	2	0
Upon a reference to the registrar for the purpose of any investigation or inquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour ..	0	10	0
For every additional hour or part of an hour ..	0	5	0
On taking recognizance or bond ..	0	10	0
On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering ..	0	2	0
On a commitment ..	0	5	0
On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic., c. 23 ..	0	5	0
On examining and signing enrolments, of decrees and orders ..	1	0	0
On filing interrogatories ..	1	0	0
On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories ..	0	15	0
Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50 ..	0	5	0
For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100 ..	0	10	0
Above £100—10s. per cent ..			

Solicitors' Fees.
Note.—A folio throughout these rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.

Instructions.

Receiving instructions and perusing and examining vouchers and documents on which to found or oppose proceedings in any of the divisions of the Court, except equity ..	0	15	0
For each additional hour ..	0	15	0
In equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200 ..	3	0	0
of or below that amount ..	1	10	0

Writs.

Writ of summons, seizure and sale, replevin and other common writs ..	0	7	6
Each copy ..	0	3	9
Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inquisition, drawing, per folio ..	0	3	0
Fair copy ..	0	1	6
Engrossing ..	0	2	6
Endorsement of claim ..	0	7	6
Each copy ..	0	3	9

For each additional folio ..	£0	1	6
Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios ..	0	3	0
For each additional folio ..	0	1	6
Drawing, per folio ..	0	3	0
Fair copy ..	0	1	6

Appearances.

Memorandum of appearances for one person ..	0	3	0
For each additional person ..	0	1	0
Bonds, replevin security for costs, drawing per folio ..	0	3	0
Fair copy ..	0	1	6
Engrossing ..	0	2	6
Common Bonds ..	0	15	0
Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of counsel or to accompany briefs and of all deeds or other original matter abstracts of title, per folio of 72 words ..	0	3	0
Fair copies for counsel or opposite attorney or perusal of client when necessary, per folio ..	0	1	6
Engrossment ..	0	2	6
Copies, per folio ..	0	1	6
Briefs of pleadings, statement to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio ..	0	1	6
Attendance in court at trial of contested causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour ..	0	10	0
Attendance in chambers or on the registrar on the taking of accounts or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for) ..	0	10	0
Common attendance otherwise than in Equity ..	0	4	0
Attendance at public officers, or to serve notices, summonses, orders, subpoenas, or upon counsel to deliver briefs, or other proceedings ..	0	4	0
At record office to make search or record deeds ..	0	7	6
On counsel in consultation, per hour ..	0	10	0

Note.—As to attendance at chambers

A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums, as follow:—

For lengthy attendance not exceeding ..	1	1	0
For extraordinary skill and labour not exceeding ..	10	10	0
Affidavits of service on one person, of materiality and other common affidavits ..	0	7	6
For each additional person in affidavit of service ..	0	3	6

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued*.

Special affidavits drawing, per folio	£0 3 0	Special searches in any of the public offices, per hour	£0 7 6
Fair copy	0 1 6	For each docket of judgment	0 1 6
Engrossing	0 2 6	For each docket of deed	0 7 6
Notices of trial, of counsel, of taxation, of striking special jury, and other common notices	0 3 0	If more than one folio, for each additional folio	0 2 6
Each copy	0 1 6	Letters not exceeding two sides	0 6 3
Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 6	For each additional side	0 3 4
Each copy	0 3 9	Special journeys and attendances per day, £2 and 1/6 per mile	
Motions, summonses for chambers	0 7 6	Perusal and considering draft deeds and making alterations therein per folio	0 1 6
Each copy	0 3 6	Perusing statement of claims or of defence, per folio	0 1 6
Subpœnas ad testificandum	0 7 9	Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 0	Præcipe for writ	0 3 0
With duces tecum clause additional	0 3 0		
Each copy additional	0 1 6		
Witness, examining each and taking notes of his evidence per hour	0 10 0		
Common suggestions, assignment of judgment, authority to enter satisfaction, warrant of attorney, each	0 7 6		

Note—Any other matter not provided for in the above scales to be dealt with on the principle of the scales.

CHAMBERS—EQUITY.

The lower scale of fees shall be charged where the value of the subject matter shall be of or below the value of £200, and where such value shall exceed £200 the higher scale shall be charged.

Solicitors' Fees.

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For preparing an original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in chambers	£0 15 0	£1 1 0
For preparing every other summons and attending to get same filled up at chambers	0 7 6	0 7 6
If special, not to exceed	—	1 1 0
For each copy of a judge's summons to leave in chambers or to serve	0 5 0	0 5 0
For each copy of a notice of motion, order or certificate to serve	0 2 6	0 2 6
Or at per folio	—	0 0 6
For attending on a summons or other appointment each day according to circumstances; each attendance to be allowed by the judge or by the registrar	0 7 6 to 1 1 0	0 7 6 to 2 2 0
A judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums as follows:—		
For lengthy attendance on lower scale not exceeding £1 1s.		
On higher scale not exceeding £2 2s.		
For extraordinary skill and labour, not exceeding £10 10s.		

Attending on Claims in Chambers.

For perusing the affidavits of claimants coming in pursuant to advertisement, and attending in chambers at the time appointed by the advertisement, where the number of claims does not exceed five	£0 10 6	£1 1 0
Where the number exceeds five, for every additional number not exceeding five, and additional sum of	0 10 6	1 1 0
For attending for every order drawn up by the registrar and at his office, to get same entered	0 7 6	0 15 6
For attending to enter claim and to file affidavit	0 7 6	0 7 0

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued*.

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For the plaintiff or party having the conduct of the order attending the registrar with prief and papers to bespeak minutes or orders, not being an order of course ..	£0 7 6	£0 7 6
For ditto for preparing list of evidence read (but only when required by the registrar and certified by him) ..	0 7 6	0 7 6
Or according to length at per folio ..	—	0 0 6
Attending to settle the draft or minutes of any decree or order ..	0 7 6	0 15 0
Or at the taxing master's discretion not to exceed ..	1 1 0	3 3 0
Attending to pass any decree or order, not being an order of course, including the entry thereof ..	0 7 6	0 15 0

N.B.—The registrar will leave the order for entry. In case the registrar shall certify that a special allowance ought to be made in respect of any unusual difficulty in settling and passing an order, the judge may make such allowance to all or any of the parties as to him shall seem just.

Notices and Services.

For service of a notice of motion, exclusive of copy ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of claim ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of evidence to be read in chambers ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of filing affidavit or set of affidavits filed, or which ought properly to have been filed together, to be read in court ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notices of appointment for settling and passing minutes, decrees or orders before the registrar ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a judge's summons, exclusive of the copy ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a petition ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of an order, exclusive of the copy ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For other necessary or proper notice ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For services on a party or witness such reasonable charges and expenses as may be properly incurred, according to distance, or by the employment of an agent.		

The fees for notices and services are not to apply where the same solicitor is for both parties, unless it be necessary for the purpose of making affidavit of service.

There is to be one notice only of settling minutes and one notice of passing decree or order which, if necessary, are to be continued by adjournment, of which all parties are to take notice.

Lower Scale. Higher Scale.

Court Fees.

For every original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in chambers ..	£0 7 6	£0 7 6
For every duplicate thereof ..	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other summons or warrant ..	0 5 0	0 5 0
For every affidavit ..	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every recognizance under any order of court, including the time necessary for inquiring into the nature and extent of the property, taking and marking on the recognizance the justification of the surety or sureties, all which it shall be the duty of the registrar to do ..	0 10 0	1 0 0
For attendance of registrar in taking the examination of witnesses under any order decree or commission issuing out of the court, in any matter to him directed, per day ..	1 0 0	2 0 0
For drafting examination when taken before the registrar, per folio ..	0 1 0	0 1 0
For copying and transcribing fair the examinations of witnesses to be signed by them, per folio ..	0 0 6	0 0 6
For every exhibit marked or signed by the registrar ..	0 1 0	0 1 0
For drafting reports on accounts in chief or other inquiries including all accounts of real estate directed to be taken before the registrar, pre folio ..	0 1 0	0 1 0

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued.*

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For every certificate or report	£0 10 0	£1 0 0
For every certificate upon the passing of a receiver's or consignee's account, a further fee in respect of each one hundred pounds of the net balance received by such receiver or consignee, after deducting all necessary outgoings for rents, taxes, rates, repairs and management of the property	0 10 0	0 10 0
For every order drawn up by the registrar made upon application for time to plead, answer or demur for leave to amend cause petitions, or for enlarging the period for closing evidence	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other order drawn up by the registrar	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every advertisement	0 10 0	1 0 0
For all conditions of sale	1 0 0	2 0 0
For attendance of registrar at any sale of property directed by the court, and held by him for each day, if sale in Kingston	1 0 0	3 0 0
If sale elsewhere, the registrar shall further be entitled to a travelling allowance at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per mile, from Kingston to the place of sale.		
For copies of all reports, certificates, vouchers accounts, and other documents and papers filed in the registrar's office, per folio	0 0 6	0 0 6
<i>Note</i> —All the above court fees, except in the case of attendances and travelling allowances, shall be collected by means of stamps.		

BAILIFFS' FEES.

Note—To apply throughout these rules to all the divisions of the court.)

Service of Documents.

Serving any writ of summons, notice or other document, beside mile money	£0 1 6
If above one mile from the court house, Kingston, or from the office of the person effecting the service, for every mile beyond the first	0 0 6
Attendance to make affidavit of service	0 1 0

Execution of Process.

Executing writ of attachment of debts or other property	0 6 0
do writ of possession	0 0 6
do writ of delivery	0 6 0
do writ of attachment for contempt	10 0
do writ of sequestration	10 0
do warrant to attach property before judgment	0 10 0
Executing writ of seizure and sale: For the 1st £100 and under, per pound	0 1 0
For all sums over £100 per pound	0 0 6
Keeping possession of goods till sale, including expenses of man in possession per day, not exceeding five days	0 4 0

Poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.

Mileage may be charged at the same rate as for the service of documents.

Fee on return to any writ .. £0 1 6

All necessary expenses out of pocket to be allowed on taxation.

Any other matter not provided for in the above scale to be dealt with on the principles of the sale

All accounts to be taxed by the registrar.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

In Non-Contentious Business.

For filing affidavit, applying for probate or letters of administration	0 10 0
On every form of probate	1 10 0
For grant of letters of administration	1 10 0
On every will bond, and on every administration bond where the personal property shall be above £100, after the rate of three pounds per centum thereon.	
For recording a will and probate, per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued*.

For office copy thereof, part folio and each fraction of a sheet	£0	1	6	Every commission issued under seal	£1	0	0
Upon the entry of every administration suit	0	5	0	Writ of attachment	0	10	0
Upon every certificate of the court	1	12	6	Writ of sequestration	0	10	0
Upon every subpoena	0	3	0	For searches in court books, making extracts for every three hours	0	1	0
Upon the entry and signing of every decree and certificate thereof	0	5	0	Bond to be executed by any person	0	3	0
For each inspection of books	0	1	0	Assignment of bond	0	5	0
For every extract or copy at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per folio.	0	1	0	Filing exhibits, per folio	0	0	6
For filing affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the due execution of a will or codicil	1	5	0	Taking copies of orders, decrees, judge's notes or other documents filed per folio	0	0	9
For filing affidavit on oath of executor or administrator	1	10	0	Taxing bill of costs not exceeding 3 folios	0	1	0
<i>Note</i> —In all matters not specially provided for the same fees shall be charged by the registrar as for similar business at common law.				When bill exceeds 3 folios, then for each subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0	0	6
				Examiner appointed to take depositions under a commission for examination of witnesses for each day's attendance, besides travelling expenses	2	2	0
				<i>Note</i> —Any other matter not herein provided for to be dealt with upon the same principle as at common law			

In Contentious Business.

On every citation	0	5	0
On every citation to see proceedings	0	5	0
On entering appearance for each person	0	5	0
Filing declaration	0	5	0
do plea	0	5	0
do act on petition	0	5	0
do answer	0	5	0
do reply	0	5	0
do any further writing to the act	0	3	0
do Inventory	0	5	0
On pleadings amended or reformed	0	1	0
Filing interrogatories and answers	0	2	0
do affidavits as to script annexed	0	3	0
do case for motion	0	5	0
Entering order of court on motion	0	3	0
Summons to attend at chambers	0	5	0
Entering order made on summons	0	3	0
Attested copy order	0	3	0
Filing notices, per folio	0	0	6
Entering final decree, per folio	0	1	6
Entering any order or decree made with consent of parties	0	5	0
For entering caveat	0	2	0
For filing authority to withdraw and withdrawing caveat	0	2	0
Reducing into writing any question to be submitted to jury under judge's direction per folio	0	0	6

Solicitors' Fees.

The fees of solicitors shall be the same as the fees of solicitors for similar business at common law

DIVORCE AND BANKRUPTCY
DIVISIONS OF THE COURT.

Note—Fees of court and of solicitors the same as for similar business at common law.

Incumbered Estates Division

FEES OF COURT.

On filing petition for commencement of proceedings	1	0	0
On the amount of the purchase money upon the sale of any land by order of the court, for each £100 or part of £100	0	10	0
On all other proceedings in the court the same fees as nearly as may be as are payable upon similar proceedings in equity.			

Solicitors' Fees.

The fees of solicitors on proceedings under the Incumbered Estate's Law shall be the same as the fees of solicitors for similar business in equity

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES UNDER LAW 1899.

SCHEDULE A—CLASS I.

For every day of attendance

Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates or Pens exceeding 100 acres, Merchants, General Factors Wholesale Dealers, Bankers and Professional persons	£0 7 6	to	£0 10 6
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CLASS II.

Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates or Pens not exceeding 100 acres, Overseers or Bookkeepers of Estates or Pens, Tradesmen, (including First Class Retailers), Commission Agents, Auctioneers, Accountants, Interpreters	0 5 0	to	0 7 0
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CLASS III.

Clerks, Small Shopkeepers, Skilled Workmen, Tailors Journeymen, District Constables	0 2 0	to	0 4 0
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HOLDING OF COURTS.

CLASS IIIA.

Servants, labourers and the like	0 1 0	to	0 2 0
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CLASS IV.

Reg Med. Practitioners for giving professional evidence	—		1 1 0
Registered Medical Practitioners for attending to examine a body without dissection and for making the required report	—		1 1 0
Registered Medical Practitioners for the same services when dissection is performed	—		2 2 0

N.B.—The minimum amount to be allowed and paid in all cases except where otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

The travelling expenses of witnesses shall be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably incurred, but in no case shall there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 1/6 per mile one way. Where there is a railway, or other public conveyance the fare both ways only will be allowed.

In the case of complainants and prosecutors in criminal proceedings, no allowance is to be made other than travelling expenses unless when otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

Under Law 21 of 1905 witnesses, other than those giving evidence of their opinion as experts, are not in certain cases to receive any allowance from public funds for the day or days of their attendance.

SITTINGS FOR 1915.

FULL COURT.

Sittings of the Full Court will be held, commencing on the following dates:—
10th March; 7th July; 10th November.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Kingston—18th January; 17th May; 20th September.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Spanish Town—25th January; 25th May; 27th September. May Pen—28th January; 27th May; 30th September. Mandeville—1st February; 31st May; 4th October. Black River—4th February; 4th June; 7th October.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Falmouth—8th February; 7th June; 11th October. Montego Bay—11th February; 10th June; 14th October. Lucea—15th February; 14th June; 18th October. Sav-la-Mar—18th February; 17th June; 21st October.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Morant Bay—22nd February; 21st June; 25th October. Port Antonio—25th February; 24th June; 28th October. Port Maria—1st March; 28th June; 1st November. St. Ann's Bay—4th March; 1st July; 4th November.

APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF JAMAICA TO HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

By Order of King Edward VII in Council made (in pursuance of the provisions of the Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Vic. c 69) on the 15th day of February, 1909, it was ordered that any person may appeal to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, in His or their Privy Council.

- (a) as of right, from any final judgment of the Supreme Court of judicature of Jamaica where the matter in dispute on the appeal amounts to or is of the value of £300 sterling or upwards, or where the appeal involves directly or indirectly some claim or question to or respecting property or some civil right amounting to or of the value of £300 sterling or upwards and:—
 - (b) at the discretion of the said Court, from any other judgment of the said Court, whether final or interlocutory if, in the opinion of the Court the question involved in the appeal is one which, by reason of its great general or public importance or otherwise, ought to be submitted to His Majesty in Council for decision.
- the person feeling aggrieved to apply to the Court by motion or petition for leave to appeal within 21 days from the date of the judgment to be appealed from, notice of the intended appeal to be given to the opposite party. And the Court is empowered to direct that the Judgment appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that execution shall be suspended pending the appeal as to the Court may seem just. In all cases security is to be given by the Appellant in the sum of £500 for the prosecution of the appeal and the payment of any costs which may be awarded to the Respondent—such security to be entered into within a period to be fixed by the Court, but not exceeding three months from the date of the hearing of the application for leave to appeal

By this Order the Court appealed from is required to certify and transmit to the Privy Council a copy of the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees and orders made in the case appealed, under the Seal of the Court, and also a copy of the reasons given by the Judges of the said Court for or against the judgment appealed from.

The order also contains directions as to the transcript records to be sent by the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Registrar of the Privy Council and the printing of such transcript by the Appellant or his Agent and as to the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to suspend or relax the regulations of the Order. Directions as to the form and type used in the printing of these proceedings in appeal are also contained in the said Order.

By this Order it is directed that in appeals from any judgment of any Court in the colonies the reasons given by the Judges of such Court for or against such Judgment shall be by the Judges communicated in writing to the Registrar of such Court. to be by him transmitted in original to the Registrar of the Privy Council at the same time when the record is transmitted.

INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.

By an Order of Queen Victoria in Council dated the 28th May, 1889, reciting that the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872, were then in operation in this Island, and further reciting that an address from the Legislature of this Island had been presented to Her Majesty praying for an Order of Her Majesty in Council to be made directing that the said West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872 shall cease to be in operation in this Island. It was then ordered, that subject as in that order is mentioned the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872 should cease to be in operation in Jamaica as from the 1st August, 1889, thereafter referred to as the appointed day. It was by the said order further provided (i) That the order should not affect the operation of the said Acts nor anything done thereunder prior to the appointed day. (ii) Proceedings commenced but not completed before the appointed day should be completed as if that order had not been made. (iii) States when proceedings shall be deemed completed. (iv) Provides the transfer of money, stocks and funds to the account of Her Majesty's Paymaster General, and further orders that any money in the Commissariat Chest in Jamaica standing to the account of the Commissioners shall be paid to the Treasurer of Jamaica in trust to attend the Order of the Supreme Court of Jamaica (sects. VI, VII) relates to the disposal of unclaimed moneys and the proceedings with reference thereto.

The Act creating a Local Court (Law 17 of 1873 entitled the Incumbered Estates Law, 1873) which was passed on the 19th June, 1873, and came into operation on the 1st September, 1873, continues in force, but upon coming into operation of the Judicature Law, 1879 (Law 24 of 1879), on the 1st January, 1880, the Local Incumbered Estates Court was consolidated with other Local Courts under the name of "The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica."

The rules of this Court form a portion of the General Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 1879, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 13th April 1882, and came into operation on the 1st July, 1882, as per notification in the Gazette of the 27th April, 1882.

The result is that the Imperial Court has been abolished in Jamaica and the Local Court has been consolidated in the Supreme Court of which it now forms a portion.

It may not be amiss to state as connected with this subject that consignees or factors' liens were abolished from and after the 31st July, 1886, by Law 17 of 1885, which provides for the registration in the Record Office of all claims to such liens existing at that date.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

(Public Buildings, East Block, King Street.)

UNTIL the 1st July, 1891, Jamaica possessed a Vice-Admiralty Court under the Imperial Statutes 26 Vic., ch. 24, and 30 and 31 Vic., ch. 45. This Court has ceased to exist under the provisions of "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," 53 and 54 Vic., chap. 27, passed on the 25th July, 1890, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 20th Nov., 1890, page 741, by which these two Statutes are repealed.

By the second section of the last-mentioned Statute every Court of Law in a British possession that has therein original unlimited Civil Jurisdiction shall be a Court of Admiralty with the jurisdiction therein mentioned and may for the purpose of that jurisdiction exercise all the powers which it possesses for the purpose of its other civil jurisdiction and such Court is in the Statute referred to as a Colonial Court of Admiralty.

By the Statute it is enacted that the jurisdiction of a Colonial Court of Admiralty shall, subject to the provisions of the Statute be over the like places, persons, matters and things as the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the High Court in England, and may exercise such jurisdiction and have the same regard to international law and the comity of nations as the High Court in England.

The Statute also provides for Local Admiralty appeals and appeals to the King in Council, rules of Court, fees and costs, droits of Admiralty and of the Crown, power to the Admiralty to establish Vice-Admiralty Court Judges and other Officers. The 10th section provides that whenever there is not a formally appointed Vice-Admiral in a British possession the Governor of the possession shall be *ex officio* Vice-Admiral thereof, and the 16th section provides that the Act shall come into force in every British possession on the 1st July, 1891.

By Law 38 of 1894 (23 May, 1894) as amended by Law 18 of 1906 (14 May, 1906) provision is made for the appointment of an Admiralty Bailiff of the Supreme Court.

Rules of Court were prepared by the then Chief Justice under the 7th section of the Law. These rules were approved by Queen Victoria in Council, on 30th January, 1893, and were published in the Jamaica Gazette of 13th April, 1893.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
Judge and Commissary	.. Sir Anthony Coll, Kt., Chief Justice of Jamaica	.. ..	1892
Deputy Judge	.. Vacant.	.. ..	—
Registrar	.. H. I. C. Brown. K.C	.. ..	—
Bailiff	.. H. G. Hussey	.. Fees	—
Surrogate	.. H. I. C. Brown K.C.	.. ..	—

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

(Public Buildings, East Block, King St)

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who died either intestate, or without leaving executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government, a law was passed in 1873 (Law 34 of 1873) for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this Law the Administrator General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personality amounts to £50 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative, if no such relative shall take out letters of administration within three months or such other time as may be fixed by the Court; (2) who die leaving a will but leaving no executor, or no executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within the same period. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole executor of his will, but he cannot act as a co-executor with any other person. The Administrator-General may be appointed trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed guardian of any infant, committee of any lunatic or idiot, and receiver in chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties.

This Department was combined with that of the Stamp Commissioner on the 1st September, 1893, but was again separated on the retirement of Mr. Chapman.

The amending Law, 26 of 1894, provides that the Administrator-General shall be paid such salary as the Governor may from time to time determine; and that all commissions, fees and remuneration of office, other than salary, formerly payable to the Administrator General, shall be paid into the Public Treasury, and form part of the General Revenue of the Island.

It also provides that all expenses of clerks and assistants, together with all expenses incurred in and about the duties of his office which formerly had to be defrayed personally by the Administrator-General, shall be paid out of the general revenue.

During the twelve months ending 31st March, 1914, Letters of Administration to the estates of 3 persons, were granted to the Administrator-General in the Supreme Court; in one case with the Will annexed.

There were also granted to him in various Resident Magistrates' Courts, Letters of Administration to the estates of fifteen persons; in one case in the place of the deceased Administrator.

The Administrator General was appointed by the Court Interim Receiver in respect of the estate of one deceased person and Trustee under the Settled Land Law in one matter.

The Administrator General was also appointed by His Excellency the Governor under Section 24 of Law 34 of 1873 Trustee for five infant children, whose father died at Porto Bello as the result of injuries sustained during the performance of his duties.

The Administrator General was by Deed appointed Trustee of the property of certain infants under a Marriage Settlement, in the room of the previous Trustees.

The estates of 225 labourers and others who died in Panama, Colon, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Cuba, Barbadoes and Brazil, and the estate of one East Indian Immigrant were also during this period referred to the Administrator-General to be dealt with under the provisions of Laws 21 of 1906 and 22 of 1896.

At the 31st March, 1914, the amount at credit of the Estates of Deceased Persons, Lunatics, Receiverships and Trusts was £144,121 4s. 8d.

The accounts of the Administrator General are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE Bankruptcy Law of 1879 declares that the Administrator General for the time being shall be *ex officio* the Trustee in Bankruptcy, and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcy in the hands of that officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The Law as amended by 24 of 1892 places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands

of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions. The amending law now in force makes it incumbent on bankrupts to pay 10s. in the £: otherwise their discharge is suspended for two years, and it also provides for the administration of deceased person's estates in bankruptcy.

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtor's Law during each of the eight years previous to 1868:—

1861	16	1863	75	1865	39	1867	64
1862	76	1864	40	1866	47	1868	39

The following table shows the number of persons declared bankrupts in the Supreme Court during each of the last 13 years under the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law:—

1901	(9 months)	20	1905	..	25	1909-10	..	7
1902	..	14	1906	..	16	1910-11	..	16
1903	..	13	1907	..	3	1911-12	..	38
1904	..	14	1908	..	3	1912-13	..	23
						1913-14	..	27

The judicial statistics of the Colony show that the bankruptcies which took place in the period between May, 1840, and May, 1845 (when the full force of Emancipation may be assumed to have been felt) and the 9 years between 1877 and 1885 stood as follows:—in the former period the total amount of liabilities was £1,423,371 7s. 5d. and in the latter period the total amount of liabilities was £241,884 19s. 6d.

During the twelve months ending 31st March, 1914, there were twenty-seven Provisional Orders in bankruptcy made in the Supreme Court, upon Creditors' Petitions of which twelve were made Absolute, one dismissed, and four revoked; whilst the remaining ten were pending at the end of the year.

Absolute Orders in respect of proceedings commenced in previous years were made in six cases and in two cases Provisional Orders were revoked. One bankruptcy was annulled and one bankrupt received his discharge. Six bankrupts against whom Absolute Orders were made, left the Island before the dates fixed for their public examinations, without filing any statements of their affairs.

On the 31st March, 1914, the amount at credit of Bankrupt Estates was £8,350 0s. 10½d.

The accounts of the Trustee in Bankruptcy (like those of the Administrator-General) are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Administrator-General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	J. M. Nethersole	£ 400 0 0 and fees	1st Sept., '93
First Class Clerk	R. M. Cocking	300 0 0	1st May, '79
Personal allowance		50 0 0	
Accountant	H. E. Squire	240 17 10	28 Feb., '03
Second Class Clerk	A. O. Ritchie	180 0 0	1st April, '02
Ditto	Vacant	—	—
Assistant	E. L. McPherson	100 0 0	8th July, '07
Asst. Accountant	C. A. Leake	200 0 0	1st Sept., '07
Clerical Assistant	J. R. Macdon Nairne	180 0 0	1st Nov., '13
Second Asst. Accountant	H. French Sharp	200 0 0	20th Feb., '11
Clerical Assistant	D. Ward	80 0 0	1st June, '13
Ditto	A. G. Facey	100 0 0	1st Sep., '12
Ditto	A. E. Owen Tomlinson	80 0 0	23rd Sep., '14
Stenographer and typist	Miss N. C. Smith	78 0 0	27th May, '09
Assistant do	Miss V. V. Miles	62 8 0	1st Aug., '12
Ditto	Miss S. C. Abrahams	52 2 0	1st Jan., '14

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Act 28 Vic. chap 16, which enacts that they shall be deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follows—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island	..	£10	0	0
ditto ditto the City and Parish of Kingston	..	6	0	0
ditto ditto any other parish	..	3	0	0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings or an adhesive stamp of five shillings.

The fees demandable by Notaries Public, exclusive of stamps, are as under:—

For subscribing and sealing a protest £0 10 6

For drawing and preparing same, if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.

For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet.

Many other duties than those provided for by the Act 28 Vic. chap. 16 may be performed by a Notary. He is authorised to prepare deeds and wills and to administer oaths and affirmations. Lord Tenterden remarked that many documents passed before Notaries under their notarial seal, which gives them effect in foreign Courts (The King v. the Scriveners' Company 10 B & C., 518). Large powers are given to Notaries in the colonies by the Brit. Stat. 5 & 6 Wm. IV., chap. 62. They have a lien upon bills, notes, instruments, and documents for their fees. In Brooke's Treatise of the office of a Notary a table of fees furnished by the Honorary Secretary of the Society of Notaries is published. It relates to protests on bills, ships protests and translations, and it is stated that "for matters of greater importance the charge is estimated by the amount of labour and responsibility."

By Law 3 of 1886 it is enacted that deeds executed out of the island may be proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public; and shall be certified under the hand and seal of such Notary Public provided that where any deed purports to have been proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public in any Foreign State or Country there shall be annexed to such deed a certificate under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Ambassador, Envoy, Minister, Charge d' Affaires or Secretary of Embassy or Legation, or of Her Majesty's Consul, or any Vice or Acting Consul or Consular Agent of Her Majesty exercising his functions in such Foreign State or Country that the person before whom such deed is so proved is a Notary Public duly commissioned and practising in such Foreign State or Country.

The following gentlemen now hold commissions as Notaries Public:—

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Parish.
Aguilar, A. W. O.	.. 28th January, 1908	.. Westmoreland
Ashenheim, L.	.. 7th January, 1899	.. Kingston
Bicknell, C. A. T.	.. 20th April, 1891	.. St. Catherine
Bourke, Wellesley	.. 22nd August, 1908	.. The whole Island
Brown, G. P.	.. 6th August, 1906	.. St. James
Calder, Charles MacClair	.. 5th April, 1882	.. St. Elizabeth
Calder, Charles MacClair	.. 1st September, 1882	.. Westmoreland
Cargill, J. H.	.. 12th July, 1912	.. Kingston
Cargill, S. R.	.. 20th February, 1907	.. Kingston
Clarke, C. Lister	.. 5th September, 1896	.. Westmoreland
Davis, H. E. H.	.. 21st August, 1886	.. The whole Island
Farquharson, A. W.	.. 2nd June, 1890	.. The whole Island
Fleming, A. A.	.. 29th August, 1908	.. St. Catherine
Goffe, C. H. C.	.. 4th April, 1889	.. St. Mary

NOTARIES PUBLIC, *contd.*

Name	Date of Appointment.	Parish.
Grant, A. C.	15th February, 1883	St. James
Gray, W. Baggett	5th May, 1879	Kingston
Gunter, G. G.	18th November, 1890	The whole Island
Gunter, J. E.	16th May, 1903	Kingston
Hart Daniel	12th November, 1880	The whole Island
Haughton, R. S.	5th May, 1877	St. Thomas
Jaquet, Sidney	26th February 1896	The whole Island
Lynch, E. L.	20th January 1896	Portland
Milholland, J. F.	29th April, 1893	The whole Island
Musson, J. T.	28th July, 1883	Kingston
Myers, A. deC.	12th June, 1908	Kingston
Nuttall, E.	25th March, 1903	Kingston
Ogilvie, C. M.	11th April, 1891	The whole Island
Orrett, W. H.	17th December 1895	Kingston
Pickwick, W. S.	29th January, 1902	St. Mary
Sanftleben, Geo.,	21st October, 1907.	Hanover.
Watson, S. H.	23rd August, 1878	Kingston

THE KINGSTON COURT.

By Law 36 of 1909, a special Court was created "to transact the civil jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew." This Law came into operation on 1st January, 1910, by proclamation of the Governor, and *Jasper Farmer Cargill, Esq., was appointed to be the judge, under letters patent, during His Majesty's pleasure.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

25th November, 1914.

No. 674.

UNDER the provisions of Section 2 (1) of Law 24 of 1910, the Governor in Privy Council has approved and fixed the following times for the holding of the Kingston Court at Kingston during the year 1915.

By command,

H. BRYAN,
Colonial Secretary.

January 4, 18; February, 1 15; March 1, 15, April 12, 26; May 3, 17; June 7, 21; July 5, 19; August 9, 23; September 6, 20; October 4, 18; November 1, 15; December 6, 20.

N.B.—The above dates are only dates on which actions are returnable. Special fixtures are made for contested cases and Judgment Summonses.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KINGSTON COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Judge of Kingston Court	J. F. Cargill, B.A., LL.B.	£ 850 0 0	1st Aug., '04
Clerk	W. A. Heyliger	300 0 0	1st March, '83
Senior Asst. Clerk	J. A. Lawrence	160 0 0	1st March, '94
Assistant	W. M. Penny	89 0 0	6th Feb., '06
do.	H. V. Vendryes	78 0 0	Oct., '08
Copvist	O. R. Nunes	63 0 0	March, '11
Bailiff	H. G. Hussey	†80 0 0	1 March, '12

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

On the coming into operation on the 2nd April, 1888, of Law 43 of 1887, the Resident Magistrates Law, 1837, the District Courts, which had been in operation since the year 1867, ceased to exist. Law 43 of 1887, with its amending laws have been consolidated

* See Supreme Court, p. 242.

† And Fees.

by The Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, (Law 28 of 1904). The Resident Magistrate not only presides in the Court of Petty Sessions but holds a Court of his own, where he sits alone. Almost the same jurisdiction as that of the former District Courts is conferred upon the Resident Magistrate's Court and it is the Intermediate Court between the Supreme Court and the Courts of Petty Sessions. There is a Resident Magistrate's Court for each parish of the Island, with as many stations as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor.

The Governor is empowered to appoint not less than nine and not more than fourteen Resident Magistrates for the Resident Magistrates' Courts, and an Assistant Resident Magistrate for the parish of Kingston. Each Resident Magistrate has the Resident Magistrate's Court of one parish assigned to him. But in addition to this a Resident Magistrate shall, if the Governor so direct, also have and exercise the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court in any other parish or parishes, either generally, or at such one or more stations therein as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor.

Every Resident Magistrate is Coroner for the parish or parishes to which he is assigned by the Governor.

The qualifications for a Resident Magistrate are that he must be a member of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England, Scotland, Ireland or Jamaica, or a Writer to the Signet of Scotland.

The Resident Magistrates Law also provides for the appointment of Clerks to the Courts in the several parishes, whose qualifications are the same as those of a Resident Magistrate, or the passing by an Assistant Clerk of Courts of an examination equal to that required of an Articled Clerk presenting himself for examination prior to being admitted as a Solicitor, of Assistant Clerks of the Courts, and of Bailiffs of the Resident Magistrates' Courts.

Tariff of Fees in the Resident Magistrates' Courts for Practitioners for Court Fees, and for Bailiffs' Fees published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 18th February, 1892, 2nd March, 1899, and 11th December, 1902, and referred to in Section 142 of Law 28 of 1904.

FEEES FOR PRACTITIONERS.

The following shall be the scale of costs and fees, as well between party and party, as between Solicitor and client, payable in all cases in the Resident Magistrate's Court where Solicitor's costs or Counsel's fees shall be awarded, except where by any Statute or Law special provisions as to costs or fees have been enacted.

Solicitor's costs in contested cases in Common Law and equity, when a Barrister is not employed:—

When the amount recovered or the value of the claim does not exceed £10	£2 2 0
When the amount recovered or the value of the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	3 3 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £30	4 4 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £30 and does not exceed £50	5 5 0
When the amount recovered or the value of the claim exceeds £50 and does not exceed £200	7 7 0

Where a Barrister is employed, one half the above rates.

In cases which are not contested—Common Law.

Where the amount recovered does not exceed £10	0 13 0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	0 17 0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50	1 8 0

Provided that when the defendant satisfies the plaintiff's claim within four clear days of the service of the summons the defendant will not be liable to pay a larger sum for Solicitor's costs than the amount prescribed in the following table:—

In cases where the claim does not exceed £10	0 8 0
Where the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	0 12 0
Where the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50	0 18 0

EQUITY.

Cases going by default or settled before hearing	3 3 0
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Fees to Counsel.

When the subject matter or the sum recovered does not exceed £10	1 1 0
When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £50	£2 2 0 to 3 3 0

When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £50 ..	£5	5	0
When the trial lasts more than one whole day, or is adjourned for want of time, further consideration, or upon payment of the costs of the day, a refresher may be allowed by order of the Judge not exceeding £1 1s., in cases where the subject matter or sum recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50: and where the subject matter or sum recovered exceeds £50, from £1 1s. to ..	2	2	0

In Equity Cases where, from the number of attendances or from the difficulty of the case, the Judge shall think the highest of the above fees insufficient remuneration for the services performed, or when any such case shall have required extraordinary skill and labour, and the same has been satisfactorily and speedily disposed of, the Judge may augment the Solicitor's costs and Counsel's fees charged on the basis of this tariff by a further sum not exceeding £10.

In any action in which the title to any real or personal property is bona fide in dispute or which is brought to try a right in addition to or irrespective of a right to damages the Judge may allow to the successful party such costs as he may think fit, not exceeding in amount what would be allowed if the demand exceeded £200.

In any action where the trial has, in the opinion of the Judge, been unnecessarily protracted by reason of the calling of unnecessary witnesses or otherwise by the conduct of the Solicitor or Counsel in unnecessarily prolonging the proceedings, the Judge shall be empowered to award in addition to the above rates, costs not exceeding £3 3s., per day for every day of the trial after the first day

In Actions under Section 149 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, and Judgment Summonses.

In cases where the claim exceeds £2 and under £10 ..	£0	8	0
Do. do £10 do. £20 ..	0	12	0
Do. do £20 and up to £50 ..	0	18	0
<i>In Judgment Summonses where unpaid debt exceeds £5—</i>			
£5 and under £10 ..	0	10	0
£10 and under £25 ..	0	15	0
£25 and up to £50 ..	0	18	0

Costs as provided by Section 150 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1901

In cases where an order is made under section 227 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, in addition to the costs which may be awarded on the recovery of the amount, Solicitor's costs may be allowed on the following scale:—

Where the judgment debt does not exceed £5 ..	£0	10	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10 ..	0	15	0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25 ..	0	18	0
Exceeding £25 ..	1	1	0

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

In non-contentious cases when the real and personal estate does not exceed £100	£2	2	0
Exceeding £100 ..	3	3	0
In contentious cases where the real and personal estate does not exceed £100	5	5	0
Exceeding £100 ..	7	7	0
In contentious cases where a Barrister is employed, one half the above rates.			

Fees to Counsel.

£3 3s. in cases up to £100.
£5 5s. in cases exceeding £100.

LAND.

In any contested or non-contested suit under the land jurisdiction of the Court, inclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits (Sections 85 to 106, inclusive, of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904):—

£2 2s. to £7 7s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed.

When Counsel is employed £1 1s. to £2 12s. 6d.

Fees to Counsel.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge.

REPLEVIN AND INTERPLEADER.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed.

When Counsel is employed, £1 1s. to £2 12s. 6d.

Fees to Counsel

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge

New Trial.

On every motion for a new trial £0 10 6

Costs of new trial to be allowed on same scale as the original trial

Adjournment.

For attendance in Court when the case is called on and adjourned .. 0 5 0

Arbitration.

Attending reference with Counsel or without Counsel, the same as at the hearing in Court of a contested case.

Fee to Counsel for each sitting, sum paid not exceeding the rate payable on the trial of a case of the same amount in Court

Witnesses' expenses as provided by Laws 35 of 1896 and 9 of 1899.

Note—Costs of Counsel and Solicitor, or of a Solicitor on attending reference shall be in the award of the arbitrator, unless otherwise provided by the order of reference.

Travelling Expenses

No travelling expenses shall be allowed for Barristers or Solicitors, except by the special direction of the Judge, which direction the Judge is hereby authorized to give if he thinks the travelling expenses ought to be allowed. When any such direction is given the Judge shall himself fix the amount to be allowed.

Appeal.

Lodging an appeal including all that is required to be done by the appellant before transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal .. £1 1 0

Note—The costs of an appeal after the transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal will be regulated by the order of the Court of Appeal.

When the defendant is successful, Solicitor's costs and Counsel's fees shall be on the basis of the above scales, but calculated on the amount claimed, or when the matter does not admit of such calculation, on the value of the property or thing in dispute

Applications for Sale of Lands under Section 223 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1901.

In cases where the judgment debt and costs have been satisfied, or the application is withdrawn within 14 days of the service of the order for the sale of the land £2 2 0

In addition to the above fee of £2 2s. in cases where the land sold realizes less than £20 .. 1 1 0

More than £20 but not less than £50 .. 2 2 0

More than £50 but not less than £100 .. 3 3 0

More than £100 .. 5 5 0

Provided that where from the number of parties to be served, or from the course adopted by the owner of the land, or any claimant or encumbrancer, the Judge shall be of opinion that the above scale does not afford sufficient remuneration for the necessary work connected with or incident to the application, he may allow the Solicitor a further sum not exceeding 5 5 0

When costs of parties other than the judgment creditor's are awarded, the Judge shall fix the amount of such costs.

COURT FEES

The following shall be the scale of fees payable in all cases to the Clerk of the Court by the party requiring anything to be done in respect of which any such fee is payable:

On lodging every plaint and issuing summons thereon, where amount claimed does not exceed £2 £0 2 0

On lodging every plaint and issuing Summons thereon, where amount claimed exceeds £2 0 0 9

in the £ or part of the £.

This scale shall apply to fees required by Section 151 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, to be paid by any Defendant giving notice of a counter-claim.

Provided that in Plaints for the recovery of damages for trespass to land (other than claims under the Cattle Trespass Law) the minimum fee payable on lodging a Plaint shall be £0 10 0

On each Judgment Summons	£0 4 0
The same fee shall be paid on the occasion of giving any notice under Section 227 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904.	
On every application for the sale of land under Section 223 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904	0 15 0
Every original Subpoena (which may include three 3 persons)	0 1 0
Entering notice of special defence	0 1 0
Every search into the books (for every three hours or part thereof)	0 1 0
Issuing Warrant to Levy, of Commitment, of Attachment of Execution, or any other warrant	0 1 0
Copies of evidence or documents, or extracts from or copies of the books for every sheet of 160 words, or fraction of a sheet	0 0 6
For entering every Appeal	0 10 0
In addition there shall be paid by the Appellant, at the rate above prescribed, for copying the evidence, judgment and such documents as require to be copied for the Court of Appeal before the papers shall be transmitted to the Court of Appeal.	
On lodging every plaint or other document requiring transmission through the post	0 0 6

NOTE.—In all plaints for the recovery of any debt or damages the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand; but where the plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference between the Court fees, according to that amount, and the Court fees, according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the plaintiff and shall not be charged as cost against the defendant.

REPLEVIN.

For a warrant to replevy	£0 2 6
For a replevin bond, when the claim or value of the property does not exceed £20	0 2 6
Where it exceeds £20	0 5 0

In an action of Replevin where the property sought to be replevied has been seized as a distress, the amount claimed shall be deemed to be the amount of the rent or other claim in respect of which such property has been distrained, or the value of the property sought to be replevied, whichever shall be the smaller amount; in any other case it shall be deemed to be the value of the property sought to be replevied, which value shall in the first instance be assessed by the plaintiff. Provided that the Judge at the hearing shall assess such value, and shall direct by whom, and when and how, any excess over the fees originally paid shall be paid.

INTERPLEADER.

In all cases (to be paid by the Claimant before the issue of the Summons)	£1 0 0
ON ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGMENT.	
For recording each Assignment	0 5 0

LAND.

On all plaints brought within the Land Jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court (exclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits)	0 15 0
On any claim for rent or mesne profits in addition there shall be paid the Fee of	0 0 9
in the pound on the amount of the claim.	

EQUITY.

Where the fee varies according to the amount claimed it shall, in proceedings in Equity be calculated,—in proceedings under sub-section 1 of section 108 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, on the value of the estate against or for an account or administration of which demand is made,—in proceedings under sub-section 2, on the value of the trust estate or fund,—in proceedings under sub-section 3, on the amount of the mortgage charge of lien,—in proceedings under sub-section 4, on the value of the property,—in proceedings under sub-section 5, on the value of the trust, estate or fund, to which the proceeding relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 6, on the value of the property of the infant,—in proceedings under sub-section 7 on the value of the property, stock or credits of the partnership,—in proceedings under sub-section 9, on the value of the property to which the suit relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 10, on the value of the property affected by the deed or instrument. Provided always, that no single Fee shall in any case exceed the amount of forty shillings.

There shall also be paid in all proceedings in Equity, the Fees following, that is to say—
On each order for injunction £0 5 0

Drawing up and entering any order, interlocutory or final, not being an order for an injunction	£0 2 6
Each notice to party, creditor or other claimant	0 1 0
Filing defendant's admission or disclaimer	0 1 0
For each sitting in which the Clerk is employed in taking accounts, or making enquiries, or acting as special examiner	0 5 0
For every additional hour, or part of one hour, beyond one hour	0 3 0
Preparing report and certificate, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 0
Entering any such report and certificate	0 5 0
On each return of summons notice or warrant	0 1 6
On each common petition or motion	0 2 6
On each suggestion	0 2 6
On each bond or recognizance	0 2 6

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

I. When the value of the Personal Estate does not exceed £20 and the value of the Real Estate does not exceed £50.

For filing Affidavit or Oath of Executor or Administrator with the Will annexed, every Affidavit of an attesting witness and Bond and for grant of Probate or Letter of Administration with the Will annexed and recording the Probate and Will in the Court, the stamps to be affixed to the Oath of Executor or Administrator	0 5 0
For filing Affidavit or Oath of Administrator and Bond and for grant of Letters of Administration and recording the Letters of Administration, the stamps to be affixed to the Oath of Administrator	0 5 0
For certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court the fee payable under Law 33 of 1868	0 2 0
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records the fee payable on recording the Will as prescribed by Rules made under Law 6 of 1879.	
On every Inventory, when the same shall be under or amount to six hundred words	0 1 6
and the like sum for every number of six hundred words and for every fractional part of such number of words as provided by Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 32 of 1869.	
On lodging a Caveat	0 1 0

II. In cases to which the fees in Table I do not apply and when the value of the Personal Estate does not exceed £100.

On every Affidavit or Oath of Executor or Administrator	£0 5 0
For certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court on the necessary reference to him, including the fee of 2s. payable under Law 33 of 1868	0 7 0
On every Affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the execution of a Will or Codicil	0 5 0
On every Bond	0 5 0
For recording Probate or Administration Papers and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet	0 0 6
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records, the fee payable on recording the Will as prescribed by Rules made under Law 6 of 1879.	
For grant of Letters of Administration or grant of Probate	0 5 0
On every Inventory the fee payable under Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 32 of 1869.	
On lodging a Caveat	0 1 0

III. When the value of the Personal Estate exceeds £100.

On every Affidavit or Oath of Executor or Administrator	1 10 0
On every Affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the execution of a Will or Codicil	1 5 0
For certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court including the fee of 2s. payable under Law 33 of 1868	0 7 0
On every Will Bond and on every Administration Bond after the rate of three pounds per centum thereon on the value of the personal estate as provided by Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 11 of 1898.	
On every grant of Probate	1 10 0

On every grant of Letters of Administration	£1 10 0
On every Inventory the fee payable under Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 32 of 1869.	
On every certificate of the proceedings of the Court	1 12 6
For recording Probate or Administration Papers and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet	0 0 6
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records the fee payable on recording the Will as prescribed by Rules made under Law 6 of 1879.	
For every inspection of Books	0 1 0
On lodging a Caveat	0 1 0

IV. Application for Probate under Law 13 of 1884.

Devisees or persons interested in Real Estate applying for Probate of any Will shall be required to pay:—

A. When the value of the Real Estate does not exceed £100 the fees prescribed by Table II so far as the same are applicable.

B. When the value of the Real Estate exceeds £100 the fees prescribed by Table III. Provided that in respect of these applications the words "Affidavit or Oath of Executor" shall be deemed to apply to and include Affidavit of the Devisee or other person interested in the Real Estate.

V. In any contentious proceeding, any fee payable that is ordinarily calculated on the amount claimed shall be calculated on the value of the estate to which such proceeding relates. Provided that no single fee shall exceed forty shillings.

SCALE OF FEES IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

Court Fees.

Nature of Process.	Amount to be charged where the assets of the Bankrupt are sworn under £50.	Amount to be charged where the assets of the Bankrupt are sworn to exceed £50.
	s. d.	s. d.
Filing every Petition in Bankruptcy (including all schedules, exhibits and affidavits in verification) ..	3 0	3 0
On every Order or Decree, whether made in Court or in Chambers, and whether interlocutory or final and on every Commission <i>de bene esse</i> ..	0 6	1 0
On every attested copy of any such Order, Decree or Commission	0 6	1 0
On every attested Copy of any other Proceeding or Document when necessary, per folio of 160 words, any figure being counted as a word ..	0 6	1 0
Filing every Affidavit, with or without exhibits except affidavits in verification of petitions ..	0 6	1 0
For every Summons to appear in Court or in Chambers ..	0 6	1 0
For every subpoena, with or without duces tecum clause, regardless of the number of names inserted ..	0 6	1 0
For every copy of such subpoena for service ..	0 3	0 6
For every Judges Summons, Mandamus or Injunction ..	0 6	1 0
For every motion, application or notice signed by the Clerk	0 6	1 0
For every copy thereof when necessary	0 3	0 6
For receiving or filing every motion, application, notice or caveat	0 3	0 6
For receiving and filing every claim	0 3	0 6
For every Bond or Recognizance	0 6	1 0
For entering every appeal	5 0	5 0
For taxing every bill of Costs as between party and party, or between Solicitor and Client ..	1 0	2 0

Every other process, proceeding, act or matter, not hereinbefore specially or generally provided for shall, when the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn under £50, be charged for and allowed after the rate of one-fourth of the Court Fees payable in respect of the corresponding process, proceeding, at or matter in the Supreme Court; and, when such Assets are sworn to exceed £50 then after the rate of one-half of such Court Fees in the Supreme Court.

Whenever the Clerk of the Courts or other Trustee in Bankruptcy is required to travel to or attend at any place for any proper purpose in connection with any Bankruptcy, his expenses incurred in so doing, and those of any Clerk, officer or other class of persons properly and necessarily attending with or assisting him; shall, after being approved and settled by the Court, be paid out of the Assets of the Bankrupt, if sufficient; and otherwise shall be deemed part of the expenses of the Court, and be paid by an order of the Judge on the Treasurer or Parochial Treasurer.

Bailiff's Fees.

Nature of Work, &c.	Where value of assets of Bankrupt sworn under £50.	Where value of assets of Bankrupt sworn to ex- ceed £50.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For serving every notice, subpoena, summons, order or other document if not personally served ..	0 0 6	0 0 6
The like, if personally served ..	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every mile necessarily travelled to effect such service, or in obedience to or in execution of any order or process of the Court ..	0 1 0	0 1 0
For seizing or taking possession of any Realty or Personalty under any process of the Court ..	0 10 0	0 15 0
For keeping possession of any Realty or Personalty, including expenses of man in possession, such sums as,—having regard to the circumstances and the nature of the property to be kept,—shall be reasonably sufficient, and shall be allowed on taxation; but not exceeding, for every day on which possession is actually kept ..	0 10 0	1 0 0
On Commitment of any person by the Judge, conveying such person to prison (besides all necessary expenses out of pocket, when allowed) ..	0 2 6	0 5 0
For Swearing to every Affidavit of Service, or of Execution of Process or any other necessary Affidavit ..	0 0 6	0 1 0

All necessary and proper expenses out of pocket incurred by the Bailiff, may be allowed on taxation.

For all other necessary and proper business done by the Bailiff he shall be paid on the same principle, and as nearly as may be, the same fees as those provided for similar work by Schedule D to Law 43 of 1887.

Solicitors Fees.

Solicitors employed may charge, and shall be entitled to have taxed and allowed to

them for work done under the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates' Courts, the following remuneration, viz.:—

- (a) Where the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn not to exceed in value the sum of £50, then after the rate of one-third of the amounts chargeable and allowable for similar work in the Supreme Court.
- (b) Where the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn to exceed in value the sum of £50 then after the rate of two-thirds of the amounts chargeable and allowable for similar work in the Supreme Court.

Note 1—The above scale shall apply as between Solicitor and client, as well as between party and party.

Note 2—All accounts shall be taxed by the Clerk of the Courts, and approved by the Judge. Every such taxation and approval shall be subject to reviewal by the Judge, on the application of any person interested therein but no such reviewal shall be made, unless the person desiring the same shall, within seven days after such approval, give a notice in writing to the Clerk of the Courts, and to the person preferring the account, naming the items to which objection is taken.

The costs of such reviewal shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

CRIMINAL.

In any cases arising out of charges lodged on the part of the public by the Attorney General, or by any person acting under his instruction, or by any Resident Magistrate, or by any two Justices of the Peace, or by any person acting under the instructions of any Parochial Board, or by any Public or Parochial Officer whose duty it is as such to lodge such charge, or by any Officer, Sub-Officer, or Constable of the Jamaica Constabulary Force in any matter in which it is his duty as such to lodge such charge, no Court fee shall be required.

In all other cases the following Court Fees shall be paid:—

In all summary proceedings in a Resident Magistrate's Court the Fees shall be the same as in the Court of Petty Sessions.

The fees payable in Summary Cases, shall be payable in Indictable Cases, in so far as the same are applicable, and in respect of the following proceedings to which no such Fee is applicable; the following Fee shall be paid:—

For every Indictment	£1 0 0
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Provided that no Court Fee shall be paid upon any indictment under "The Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Offences against the Person" (27 Vic., c. 32), or for Larceny or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Larceny and other similar Offences" (27 Vic., c. 33), or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Malicious Injuries to property." (27 Vic., c. 34), or under the Prædial Larceny Law, or for the offences of forcible entry and Detainer of Land.

On lodging every appeal under section 292 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904 (not now collected. C. S. O. 24th January, 1900)	1 0 0
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NOTE—No Court Fee shall be payable for any Warrant of Commitment for an insult to a Judge, or for misbehaviour in Court, or for any process issued or action taken by the immediate direction of the Judge without any application by any party.

BAILIFFS' FEES.

Bailiffs' Fees.	Amount of Demand.	
	Not exceeding £20.	Exceeding £20.
	s. d.	s. d.
1. Serving every summons, or subpœna, or other document within one mile of Court House when the service need not be personal ..	1 0	1 0
When such service is required by law to be personal ..	2 0	2 0
If distance above one mile a mileage allowance for every other mile or part of a mile ..	0 6	0 6
In the case of two or more persons in a summons or other document residing at the same place, mileage for one such person only ..		
2. Affidavit of service of summons out of jurisdiction ..	1 0	1 0
3. Taking recognizance or security ..	1 0	2 0
4. Inquiry into sufficiency of security ..	1 0	1 6
5. For the delivery of goods replevied ..	5 0	10 0

Warrants of Commitment.

6. Taking every debtor to prison, including all expenses and assistants .. 5s.
 If distance above one mile from the prison, then for every mile or part of mile .. 1s.
 In calculating the distance the same must not be taken as greater than from the debtor's residence to the prison: Provided that where a railway or other public conveyance can be used for the whole or part of such distance then the lowest fare both ways for the bailiff, and one way only for the debtor, must be charged; mileage at the rate aforesaid being only charged when any part of the rate is not covered by such railway or other public conveyance.
7. Where the debtor pays the judgment debt after being arrested by the bailiff and before being lodged in prison the bailiff will be entitled to a fee of 5s. and to all expense necessarily incurred not exceeding 1s. a mile actually travelled
8. In cases where from the distance in taking a debtor to prison the bailiff must necessarily be absent from his parish for more than 24 hours then he will be entitled to a fee of 8s. for each 24 hours or part thereof after first 24 hours.

Warrant of possession.

9. Executing warrants of possession .. 6s.
 with mileage at the rate of 6d. per mile for every mile travelled in effecting such execution.

Warrants of execution against goods.

10. Serving every notice of warrants of execution against goods .. 1s.
11. A commission of 2½ per cent. on receiving money prior to levy shall be paid to the bailiff in addition to mileage
12. Executing writs of execution against the goods, 1s. in the £, poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.
13. Mileage (once only) at the rate of 6d. per mile from nearest court house when the bailiff succeeds in satisfying at least 25 per cent. of the amount of the writ.
14. Keeping possession of goods till sale, or until arranged between the parties per day not exceeding 7 days ..
 where the amount of demand does not exceed £10 .. 1s.
 where the amount of demand exceeds £10 .. 2s.
15. For the appraisement of goods distrained, 3d. in the £ on the value.

Bailiff as Auctioneer.

16. In cases other than levies, where the bailiff by order of the Resident Magistrate acts as auctioneer to conduct any sale of property, real or personal, ordered by a Resident Magistrate's Court to be sold, his remuneration shall be according to such special terms as the Resident Magistrate shall fix, not exceeding the rate of 2½ per cent. on the first £100 gross proceeds, and at the rate of 1s. per cent. on any sum in excess of £100: Provided always that in cases where the property to be sold consists wholly or to a great extent of personal effects, or live stock and the like property the Resident Magistrate may award to the Bailiff further remuneration, not exceeding the rate of £2 per centum: provided that such fees shall not include advertisements.

Interpleader Summonses.

17. Where the claimant elects under section 81 of Law 28 of 1904, or otherwise, that the bailiff shall keep possession of the goods until the decision of the Court is obtained then he shall pay to the bailiff as under—
 For the keep of live stock at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day for each animal, until the return day.
 For the keep of dead stock 6d. per day.
 In the event of the trial being postponed the claimant shall also pay the above rates until the day of hearing.

General.

18. When any mileage money shall be payable on the service or execution of any process such mileage money shall be charged and reckoned from that court house of the parish where a Bailiff or Assistant Bailiff is stationed which is nearest to the residence of the person against whom such process shall have been issued.
 19. All necessary expenses out of pocket incurred by a bailiff in performing his duties and not covered by the above fees shall be allowed on taxation by the Clerk of the Courts.

HOLDING OF COURTS.

Under section 69 of Law 28 of 1904 it is the duty of every Resident Magistrate on or before the 31st day of October in each year to fix the times and places for the holding during the ensuing year of Courts of Petty Sessions and Resident Magistrates' Courts throughout the parish or parishes assigned to him by the Governor.

These fixtures are however subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may alter the times and places proposed as he may see fit. Should a Resident Magistrate fail to fix the times and places within the time aforesaid, it is lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to fix them without reference to the Resident Magistrate.

The Law also requires that notice of the times and places fixed for the holding of the Courts shall be published in the Gazette, and shall be put up in some conspicuous place in each Court House in the parish and in the Office of the Clerk, at least one month before the time appointed for the holding of the Courts. This provision applies also to any alteration in the times fixed, which it may be found desirable to make, but does not in any way interfere with the powers of the Resident Magistrate or in his absence, of a Justice of the Peace, or failing a Justice, of the Clerk or Assistant Clerk, by declaration in open Court, to adjourn any Court to any day or place whether or not such day or place has been fixed and approved as provided in the first paragraph of Section 69.

The Resident Magistrate has the power also to hold his Court for the exercise of its Criminal Jurisdiction at any time and place that he may see fit.

Power is given by Section 70 to the Resident Magistrate to sit in Chambers and there to make Orders as to the mode of trial of persons brought before him charged with any indictable offence, to hear and determine any application for a change of venue from one station to another in his parish, for any stay of execution, for a habeas corpus to bring up any witness or prisoner, and any application respecting the taxation of costs, and also any unopposed application for Probate or Administration, and also any application that may properly be made *ex parte* and without notice to the other side.

A sitting in Chambers may be fixed by the Resident Magistrate for any place or time, and he has jurisdiction to act without notice of such sitting being given.

In order to provide the means of dealing as early as possible with persons charged with indictable offences, the law enacts that the Resident Magistrate shall at all times be deemed to be sitting in Chambers for the purpose of making Orders as to the mode of trial of such persons.

The Resident Magistrate may refer any matter brought before him in Chambers to be disposed of in Court, if owing to its importance or for any other reason he thinks it should be so disposed of.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica.
<i>Kingston.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. V. Kingdon	£ 700 s. 0 d. 0	1st Oct., '89
Assistant Resident Magistrate	S. C. Burke, B.A.	600 0 0	1st Sep., '98
Clerk	H. C. Robinson	450 0 0	1st April, '98
Assistant Clerk	—	—	—
Deputy Clerk	M. H. Aarons	250 0 0	Feb., '90
Assistant	H. O. Hendricks	89 0 0	3rd May, '12
Copyist	F. Hill	66 0 0	—
Bailiff	—	(See St. Andrew)	—
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. V. Kingdon	(See Kingston)	—
Supernumerary Resident Magistrate	S. C. Burke	80 0 0	—
Clerk	H. C. Robinson	(See Kingston)	—
Assistant Clerk	A. Welby Solomon	90 0 0	16th Dec., '12
Bailiff	H. G. Hussey	170 0 0	1st Mar., '12
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	C. A. Bicknell	600 0 0	20th Jan., '02
Clerk	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	—
Assistant Clerk	A. C. McIntosh	290 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Bailiff	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	—
Assistant Clerk	W. G. Soares	140 0 0	1st Mar., '98
Bailiff	Travelling allowance	48 0 0	—
	C. J. Chamberlaine	60 0 0*	12th July, '89
<i>Portland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	R. T. Orpen	600 0 0	18th June, '10
Clerk	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	—
Assistant Clerk	W. H. B. Cathcart	290 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Assistant	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	—
Bailiff	C. H. Collman	120 0 0	1st June, '08
	A. J. Banbury	78 0 0	—
	C. A. Gale	80 0 0*	1st June, '71
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	G. Harvey Clark	600 0 0	2nd Nov., '03
Clerk	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	—
Assistant Clerk	W. A. Duffus	260 0 0	1 March, '93
Assistant	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	—
Bailiff	C. A. Clarke	120 0 0	1st May, '08
Asst. Bailiff	T. A. D. Straw	83 10 0	—
	Jas. Hamilton	80 0 0*	1st Nov., '7
	Z. Rochester	20 0 0*	—
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	C. H. Y. Slader	650 0 0	3rd April, '83
Clerk	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	—
	J. L. Hill	350 0 0	22nd July, '75
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	—

* And fees.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica.
Deputy Clerk ..	H. G. Gauntlett ..	£ s. d. 200 0 0	1st Mar., '89
Assistant ..	Travelling allowance ..	30 0 0	
Bailiff ..	L. R. Edwards ..	91 10 0	
<i>Trelawny.</i>	S. S. Anderson ..	60 0 0*	1st Oct., '06
Resident Magistrate ..	G. P. St. Aubyn ..	(See St. James)	
Clerk ..	D. A. Tucker ..	350 0 0	Oct., '81
Assistant ..	Travelling allowance ..	72 0 0	
Bailiff ..	H. Levy ..	83 10 0	—
<i>St. James.</i>	A. M. Jenkins ..	60 0 0*	13th Aug., '14
Resident Magistrate ..	G. P. St. Aubyn ..	650 0 0	14th Dec., '08
Clerk ..	Travelling allowance ..	150 0 0	
Assistant Clerk ..	I. W. Allwood ..	290 0 0	1st Sep., '10
Bailiff ..	Travelling allowance ..	80 0 0	
<i>Hanover.</i>	Wm. Schofield ..	160 0 0	12th Mar., '13
Resident Magistrate ..	B. F. Lindo ..	60 0 0*	9th Nov., '81
Clerk ..	C. M. Calder ..	(See Westmoreland)	
Assistant Clerk ..	E. G. Cooper ..	270 0 0	16th Dec., '12
Bailiff ..	Travelling allowance ..	100 0 0	
<i>Westmoreland.</i>	A. E. Langley ..	200 0 0	1st April, '88
Resident Magistrate ..	E. Gordon ..	60 0 0*	1st April, '88
Clerk ..	C. M. Calder ..	700 0 0	21st Oct., '85
Assistant Clerk ..	Travelling allowance ..	200 0 0	
Bailiff ..	A. E. Lopez ..	320 0 0	1st June, '88
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>	Travelling allowance ..	100 0 0	
Resident Magistrate ..	L. A. Hopwood ..	180 0 0	10th June, '92
Clerk ..	E. C. Williams ..	70 0 0*	2nd Dec., '92
Assistant Clerk ..	W. P. Clark ..	(See Manchester)	
Bailiff ..	Travelling allowance ..	130 0 0	
<i>Manchester.</i>	C. E. Mellish ..	270 0 0	7th Feb., '12
Resident Magistrate ..	Travelling allowance ..	130 0 0	
Clerk ..	G. A. Hogg ..	170 0 0	30th Oct., '12
Assistant ..	J. M. Hyppolyte ..	83 10 0	—
Bailiff ..	E. J. Coombs ..	60 0 0*	1st Aug., '06
<i>Clarendon.</i>	W. P. Clark ..	750 0 0	Dec., '92
Resident Magistrate ..	Travelling allowance ..	110 0 0	
Clerk ..	R. Lewis ..	350 0 0	10th Dec., '90
Assistant Clerk ..	Travelling allowance ..	80 0 0	
Bailiff ..	H. A. Cooper ..	140 0 0	8th April, '12
<i>Clarendon.</i>	James Fullerton ..	60 0 0*	30th Nov., '12
Resident Magistrate ..	R. E. Noble ..	600 0 0	14th Sept., '14
Clerk ..	Travelling allowance ..	120 0 0	
Assistant Clerk ..	G. D. Robertson ..	350 0 0	14th July, '84
Bailiff ..	Travelling allowance ..	80 0 0	
<i>Clarendon.</i>	A. H. DeLeon ..	200 0 0	1st June, '88
Resident Magistrate ..	Travelling allowance ..	44 0 0	
Clerk ..	C. O. Segre ..	83 10 0	—
Bailiff ..	C. M. Jones ..	60 0 0*	16th April, '13

* And fees.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica.
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. V. Leach	£ 800 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	L. C. Levy	270 0 0	16th Dec., '12
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	O. E. Tomlinson	120 0 0	13th Aug., '07
	Travelling allowance	20 0 0	
Assistant	L. V. Sanguinetti	89 0 0	
Do.	Noel B. Farmer	89 10 0	
Bailiff	F. S. Messias	60 0 0*	Nov., '80

* And Fees.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the English conquest of the Island when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. Where there is no Custos the Magistrate next in seniority to him or the Senior Magistrate of the parish and resident in the parish and in the habit of acting as a Justice of the Peace therein, is the individual falling under the designation of Custos. (18 Vic., chap. 31, section 6.) The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Victoria, chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Section 21 of Law 28 of 1904 every Resident Magistrate appointed under that law is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for every parish of the island.

The Clerks of the Courts act as Clerks in the Courts of Petty Sessions and in the Resident Magistrates' Courts and Circuit Courts. They are authorised to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal and quasi-criminal cases. The Assistant Clerks possess similar powers when appointed by the Governor to act as Deputy Clerks of the Courts.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT FEES.

"All proceedings in cases of persons charged with indictable offences, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, on summary trials for larceny, or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such, shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law."—Law 3 of 1870, s. 9. In other cases the following fees are payable—

On each Information	£0 3 0
" Summons	0 3 6
" Warrant	0 3 6
" Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant	0 3 0
" Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour	0 5 6
" Subpoena for witness, to contain not more than four names	0 2 0
" Warrant of distress	0 2 0
" Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages	0 3 6
" Order of Court	0 2 0
" Certificate to be annexed to proceedings	0 3 0
" Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court	0 15 0
" Certified copy of proceedings, for every 160 words	0 1 0

Any Justice of the Peace may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees in whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

TIMES AND PLACES FIXED FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND
FOR THE YEAR, 1915.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

Kingston .. Kingston .. Every Monday, except the 5th April, 24th May, 2nd August and 27th December. Every Tuesday, except the 9th November. Every Thursday except the 3rd June. Every Friday except the 1st January and 2nd April.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.

Criminal Business.

Kingston .. Every Monday except the 5th April, 24th May, 2nd August, and 27th December. Every Wednesday except the 17th February.

PETTY SESSIONS.

St. Andrew .. Halfway Tree .. Every Wednesday except the 17th February.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

Halfway Tree .. Every Thursday except the 3rd June and every Friday, except the 1st January and 2nd April.
Stony Hill .. The first and third Tuesdays in each month.
Gordon Town .. The second and fourth Tuesdays in each month except the 9th November.

The Clerk will attend at Bull Bay on the second Saturday in each month to issue process unless it be a Public Holiday.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS. (CRIMINAL).

St. Thomas .. Morant Bay .. Every Wednesday in each month and 16th February instead of 17th.
Bath .. The first and third Thursdays in each month and 4th June instead of 3rd.
Cedar Valley .. The second Friday in each month.
Easington .. The last Monday in each month and 28th December instead of 27th.

**TIMES AND PLACES FIXED FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND
FOR THE YEAR 1915, continued.**

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS

Civil Business.

St. Thomas, contd.	Morant Bay	..	The first Wednesday in each month.
	Bath	..	The first Thursday in each month and 4th June instead of 3rd.
	Cedar Valley	..	The second Friday in each month.
	Easington	..	The last Monday in each month and 28th December instead of 27th.

Note.—Whenever necessary special Courts will be held for the disposal of contested and other cases.

Civil Business.

Parish.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Portland	Port Antonio	4	1	1	12	3	7	5	9	6	4	1	6
	Hope Bay	6	10	10	7	5	<i>Criminal Business.</i>	7	4	1	6	3	1
	Buff Bay	7	4	11	8	6	4	8	5	2	7	4	2
	Manchioneal	15	12	19	16	14	17	16	13	10	15	12	10
				RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.									
	Port Antonio		Every Tuesday except the 9th November.										
	Hope Bay	20	24	24	21	19	23	21	18	15	20	17	15
	Buff Bay	21	18	22	22	20	17	22	19	16	21	18	16
	Manchioneal	15	12	19	16	14	11	16	13	10	15	12	10

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

St. Mary	..	..	Every Tuesday except the 9th November.
	Port Maria	..	The 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month, except the 1st January and 2nd April.
	Annotto Bay	..	
	Richmond	..	Every Thursday, except the 3rd June.
	Retreat	..	The 4th Wednesday in each month.

TIMES AND PLACES FIXED FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND FOR THE YEAR 1915, *continued*.

Civil Business.

St. Mary, <i>contd.</i>	..	Port Maria	..	The 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month.
	..	Annotto Bay	..	Same as Criminal and Petty Sessions.
	..	Richmond	..	The 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, except 3rd June.
	..	Retreat	..	Same as Criminal and Petty Sessions.

Note.—The Deputy Clerk of the Courts will attend at the Police Station, Annotto Bay, on the 2nd Saturday in each month for the purpose of issuing process. Special dates will as usual be fixed for the disposal of contested and other cases when necessary. Should any of the dates named above fall upon a Public Holiday another day will be substituted. The Resident Magistrate will attend at Port Maria for the Licensing Sessions on the last Thursday but two in March, June, September, and December, on which days there will be no Court at Richmond.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CIVIL).

St. Ann	..	St. Ann's Bay	..	1st Wednesday in each month.
	..	Brown's Town	..	1st Friday in each month, except in January when it will be on the 8th and on Good Friday when the 1st April is substituted.
	..	Moneague	..	3rd Tuesday in each month except in February when it will be on the 23rd.
	..	Ocho Rios	..	The Wednesday following the third Tuesday in each month, except in February when it will be on the 24th.
	..	Cave Valley	..	4th Monday in each month, except in May when it will be on the 31st and in December when it will be on the 20th.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

St. Ann's Bay	..	Every Wednesday after the 1st Wednesday in each month, except Ash Wednesday.
Brown's Town	..	Every Friday in each month after the 1st Friday.
Moneague	..	3rd Tuesday in each month, except in February when it will be on the 23rd.
Ocho Rios	..	The Wednesday following the third Tuesday in each month, except in February when it will be on the 24th.
Cave Valley	..	4th Monday in each month, except in May when it will be on the 31st, and December when it will be on the 20th.

TIMES AND PLACES FIXED FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND
FOR THE YEAR, 1915, *continued*.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.	
Trelawny	.. Falmouth
	.. Duncans
	.. Clarks Town
	.. *Ulster Spring

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.

Civil Business.

Falmouth	The Tuesdays following the 4th Monday in every month.
†Duncans	†The Thursdays following the 1st Monday in every month except June, when Court will be held on 2nd June.
†Clarks Town	The Thursdays following the 3rd Monday in every other month.
Ulster Spring	The Tuesdays and Wednesdays following the 2nd Monday in each month, except in November when it will be Wednesday the 10th.
†Contested cases in which Solicitors are engaged will be heard at Falmouth.	

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

St. James	.. Montego Bay
	.. Spring Mount
	.. Cambridge
	.. Adelphi
	.. The 2nd Monday in every month.
	.. The Wednesdays following the 1st Monday in every month.
	.. The Tuesdays following the 2nd Monday in every month.
	.. The Wednesdays following the 4th Monday in every month.
	RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.
	<i>Civil Business.</i>
	.. The 2nd Monday in every month.
	.. The Wednesdays following the 1st Monday in every month.
	<i>Note.</i> —Should any of the dates fixed fall upon a Public Holiday another date will be substituted as may be convenient.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Hanover	.. Lucea
	.. Green Island
	.. Miles Town
	.. Sandy Bay
	The second and fourth Wednesdays in month.
	.. Friday after second Wednesday in month.
	.. Friday after third Wednesday in month.
	.. 28th January, 25th March, 27th May, 29th July, 23rd September, 25th November.
	Petty Sessions Courts will be held at Lucea every Wednesday except the 17th February, 1915.

TIMES AND PLACES FIXED FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND
FOR THE YEAR 1915, continued.

Civil Business.

Lucre .. The Thursday after the second Wednesday in month.

Green Island .. Same days as Criminal business.

Miles Town .. Same days as Criminal business.

Sandy Bay .. Same days as Criminal business.

Parish.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Westmoreland	Sav-la-Mar ..	RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS	Every Tuesday after first Wednesday in month.	15	17	19	—	13	—	15	—	—	—
	Little London ..	Friday	18	15	17	19	—	13	—	15	—	—	—
	Bluefields ..	Third	18	15	17	19	—	13	—	15	—	—	—
	Whithorn ..	Thursday	19	16	18	20	—	14	—	16	—	—	—
	Bethel Town ..	Thursday	19	16	18	20	—	14	—	16	—	—	—
St. Elizabeth ..	Sav-la-Mar ..	First	19	16	18	20	—	14	—	16	—	—	—
	Whithorn ..	Same day as Criminal Court.	19	16	18	20	—	14	—	16	—	—	—
	Bethel Town ..	Same day as Criminal Court.	19	16	18	20	—	14	—	16	—	—	—
	Black River ..	PETTY	9.23	9.22	6.19	11.25	8.21	6.26	10.23	7.20	5.18	10.22	7.20
	Cheltenham ..	13	10	10	7	12	9	7	11	8	6	11	8
St. Elizabeth ..	Malvern ..	27	24	24	21	26	23	28	25	22	20	24	22
	Balacava ..	19	16	16	13	18	15	13	17	14	12	16	14
	Santa Cruz ..	14	11	11	8	13	10	8	12	9	7	12	9
	Black River ..	RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, CRIMINAL BUSINESS.	9.23	9.22	6.20	11.25	8.22	6.27	10.24	7.21	5.19	10.23	7.21
	Cheltenham ..	13	10	10	7	12	9	7	11	8	6	11	8
St. Elizabeth ..	Malvern ..	27	24	24	21	26	23	28	25	22	20	24	22
	Balacava ..	19	16	16	13	18	15	13	17	14	12	16	14
	Santa Cruz ..	14.28	11.25	11.25	8.22	13.27	10.24	8.29	12.26	9.23	7.21	12.25	9.23

TIMES AND PLACES FIXED FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND FOR THE YEAR 1915 *continued.*

Parish.	Station	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
St. Elizabeth, contd.	Black River	26	23	23	20	25	22	27	24	21	19	23	21
	Cheltenham	13	10	10	7	12	9	7	11	8	6	11	8
	Malvern	27	24	24	21	26	23	28	25	22	20	24	22
	Balaclava	19	16	16	13	18	15	13	17	14	12	16	14
	Santa Cruz	28	25	25	22	27	24	29	26	23	21	25	23
Manchester	Mandeville	6.20	3.18	3.17	14.28	5.19	2.16.30	14.21	4.18	1.15.29	13.27	3.17	1.15.29
	Porus	8	5	5	1	7	4	2	6	3	1	5	3
	Cottage	18	15	15	12	17	14	12	16	13	11	15	13
	Wigton	25	22	29	26	31	28	19	30	27	25	29	28
	Christiana	22	19	19	16	21	18	16	20	17	15	19	17
	Mandeville	6.20	3.18	3.17.31	14.28	5.19	2.16.30	14.21	4.18	1.15.29	13.27	3.17	1.15.29
	Porus	8	5	5	1	7	4	2	6	3	1	5	3
	Cottage	18	15	15	12	17	14	12	16	13	11	15	13
	Wigton	25	22	29	26	31	28	19	30	27	25	29	28
	Christiana	22	19	19	16	21	18	16	20	17	15	19	17
Clarendon	Mandeville	20	12	12	9	14	11	9	13	10	8	18	10
	Porus	8	5	5	1	7	4	2	6	3	1	5	3
	Cottage	18	15	15	12	17	14	12	16	13	11	15	13
	Wigton	25	22	29	26	31	28	19	30	27	25	29	28
	Christiana	22	19	19	16	21	18	16	20	17	15	19	17
	N.B.—In addition to the above special fixtures will be made from time to time for contested cases undisposed of.												
	Chapelton	5.12.19	2.9.16	2.9.16	6.13.20	4.11.18	1.8.15	6.13.20	3.10.17	7.14.21	5.12.19	2.16.23	7.14.21
	May Pen	4.7.14	4.11.18	4.11.18	1.8.15	6.13.20	10.17.24	1.8.15	5.12.19	2.9.16	7.14.21	4.11.18	2.9.16
	Frankfield	13.27	10.24	10.24	14.28	12.26	9.23	14.28	11.25	8.22	13.27	10.34	8.22
	Alley	6.20	3.22	3.17	7.21	5.19	2.19	7.21	4.18	1.15	6.20	3.17	1.15

TIMES AND PLACES FIXED FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND
FOR THE YEAR 1915, continued.

Parish.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Clarendon, <i>cld.</i>	Chapelton ..	5	2	2.16	6	4	1.15	6	CIVIL BUSINESS.	7.21	5	2	7.21
	May Pen ..	7.21	4.18	4.18	1.15	6.20	10.24	1.15	5.19	2.16	7.21	4.18	2.16
	Frankfield ..	13	10	10	14	12	9	14	11	8	13	10	8
	Alley ..	6	3	3	7	5	2	7	4	1	6	3	1
	Chapelton ..	12.19	9.16	9.23	13.20	11.18	8.22	13.20	10.17	14.28	12.19	16.23	14.28
	May Pen ..	26	23	23	27	25	25	27	24	28	28	30	30
	Frankfield ..	4.14	11.25	11.25	8.22	13.31	17.28	8.22	12.26	9.23	14.28	11.25	9.23
	Alley ..	27	24	24	28	26	23	28	25	22	27	24	22
<i>Note.</i> —The Resident Magistrate will sit in Chambers at		20	2	17	21	19	16	21	18	15	20	17	15
						May Pen every Monday, and every Friday is available for Special							
						Fixtures, Public Holidays excepted.							
						CRIMINAL.							
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	Every	Tuesday	in the year except the 9th	14.21	12.19	9.16	14.21	11.18	8.15	13.20	10.17	8.15
	Linstead ..	13.20	10.24	10.17	14.21	12.19	9.16	14.21	11.18	22	27	24	22
	Old Harbour	27	5.19	5.19	9.23	7.21	4.18	2.16	6.20	3.17	1.15	5.19	3.17
	Point Hill ..	15	12	12	16	14	11	9	13	10	8	12	10
	Spanish Town	Every	Tuesday	in the year except the 9th	14.21	12.19	9.16	14.21	11.18	8.15	13.20	10.17	8.15
	Linstead ..	6.13	3.10	3.10	7.14	5.12	2.9.16	7.14	4.11	1.8	6.13	3.10	1.8
	Old Harbour	20.27	24	17.24	21.28	19.26	23	21.28	18.25	15.22	20.27	17.24	15.22
	Point Hill ..	8.22	5.19	5.19	9.23	7.21	4.18	2.16	6.20	3.17	1.15	5.19	3.17
		15	12	12	16	14	11	9	13	10	8	12	10
						May Pen every Monday, and every Friday is available for Special							
						Fixtures, Public Holidays excepted.							
						CRIMINAL.							
	Spanish Town	Every	Tuesday	in the year except the 9th	14.21	12.19	9.16	14.21	11.18	8.15	13.20	10.17	8.15
	Linstead ..	6.13	3.10	3.10	7.14	5.12	2.9.16	7.14	4.11	1.8	6.13	3.10	1.8
	Old Harbour	20.27	24	17.24	21.28	19.26	23	21.28	18.25	15.22	20.27	17.24	15.22
	Point Hill ..	8.22	5.19	5.19	9.23	7.21	4.18	2.16	6.20	3.17	1.15	5.19	3.17
		15	12	12	16	14	11	9	13	10	8	12	10
						May Pen every Monday, and every Friday is available for Special							
						Fixtures, Public Holidays excepted.							
						CRIMINAL.							
	Spanish Town	Every	Tuesday	in the year except the 9th	14.21	12.19	9.16	14.21	11.18	8.15	13.20	10.17	8.15
	Linstead ..	6.13	3.10	3.10	7.14	5.12	2.9.16	7.14	4.11	1.8	6.13	3.10	1.8
	Old Harbour	20.27	24	17.24	21.28	19.26	23	21.28	18.25	15.22	20.27	17.24	15.22
	Point Hill ..	8.22	5.19	5.19	9.23	7.21	4.18	2.16	6.20	3.17	1.15	5.19	3.17
		15	12	12	16	14	11	9	13	10	8	12	10
						May Pen every Monday, and every Friday is available for Special							
						Fixtures, Public Holidays excepted.							
						CRIMINAL.							
	Spanish Town	Every	Tuesday	in the year except the 9th	14.21	12.19	9.16	14.21	11.18	8.15	13.20	10.17	8.15
	Linstead ..	6.13	3.10	3.10	7.14	5.12	2.9.16	7.14	4.11	1.8	6.13	3.10	1.8
	Old Harbour	20.27	24	17.24	21.28	19.26	23	21.28	18.25	15.22	20.27	17.24	15.22
	Point Hill ..	8.22	5.19	5.19	9.23	7.21	4.18	2.16	6.20	3.17	1.15	5.19	3.17
		15	12	12	16	14	11	9	13	10	8	12	10
						May Pen every Monday, and every Friday is available for Special							
						Fixtures, Public Holidays excepted.							
						CRIMINAL.							
	Spanish Town	Every	Tuesday	in the year except the 9th	14.21	12.19	9.16	14.21	11.18	8.15	13.20	10.17	8.15
	Linstead ..	6.13	3.10	3.10	7.14	5.12	2.9.16	7.14	4.11	1.8	6.13	3.10	1.8
	Old Harbour	20.27	24	17.24	21.28	19.26	23	21.28	18.25	15.22	20.27	17.24	15.22
	Point Hill ..	8.22	5.19	5.19	9.23	7.21	4.18	2.16	6.20	3.17	1.15	5.19	3.17
		15	12	12	16	14	11	9	13	10	8	12	10
						May Pen every Monday, and every Friday is available for Special							
						Fixtures, Public Holidays excepted.							
						CRIMINAL.							

THE MAGISTRACY.

N.B.—The names of Justices who are believed to have left the island permanently have been omitted.

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
KINGSTON.		
<i>Custos</i>		
<i>Vacant.</i>		
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
A. V. Kingdon	Kingston	See St. Andrew
<i>Assistant Resident Magistrate.</i>		
S. C. Burke	do	
<i>Justices.</i>		
Simon Soutar	do	
Eugene Finzi	do	
A. H. Jones	do	
T. C. D. Thompson, R.N.	do	
W. Peplow Forwood	do	
T. M. Martin	do	
Col. A. H. Pinnock	Cross Roads	
J. L. Ashenheim	Kingston	
Archibald Munro	do	
R. S. Haughton	do	
Philip C. Cork, C.M.G.	do	
F. L. Myers	do	
E. W. Lucie-Smith	do	
Aston W. Gardner	do	
C. Arnold Malabre	do	
David Balfour	do	
Herbert Robinson	—	
Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	Kingston	
John MacDonald	do	
Robt. Samuel Gamble	do	
Hon. James Rowland Williams, M.A.	do	
Robert Johnstone, I.S.O.	do	
E. Jordan Andrews, I.S.O.	do	
W. N. A. Adams	do	
Geo. P. Myers	do	
C. W. M. Castle, M.R.C.S.	do	
W. A. Heyliger	do	
Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S. Edin	do	
J. M. Nethersole	do	
Reginald H. Melhado	do	
Lionel deMercado	do	
Major Thorpe, R.G.A.	Port Royal	
C. H. Yorke-Slader	May Pen	
T. F. Shackleton	Kingston	
D. J. Williams	do	
R. W. Bryant	do	

Name.	Address	Remarks
KINGSTON contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
E. H. Sanguinetti	Kingston	
M. M. Alexander	do	
T. N. Aguilar	do	
I. Gadpaille	do	
Altamont E. DaCosta	do	
Philip Stern, K.C.	do	
Hon. H. A. L. Simpson	do	
Maj. F. S. Butcher	Port Royal	
ST ANDREW.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. Beresford Smyly Gosset ..	Hagley Gap	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
A. V. Kingdon	Kingston	See Kingston
<i>Supernumerary Resident Magistrate.</i>		
S. C. Burke	do	do
<i>Justices.</i>		
Simon Soutar	Halfway Tree	
Col. A. H. Pinnock	Cross Roads	
Arthur Linton	Halfway Tree	
Capt. W. Peploe Forwood	Kingston	
A. R. Hamilton	Coldspring	Off the Island
Ernest Louis Verley	Kingston	
E. G. Orrett	do	
R. S. Turton, L.R.C.P. M.R.C.S.	Stony Hill	
W. H. Landale	Coldspring	
R. A. Williams	Halfway Tree	
R. S. Haughton	Kingston	
E. W. Lucie-Smith	do	
Dr. C. R. Edwards	Halfway Tree	
Carey B. Berry	Lawrence Tavern	
David Brandon	Cross Roads	
William Harris	Hope	
W. N. A. Adams	Kingston	
Hon. J. E. Ker M.R.C.S. Eng. L.R.C.P.	do	
Lon		
John Coke Farquharson	Constant Spring	
E. A. H. Haggart	Kingston	Off the Island
C. A. T. Fursdon	do	Off the Island
Thomas Mair	Stony Hill	
Major O. H. E. Marescaux	Constant Spring	Off the Island
David Henderson	Kingston	
Ronald J. MacPherson	do	
W. E. Clark	Black River	Off the Island
E. Haughton Sanguinetti	Kingston	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
ST. ANDREW, contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Lewis A. Crooks, M.B., C.M. Edin.	Halfway Tree	Off the Island
Thomas Kemp	Constant Spring	
Wm. Geo. Thomson	Mavis Bank	
H. E. Bolton	Gordon Town	
Ernest C. P. Bogle	do	
Cecil Victor Munn	Mavis Bank	
M. M. Alexander	Kingston	
Thomas M. R. Burke	do	
Otto Crowden	Kingston	
Charles W. Chapman	Cedar Valley	
M. D. Harrel	Kingston	
Aubrey Oscar Soutar	Temple Hall	
Dr. Claud E. Sharp	Mavis Bank	
Major E. T. Dixon	Halfway Tree	Off the Island
ST. THOMAS.		
<i>Custos</i>		
<i>Vacant</i>		
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
C. A. Bicknell	Morant Bay	
<i>Justices.</i>		
R. S. Haughton	Halfway Tree	Left the parish
T. C. D. Thompson, R.N.	Kingston	Left parish permanently
I. J. Mordecai	Morant Bay	
Charles Hope Levy	do	
Albert E. Hollis	Port Morant	
John Watson Taylor	..	Left Island
John Paterson Provan	..	do
J. W. McLean	Yallahs	
J. H. Philipps	Morant Bay	
H. A. Davis	Salt Ponds	Left parish permanently
H. Egerton Eves	Cedar Valley	
Sylvester C. Tilley	Kingston	do
E. H. Quin	Bull Bay	
W. Turriff	..	Left the parish
S. R. Reuben	Kingston	Left parish
Hon. H. Cork	Port Antonio	Residing in Portland
T. M. Bartlett, M.B., Ch. M., Edin.	Morant Bay	
Victor A. Michelin	Golden Grove	
Leslie G. Harrison	Morant Bay	
Edward Ashman	Bath	
E. L. Paine	Seaforth	
J. C. Knollys	..	Left the parish
Ambrose Hearne	Trinity Ville	
James Hardie Williams	Morant Bay	
Fredk. Wm. Lamont Stewart	..	Left the parish
Julius Maurice Lewis	Yallahs	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.	
ST. THOMAS, contd.			
Justices.			
Hon. Beresford S. Gosset	Hagley Gap	Left parish	
John L. Hill .. ..	..	
C. H. Vidal Hall	Black River ..		
William S. Boad	do	Left parish	
Dr. Frederick R. Evans	Golden Grove		
W. F. B. Phillips	do		
Dr. Harry G. Johnston .. ..	..	Left parish
Maxwell D. Trench .. ..	..	Off the Island
Fred. T. G. Tremlett .. ..	..	do
William W. Rhodes .. ..	..	Left the Island
A. D. Brown .. ..	..	do
M. B. O'Sullivan	Chapelton ..	Left the parish	
A. E. Marchalleck	Port Morant		
Charles S. Burke	Bath		
J. Hamilton	do		
R. A. Lightbourne	Trinityville		
T. A. Clark	Hagley Gap		
W. T. Lanaman	Morant Bay ..		
W. M. Robertson	Port Morant		
Rev. Edwin Mowle	Cedar Valley		
PORTLAND.			
Custos.			
Hon. Commander E. C. Hall, R.N. ..	Hector's River		
Resident Magistrate.			
R. T. Orpen	Port Antonio		
Justices.			
John Sinclair	Spanish Town ..	Left the parish	
T. G. D. Broughton	Halfway Tree ..	do	
Robert Elworthy	Linstead ..	do	
P. A. Moodie (Snr.)	Halfway Tree ..	do	
James Francis	Spring Hill	Mandeville	
Lionel A. Isaacs	Mandeville ..		
Hon. David S. Gideon	Port Antonio		
Robert Russell	Hope Bay	Port Antonio	
Hon. Henry Cork	Port Antonio		
E. R. C. Earle, M.R.C.S., Eng. ..	May Pen ..		
J. O. Mason	Orange Bay	Port Antonio	
I. M. Abendana	Port Antonio		
T. Mordecai	do		
R. L. Benbow	Buff Bay	Port Morant	
Albert E. Hollis	Port Morant ..		
T. F. Shackleton, M.R.C.S., Eng. ..	Kingston ..		
T. C. Geddes	Buff Bay	Port Antonio	
A. C. Moseley, M.R.C.S., Eng. ..	Port Antonio		
William Watson	St. Margt's Bay		
Harold Buckley	Manchioneal		

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
PORTLAND, contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Frederick George Grossett, L.R.C.P., Edin.	Port Antonio	Not resident in parish
Robert James Miller	Kingston ..	
Leonard A. Wates	P. M. River	do
Thomas Gray	Manchioneal	
A. F. M. Strachan	Halfway Tree	
R. W. P. Richards	Spanish Town ..	
W. G. Russell	Buff Bay	do
John W. Hill	Windsor Castle	
R. H. Elworthy	Priestman's River	do
W. H. B. Cathcart	Port Antonio	
S. C. Burke	Kingston ..	do
Jas. G. Patterson	Port Antonio	
E. DeM. Gideon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ..	do	do
A. Aug. Brown	Port Antonio	
W. B. Brice	St. Margt's Bay	do
Edward Eyre Courtney Hosack ..	Annotto Bay	
Anthony Novar Munro Benn ..	Spring Hill	do
Colquhoun Alexander Shea Hinshelwood	Long Bay	
Arnold T. Clarke	Hagley Gap ..	Left the parish
Richard Huntley Brooks	P. M. River	
G. DePass Henriques	Buff Bay	do
R. Parkinson Dunn	Orange Bay	
Robt. Alex. Yates	P. G. River	
ST. MARY.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G. ..	Clonmel	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
G. Harvey Clark	Highgate	
<i>Justices.</i>		
J. B. Goffe	Port Maria	do
R. L. Benbow	Annotto Bay	
H. J. Rudolf	Hampstead	do
James G. Cohen	Annotto Bay	
G. H. Moodie	Buff Bay ..	Left the parish
E. E. C. Hosack	Annotto Bay	
A. E. Silvera	Gayle	do
C. L. Walker	Walker's Wood	
V. E. Silvera	Oracabessa	do
Hon. R. P. Simmonds, M.L.C. ..	Port Maria	
A. D'C. Levy	Richmond	Left the parish
L. M. Clark, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin. ..	Linstead ..	
W. H. W. Westmoreland	Richmond	do
Ernest M. Mais	Retreat	
A. C. Westmoreland	Annotto Bay	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
ST. MARY, contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Lawson Gifford, M.D., C.M., Edin.	Kingston	Not resident in parish
Ralph McD. Cocking ..	Kingston	do
Ernest H. Kerr ..	Port Maria	
H. Buckley ..	Manchioneal	do
Henry James ..	Port Maria	Left the parish
W. J. Thompson ..	Kingston	do
K. M. Pringle ..	Annotto Bay	
C. R. Tyson ..	Gayle	
Charles Orrett ..	Retreat	
Edmund Charles Gruber ..	do	
David Brandon ..	Kingston	Left the parish
Graham J. Hawkins ..	Hampstead	
A. Davidson Goffe ..	Port Maria	
T. M. Gray ..	Richmond	
Henry B. Wolcott ..	do	
H. Braham ..	Annotto Bay	
C. D. Matthews ..	Albany	
J. H. Scarlett ..	do	
John Sinclair ..	Gayle	
T. J. Hazlett ..	Port Maria	
Robt. John Fraser ..	Clonmel	Left the parish.
J. Lockett ..	Troja	Not resident in parish
George Alexander Dougal ..	Port Maria	
Charles Henry Campbell Farquharson, L.R.C.P., Edin.	Black River	Left the parish
Lewis Brodie Melville ..	Port Maria	
John McKenzie Pringle ..	do	
Leicester Lawrence Roper ..	Walker's Wood	
Francis Odell Simpson, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	Old Harbour	Not resident in parish
Wm. Butler Braham ..	Annotto Bay	
John Herman Hall ..	Highgate	
Frederick Arnold Ritchie, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S., Edin.	Richmond	
Chas. Benjamin Mosse McKenzie Pringle	Annotto Bay	
Clarence Charles Ferdinand McTavish Goffe	Highgate	
Henry William Gregory Constantine ..	do	
Peter Francis Aquart ..	do	
Robert Lamb Constantine ..	Bog Walk	Left the parish
Dr. Wm. Geo. Farquharson ..	Christiana	do
Joseph Troup Atkinson ..	Spanish Town	do
Rev. Carey B. Berry ..	Lawrence Tavern	
Rev. James Macnee ..	Carron Hall	
F. E. S. DeLisser ..	Richmond	
J. A. Benjamin ..	Port Maria	
S. Magnus Walker ..	Highgate	
W. Reginald Aquart ..	do	
G. Leceane, M.B., B.S., Edin.	Port Maria	
William Harris ..	Hope Gardens, Kingston	
Henry Richard Cargil ..	Annotto Bay	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
ST. MARY, contd.		
Hubert Craven Stuart	Annotto Bay	
Hubert Joslen, M.D., Dublin, M.R.C.S., and L.R.C.P., Edin.	do	
J. E. Cecil Sharpe	Retreat	
Cyril Searle Gideon, M.R.C.S., and L.R.C.P., Lon.	Gayle	
H. W. R. Scott	Hampstead	
J. Gordon Hay	Castleton	
David Tolmie	Annotto Bay	
ST. ANN.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. Col. E. A. Moulton-Barrett, C.M.G. . .	Alderton	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
C. H. Yorke Slader	Brown's Town	
<i>Justices.</i>		
Joseph H. Levy	Brown's Town	Left the parish
Hon. Geo. McGrath	Ewarton	
Henry A. L. Conran	Walker's Wood	
Charles L. Walker	do	Off the Island
William Conran	do	
William Vincent Townend	do	
Adam Roxburgh	do	
Fred. B. Sturridge	Moneague	
Robert L. Young	Brown's Town	
Alfred N. Dixon	St. Ann's Bay	
Edward Pratt	do	
A. J. Hopwood	Bamboo	
S. J. Webb	Laughlands	
Hamilton Brown	Pedro	
Charles Costa	Brown's Town	
H. W. Weyrauch	Ocho Rios	
W. H. Miller, M.D., M.R.C.P., & S. ..	Brown's Town	
A. B. D. Rerrie	St. Ann's Bay	
Frank W. Ewen	Claremont	
Thomas Dobson	do	
Jas. Johnston, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin ..	Brown's Town	
R. E. L. Purchas	Runaway Bay	
St. Leger A. G. Tivy	Pedro	
George Hargreaves, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.	Alexandria	
Arthur Townend	Laughlands	
H. Q. Levy	Brown's Town	
J. J. Milliner	Stewart Town	
Leicester L. Roper	Moneague	
J. J. Lyon	St. Ann's Bay	
Charles J. Helwig	Alexandria	
H. C. G. Purchas	St. Ann's Bay	Left the parish
W. J. Nash	Dry Harbour	
J. E. L. Cox	Claremont	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
<i>St. ANN, contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Hubert Joslen, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.D.	Annotto Bay	Left the parish
Frank Roper	Moneague	
Kenneth L. Roxburgh	Ocho Rios	
Sylvester Cotter	St. Ann's Bay	
Joseph C. Cameron	St. Ann's Bay	
Alfred Harvey Davis	Alexandria	
Caleb J. Helwig	Boroughbridge	
Rev. J. P. Hall	Brown's Town	
Leslie W. Levy	do	
E. S. Lindo	do	
C. M. Ormsby, M.B., C.M., Edin.	Lime Hall	do
William Vincent Townend (jnr.)	Walker's Wood	
Horace A. Fowler	Moneague	
Edward C. Pratt	St. Ann's Bay	
Edmund C. Gruber	do	
D. G. McConnell	Borough Bridge	
Peter Blagrove	Brown's Town	
Frank Carr	Ocho Rios	
William S. Groves	do	
A. C. C. Colthirst	St. Ann's Bay	
C. A. Orrett	Gayle	
Arthur W. Douet	Halfway Tree	
E. C. Baines	St. Ann's Bay	
Thomas Kemp	Kingston	
Stainton Clarke	Sav.-la-Mar ..	Left the parish
Hon. Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	Clonmel	do
Melville D. Harrel	Halfway Tree	do
C. T. Cahusac	Jackson Town	do
H. T. Steele .. ..	..	do
A. C. Paton .. ..	..	do
Charles Isaacs Levy, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin.	Kingston ..	do
Dr. George Frederick Gill ..	Spanish Town	do
J. C. Knollys	St. Ann's Bay	
Cyril A. Escoffery	do	
Gilbert A. Cocks	Brown's Town	
Henry Percival Stephenson ..	Dry Harbour	
Arthur S. Byles	Brown's Town	
S. L. Bernard	Cave Valley	
C. N. Hemming	Claremont	
James Dougal	St. Ann's Bay	
<i>TRELAWNY.</i>		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Herbert Jarrett Kerr	Hampton	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
G. P. St. Aubyn	Montego Bay ..	See St. James
<i>Justices.</i>		
F. G. Anderson	Falmouth	
George P. Dewar	Duncans	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
TRELAWNY, <i>contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
W. D. Hill	Falmouth	
J. R. Scarlett	Lime Hall, St Ann	
J. H. Bruch	Kingston	
John H. Clerk	Falmouth	
Alfred L. Delgado	do	
T. M. dePass	Sav.-la-Mar	
J. R. T. Main	Falmouth	Off the Island
Joseph Shore	Annotto Bay	
R. M. Ewen	Grange Hill	
George Taylor	Little River	
C. T. Calusac	Sav.-la-Mar	
J. H. Watson	Mile Gully	do
R. H. Lindo	Grange Hill	
Henry Percy Sewell	Duncans	
H. T. Strudwick	do	
Alexander Oppenheim	Falmouth	
John Casserly	Rio Bueno	
D. O. Kelly Lawson	Hampden	
Bernard Toole	Kingston	Left parish
A. A. Carter	Troy	
Matthew Scott	Port Maria	
Percival F. Robertson	Falmouth	
L. Wilmot Sharp	Duncans	
H. J. Steel	Falmouth	
Rev. John Robt. Marley Cass	Porus	
Rev. George Henry Lea .. ..	.. ..	Off the island
Alexander Doull	Buff Bay	
Francis Hamilton Cooke, L.R.C.P.	Lucea	
Frederic Edward Chambers	Falmouth	
Alexander W. Gordon	Duncans	
Eyre V. Smith, L.R.C.P., &c.	Ulster Spring	
I. J. Helwig	do	
Thomas P. Powell	Christiana	
Walter Woolliscroft	Savanna-la-Mar	
Frederick Arthur Gordon Purchas	Clark's Town	
Lionel Salway Houghton Booth	Falmouth	
H. J. Dodd	Spanish Town	
Hugh Ramsden	Hampden	
Charles Chapman	Stewart Town	
C. G. F. Robertson	Deeside	
T. J. Palmer	Falmouth	
Rev. W. S. Lea	Jackson Town	
E. P. Messado	Falmouth	
D. A. Delgado	do	
John Scott	do	
H. R. Milliner	Clarks Town	
G. G. C. Dewar	Falmouth	
Fred. M. Ellis	do	
R. F. Grezg	Albert Town	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
ST. JAMES.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. W. Coke Kerr		
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
Geoffrey Peter St. Aubyn	Montego Bay	See Trelawny
<i>Justices.</i>		
Maxwell Hall	Montego Bay	
Philip A. Hart	Kingston	Left parish permanently
J. H. Parkin	Anchovy	
Dutton Trench	Montego Bay	
Hon. B. S. Gosset	Hagley Gap	do
Robert Shedden Goodrich	Adelphi	
Samuel Hart	Montego Bay	
L. P. Kerr	Kingston	do
John C. Farquharson	Constant Spring P.O.	do
Alexander Doull	Hope Bay	do
Joseph Shore	St. Mary	do
Arthur Hamilton Brown	Montego Bay	
John Henry Watson	Falmouth	do
Herbert Jarrett Kerr	do	
D. O. Kelly-Lawson	Hampden	
David Mills	Montego Bay	
Henry F. Kerr	do	Off the island
Edmund Hart	do	
Stephen S. Whiting	Falmouth	Left parish permanently
Hugh Ramsden	Hampden	
Herbert P. Hewitt	Montego Bay	
Herbert Alexander Holmes	Little River	Left parish
Harry John Harcourt Parkin	Montego Bay	
William Lionel Kingdon	do	Off the island
Charles John Davis	Falmouth	Left parish permanently
George William Thomson	Montego Bay	
Thomas Cleland Sharpe	do	
Thomas John Field	do	
Arthur DeSouza Jacobs	Kingston	do
Hon. David Aurelius Corinaldi	Montego Bay	
George Duffus	Anchovy	
Alexander Jas. McCatty	Montego Bay	
F. M. Kerr-Jarrett	do	
Fyfe Roxburgh	Catadupa	
Henry G. Johnstone	Adelphi	
Maurice Malcolm	Ramble	
Walter Fletcher	Latium	
Lionel J. G. Hawthorne	do	
Hon. Chas. Wm. Hewitt	Montego Bay	
Robert Hay	Catadupa	
HANOVER.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben	Lucea	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
Charles Maclear Calder	Sav.-la-Mar	See Westmoreland

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
HANOVER, contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
DeB. S. Heaven	Lucea ..	Off the island
Alexander E. Davis	Little London ..	Left the parish
John Hudson	New Market ..	do
William H. Cooke .. ..	..	Off the island
A. W. Watson-Taylor	Hagley Gap	
Hon. B. S. Gosset	Montpelier	
John W. Edwards	Lucea	
A. H. Browne	Falmouth ..	Left the parish
John H. Clerk .. ..	..	Off the island
Charles N. Ringer	Spanish Town ..	Left the parish
William S. Noad	Whitehouse ..	do
Charles E. Isaacs .. ..	..	Off the island
Sir Richard Poore, Bart. R.N. .. ..	..	do
Chas. A. Rerrie	Kingston ..	Left the parish
Henry F. Godden	Flint River	
Edward E. Melville	Lucea	
Cecil J. Browne	do	
Hugh A. S. Sanftleben	do	
Henry G. M. Davis	do	
Walter H. Farquharson	Little London	
F. H. Farquharson	Balaclava ..	do
John W. N. Hudson, L.R.C.P., & S., L.F.P.S., Edin.	Ramble	
H. T. Thomas	Black River ..	do
William G. Farquharson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond.	Christiana ..	do
H. C. L. Sanftleben	Lucea	
Samuel E. Morris	Petersfield ..	do
Charles Maclear Calder	Sav.-la-Mar	
Robert Hay	Catadupa	
Herbert Hood-Daniel	Ramble	
Ernest P. Beresford	do	do
T. J. Field	Montego Bay ..	
Eugene R. Browne	Sandy Bay	
Frederick T. Topper	do	
David W. Talbot	Lucea	
Maurice Malcolm	Ramble	
Charles Wesley Hewitt	Montego Bay	
John George MacDonald Robertson	Ramble	
John Napoleon Rankine	do	
Rudolph Lewis	Mandeville ..	do
Francis Geo. Bond	Green Island	
Rodolphus Fredk. Lindo	do	
Francis Hamilton Cooke, L.R.C.P., &c., Ire.	Lucea	
Dutton Trench	Cambridge	
Fred. T. G. Tremlett .. ..	..	Off the Island
John Charley	Lucea	
Alfred Aug. Aird	Green Island	
Alexr. Montague Davis	Lucea	
Arthur Clodd	Green Island	
Wm. E. Rerrie	Flint River	
Owen Franklin Wright	Sav.-la-Mar	
Evans G. Cooper	Lucea	
John Howell Charley	do	
George Rupert Ashbuthnot Leslie	Chester Castle ..	do

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
WESTMORELAND.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. W. A. S. Vickers	.. Sav.-la-Mar	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
Charles Maclear Calder ..	.. Sav.-la-Mar	See Hanover
<i>Justices.</i>		
Zachary Jones ..	.. Sav.-la-Mar	
Charles S. Farquharson ..	.. Mandeville	
John Williamson Mennell ..	.. Darliston	
Charles B. Vickers ..	.. Bluefields	
N. S. Savariau ..	.. Sav.-la-Mar	
Frank Bastian ..	.. do	
John Hudson ..	.. Little London	
John C. Farquharson ..	.. Halfway Tree	Left the parish
Andrew S. Aguilar ..	.. Sav.-la-Mar	
John W. Edwards ..	.. Montpelier	do
James M. Farquharson ..	.. Siloah	do
Walter Hy. K. Farquharson ..	.. Little London	
W. M. Douet ..	.. ..	Off the Island
W. Wooliscroft ..	.. Sav.-la-Mar	
Fred. H. Whitelock ..	.. Little London	
Hon. J. R. Williams ..	.. Kingston	
Hugh Clarke ..	.. Sav.-la-Mar	
Richard E. Harvey ..	.. Little London	
J. R. Hopwood ..	.. Petersfield	
Wm. Dewar ..	.. Anchovy	Left the parish
Charles E. Harvey, M.B., C.M.	.. Sav.-la-Mar	
John Stringer Brownhill ..	.. Negril	
J. W. Toone ..	.. ..	do
F. H. Farquharson ..	.. Balaclava	do
A. Byron Ventresse ..	.. ..	Off the Island
R. E. F. Burgess ..	.. Grange Hill	
H. C. G. Purchas ..	.. Morant Bay	Left the parish
James Coney Nolan ..	.. ..	Off the Island
Samuel E. Morris ..	.. Petersfield	
Rupert M. Ewen ..	.. Grange Hill	
Melville D. Harrell ..	.. Halfway Tree	Left the parish
Charles Maclear Calder ..	.. Sav.-la-Mar	
Ernest P. Beresford ..	.. Ramble	
Dutton Trench ..	.. Cambridge	do
Stainton Clarke ..	.. Sav.-la-Mar	
Arthur R. Sandbach, D.S.O., Col. R.E.	.. ..	Off the Island
Maurice Malcolm ..	.. Ramble	
Benjamin Henry Segree ..	.. Sav. la Mar	
Arthur William Alcock ..	.. do	
Alexander Whitcomb Aguilar ..	.. do	
Henry Joscelyn Dodd ..	.. Spanish Town	Left the parish
Herbert Theodore Thomas ..	.. Black River	do
J. W. N. Hudson, L.B.C.P. & S.E. Edin.	.. Little London	
Thomas Black Prentice ..	.. Falmouth	do
George Henry Reid ..	.. New Market	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
WESTMORELAND, <i>contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Revd. Ernest Leopold Jones ..	Bluefields	
Theodore Mitchell DePass ..	Petersfield	
Percy Hylton Cooke ..	Chester Castle	
Charles Thomas Cahusac ..	Bluefields	
Clarence Cargill Farquharson ..	Sav.-la-Mar	
Robert Reginald Aitken ..	do	
Owen Franklin Wright ..	do	
Henry Ewarton Fowler ..	Bethel Town	
Herbert Farquharson Stone ..	Sav.-la-Mar	
ST. ELIZABETH.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Vacant ..	..
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
W. P. Clark ..	Mandeville ..	See Manchester
<i>Justices.</i>		
F. Salmon Maxwell ..	Malvern	
Hon. John V. Calder ..	Ewarton	
W. H. K. Farquharson ..	Little London ..	Not Resident in the parish
Henry Phillips Maxwell ..	Myersville	
John Cooper ..	Giddy Hall	
C. F. Pengelley ..	Balaclava	
Geo. R. Smith ..	Malvern	
E. T. Forrest ..	Black River	
Chas. M. C. Farquharson ..	do	
M. H. M. Farquharson ..	Lacovia	
F. H. Farquharson ..	Balaclava	
A. J. Hendriks ..	Black River	
Hon. H. W. Griffith ..	Mandeville	do
H. D. B. Castle ..	Malvern	
A. E. Harrison ..	do	
F. Braganza Bowen ..	Black River	
S. H. Peynado ..	do	
C. E. Isaacs ..	Whitehouse	
P. J. Browne ..	Middle Quarters	
C. Harold A. Iver ..	Black River	
A. R. Todd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ..	Brown's Town	do
A. P. L. Wingate ..	..	Off the Island.
A. G. Robison ..	Santa Cruz	
W. N. C. Farquharson ..	Black River	
J. A. L. Calder, M.B., C.M., Edin. ..	Malvern	
Stafford Maxwell ..	do	
Victor H. Tomlinson ..	Lacovia	
Herbert A. Peynado ..	Black River	
Ernest Bunthorne Lewis ..	Siloah	
F. H. McDermott ..	Linstead ..	Not resident in the parish
Rev. Wm. Thos. Graham, B.A. ..	Retreat ..	do
G. E. Daly ..	Newmarket	
H. J. Dodd ..	Spanish Town	do
J. A. S. Monaghan ..	Newmarket	
Geo Hy. Reid ..	do	
Rev. John Maxwell ..	Giddy Hall	
Chas. H. Vidal Hall ..	Black River	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
ST. ELIZABETH, contd.		
C. H. C. Farquharson	Black River	Not resident in parish Off the Island
J. D. Mennell	Siloah	
Chas. P. Jackson	Santa Cruz	
Rev. S. C. Ashton	Malvern	
R. B. Lynch	Mandeville	
Fred. O. G. Tremlett .. ..	..
Aubrey M. Lewis	Pepper	
William E. Clark .. ..	..
Rev. Arthur L. Bodfish	Watson Hill	
Walter W. Maxwell	Myersville	
Rev. Solomon I. Marson	Santa Cruz	do
Richard B. Daly	Black River	
Herbert T. Thomas	do	
MANCHESTER.		
Custos.		
Vacant	
Resident Magistrate.		
W. P. Clark	Mandeville	See St. Elizabeth
Justices.		
M. E. Muirhead	Mandeville	Left the parish
S. T. Scharschmidt	Shooters Hill	
Quintin Logan	Four Paths	
E. F. Coke	Mile Gully	
Lionel A. Isaacs	Mandeville	Off the Island
S. A. Shaw	Alligator Pond	
Walter Wilson Wynne	Mandeville	
H. S. Braham	Porus	
A. F. Clarke	—	do
R. B. Parker	Mandeville	Left the parish
G. H. G. Sturridge	do	
H. Hugh Heron	Shooter's Hill	
C. S. Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar	
R. J. Miller	Christiana	do
S. A. Hendricks	Porus	
H. A. Jacobs	Mandeville	
A. M. Lewis	do	
Cecil R. Isaacs	Shooters Hill	do
W. C. R. Chandler	Harrywatch	
Easton W. Muirhead	Mandeville	
G. Cooke, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin	do	
Joseph DeLeon	Newport	do
G. A. Bonitto	Mandeville	
M. M. Meikle, M.B., M.S., Edin.	Newport	
A. C. L. Martin	Cross Keys	
Thos. Alexander	Mandeville	do
T. Farquharson	Pratville	
Alfred Walder	Walderston	
E. V. Halliday, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.	Christiana	
Alexander Vincent Bonitto	Mandeville	do
Leonard Sutton	do	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
MANCHESTER, contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Lionel P. Kerr	Mandeville	Left the parish
H. E. Crum Ewing	do	
Stephen T. Glanville	Mile Gully	
Thomas Anderson	do	
J. H. Watson	do	do
G. W. FitsHerbert	Pratville	
Thomas P. Leyden	Spur Tree	
James S. Nicolson	Pratville	
Walter V. Heron	Christiana	
Edward Hobbs	Porus	Off the Island
Ernest A. Bayley	Devon	
Emanuel Fulford	Alligator Pond	
Allan S. Phillips	Mandeville	do
John Maxwell Vassall Thomson	Mandeville	
David Goodwin Crawford ..	Newport	
Alfred George Nash	Mandeville	
Revd. William Chisholm Morrison	Medina	
Alfred Penrhyn Stanley Sutherland	Mandeville	
William George Wilson	Pratville	
Clarence Edgar Levy	Williamsfield	
Revd. John Nathaniel Somerville	Porus	
Henry Erskine Lewis	Newport	
James Alexander Ogilvie	Porus	
James A. Daly	do	
H. W. Griffith	Mandeville	
Dr. Robert M. Stimpson	Newport	Left the parish
I. B. Thursfield	do	
Hon. and Rev. Walter Booth Esson	Porus	
D. D. Phillips	Williamsfield	
Chas. Francis Thomson	Mile Gully	
Revd. Arthur Luke Bodfish ..	Watson Hill	
CLARENDON.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Vacant		
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
R. E. Noble	May Pen	
<i>Justices.</i>		
Thomas Ellis	Hayes	
Thomas Abrahams	Chapelton	
George T. Abrahams	Kingston	Not resident in parish
Robert Craig	Chapelton	
Hon. H. Townshend Ronaldson, M.L.C.	Newport	do
Isaac Rowland Latrielle	Kingston	do
Quintin Logan	Toll Gate	
Sidney Moxey	Hayes	
George Dorset Murray	Alley	
Lewis Anderson	May Pen	
Isaac Fox	May Pen	
James C. Elliott	Race Course	
George W. Muirhead	May Pen	
A. F. Clarke .. ..	..	do

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
CLARENDON, <i>contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Tatham Farquharson	Spanish Town	Not resident in parish
W. C. R. Chandler	Greenvale	
Alfred Pawsey	Kingston	do
Leonard Sutton	Mandeville	do
Thomas Kemp .. ..	.. ..	do
Thomas H. Sharp	Spanish Town	do
R. James Miller	Christiana	do
H. E. Upton	Four Paths	do
W. F. B. Phillips	Bowden	do
Cecil R. Isaacs	Mandeville	do
H. Joslen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Annotto Bay	do
H. W. F. Robertson	Montego Bay	do
D. B. Callaghan	Kingston	do
H. C. Munn	Chapelton	do
A. Harvey Davis	Brown's Town	do
William F. Robinson	Race Course	
G. W. Fitzherbert	Pratville	do
A. A. Green	Mochó	
Alfred Walder	Walderston	do
R. J. Miller	Kingston	do
T. Harty	Alley	
F. Greenwich Sharp	Chapelton	
Fred. M. Ellis .. ..	.. ..	do
David Horn	Kelletts	
S. M. DeRoux	May Pen	
Manly Thomas Lopes	Chapelton	
E. V. Halliday, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed.	Christiana	do
Revd. C. H. Baker	Four Paths	
Amos Claude McIntosh	Morant Bay	do
John Courtenay Knollys	St. Ann's Bay	do
Arthur A. Stewart	Crofts Hill	
E. R. C. Earle, M.B., Lon., M.C.R.S., L.R.C.P.	May Pen	
A. W. Thomson, M.B., C.M. Aber.	Chapelton	
M. B. O'Sullivan	do	
Thos. Abrahams, jr.	do	
T. H. Sharp, Jr.	Alley	
H. Q. Levy	Chapelton	
G. D. Robertson	do	
J. L. Lord	May Pen	Not resident in parish
T. B. Thompson	May Pen	
W. Hyde-McCauley	Spaldings	
A. St. Geo. Spooner	Hayes	
Arthur A. Lewis	Alley	
Harry Fray	Clarendon Park	
Percy St. Geo. Munn	Chapelton	
Joseph Hirst	Four Paths	
ST. CATHERINE.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. Geo. McGrath	Ewarton	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
J. V. Leach	Spanish Town	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
ST. CATHERINE, <i>contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
James Falconer	Linstead	
George Abrahams	do	
Arthur W. Douet	Halfway Tree	Left parish permanently
Sidney Moxsy	Chapelton	do
Dugald Campbell	Linstead	
Ralph H. B. Hotchkiss	Gregory Park	Off the Island
John R. Scarlett	Claremont	Left parish permanently
Reginald E. H. Melhado	Old Harbour	
John H. McPhail	Bog Walk	
Logan D. H. Russell, M.R.C.S., E.	Halfway Tree	do
St. Ledger A. G. Tivy	Ewarton	
Wm. Gyles	Linstead	
Sylvester C. Tilley	Kingston	do
E. L. Stanigar	Linstead	
Thos. H. Sharp	Spanish Town	
William R. Turner	do	
M. H. Edwards	Annotto Bay	do
P. H. Bather	Riversdale	
A. F. Clarke .. ..	..	Off the Island
Ernest L. Verley	Kingston	Left parish permanently
W. Charley	do	do
Charles A. T. Fursdon .. ..	..	Left the Island
John Huntly Peck, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.	Spanish Town	
Charles T. Cahusac	Clark's Town	do
Thomas Kemp .. ..	..	do
H. Cork	Port Antonio	Not resident in parish
John M. Mills	Bog Walk	
Leopold C. L. Verley	Old Harbour	
Charles H. Scudamore	Montego Bay	Left parish permanently
Hon. John V. Calder	Ewarton	
A. L. Keeling	Spanish Town	
Robert Elworthy	Linstead	do
Alfred E. Wigan	Hartlands	
William D. Neish, L.R.C.P., Edin.	Spanish Town	
H. J. Rudolf	Hampstead	do
Frank Hall	Bog Walk	Off the Island
Frank L. Verley	Kingston	Left parish permanently
W. E. Clark	St. Elizabeth	do
Geo. E. C. Field	Spanish Town	Inspector of Police
Gustav Boettcher	do	
S. P. Seaton, I.S.O.	do	Left Island permanently
Hubert G. Melhado	Old Harbour	
Charles McKella	Spanish Town	
John Lockett	Pear Tree Grove	
Vincent E. L. Verley	Old Harbour	
John S. Powell	Spanish Town	
Thos. P. Powell	Mandeville	Left parish permanently
H. C. Bennett	Spanish Town	
F. E. Taylor	do	
L. M. Clark, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Edin.	Linstead	
Ernest A. M. Stewart	Spanish Town	
M. David Harrel	Kingston	Inspector of Police
Dr. Albert Cuff Lopez	Spanish Town	Left Island permanently

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
<i>ST. CATHERINE, contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Dr. Francis Odell Simpson	Old Harbour	
George Durbin Rowe	do	
John William Russell	Spanish Town	Left island
Vernon George Tivy	do	do
Theodore Mitchell DePass	Ewarton	
Hubert Leopold Mossman	Bog Walk	
R. Lamb Constantine	do	
Rev. W. A. Tucker	Spanish Town	
C. F. W. Rehes	Bog Walk	
Dr. C. Redwood White	Spanish Town	
Howard R. Smith	Richmond	
Revd. Albert Ernest Lewis	Guy's Hill	do
Alexander Stewart	Spanish Town	
Norman Andrew Nadin Rudolf		Left parish permanently
Revd. Thomas Gordon Somers	Spanish Town	
Arthur Charles Washington Horne	Hartlands	Left Island permanently
G. C. Lindo	Kingston	Left parish
F. T. G. Tremlett		Left the Island.
J. T. Calder	Lluidas Vale	
T. Neville Turner	Bog Walk	
H. J. Dodd	Spanish Town	Inspector of Police
Dr. G. F. Gill	Spanish Town	
R. W. P. Richards	Salt Pond	
P. R. Ryley	Spanish Twnn	
Rev. Canon S. P. Hendrik	do	
J. H. Abrahams, L.R.C.P., & s.	Linstead	
T. J. S. Cawley	Troja	
A. Dolphy	Linstead	
C. F. Richards	Spanish Town	

INDICTMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS, 1913-14.

Results	Murder	Manslaughter	Attempt at Murder.	Concealment of Birth	Rape and attempts at.	Unnatural Offences.	Other offences against the Person.	Malicious injury to Property.	Offences against property committed with violence	Prædial Larceny.	Miscellaneous Offences.	Total.
Convicted	7	3	..	1	4	5	956	20	398	2,643	4,676	8,713
Acquitted	2	1	..	1	..	7	182	21	74	530	943	1,761
Abandoned for want of prosecution	2	2	..	2	4	1	252	10	125	492	1,841	2,731
Total	11	6	..	4	8	13	1390	51	597	3,665	7,460	13,205

OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS, AND ACQUITTALS.

Offences.	1910	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets ..	30,559	32,802	35,864	37,950	37,842
The number of summary convictions:—					
1. For offences against the person ..	1,826	1,874	2,132	1,975	1,788
2. For prædial larceny ..	..	..	..	..	..
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny. ..	729	2,880	860	1,054	1,135
4. For other offences ..	9,864	10,366	12,045	11,999	11 909
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts:—					
1 For offences against the person ..	741	825	919	842	976
2. For prædial larceny ..	1,303	1,547	1,382	2,369	2,643
3 For offences against property other than prædial larceny ..	1,347	1,553	1,574	1,751	1,609
4. For other offences ..	2,236	2,877	2,868	3,104	3 485
The number of persons discharged and acquitted:—					
1. In the Inferior Courts ..	9,210	9,637	10,254	10,626	9,764
2. In the Superior Courts ..	3,246	3,549	3,735	4,159	4 492

PART VII.

JAMAICA FINANCES.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue for the year 1913-14 amounted to £1,048,638 14s. 1½d., and the expenditure was £1,065,436 18s. 10d.

Parochial Revenues, which are devoted to Parochial Roads, Poor Relief, Sanitary and other local services and are administered by the several Parochial Boards, amounted to £191,939 16s. 11½d. This includes amounts borrowed from the public chest.

Parochial Expenditure amounted to £185,821 16s. 11½d., or £4,516 15s. 10d. less than in the previous year. The re-payment of loans from General Revenue, which amounted to £8,403 1s. 5d., is included in the Expenditure.

Immigration Expenditure amounted during the year to £18,377 12s. 1½d.

DEBT.

The Public Debt directly secured on General Revenue stood as follows at the close of each of the last ten years, after making allowance in each year for the Sinking Funds actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt.

	£	s.	d.
1905	3,426,293	5	1
1906	3,338,238	16	9
1907	3,247,125	5	11
1908	3,280,830	19	7
1909	3,262,081	17	9
1910	3,289,211	15	4
1911	3,293,684	3	3
1912	3,150,755	5	7
1913	2,994,227	6	7
1914	2,941,521	5	2

The above amount was raised at varying rates of interest and the balance at present outstanding is held—

£	s.	d.	
39,352	17	4	(Rectors and Curates Funds) at six per cent.
3,053	15	10	.. at four and a half per cent.
1,199,565	9	11	.. at four per cent.
1,536,892	11	4	.. at three and a half per cent.
160,840	19	9	.. at three per cent.
1,815	11	0	.. at two and three-fourths per cent.
<u>2,941,521</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	

A considerable portion of the amounts originally raised by debentures has since been converted into inscribed stock under the provisions of Law 13 of 1885, but the present liability is divided as follows:—

Gross Outstanding—

Debentures	..	..	..	£535,995 0 0
Inscribed Stock, England	..	..	..	2,792,648 1 3
Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	..	..	..	208,467 0 0
Imperial Loans	..	..	..	173,436 17 3
Jamaica Railway 2nd Mortgage Bonds		..	..	100,000 0 0
Deposits Rectors and Island Curates' Fund		..	..	39,352 17 4
				<hr/> £3,849,899 15 10 <hr/>

Deducting Sinking Funds—

Debentures	..	..	..	389,606 13 4
Inscribed Stock, England	..	..	..	2,111,276 1 5
Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	..	..	..	186,163 12 10
Imperial Loans	..	..	..	115,122 0 3
Jamaica Railway 2nd Mortgage Bonds		..	..	100,000 0 0
Deposits, Rectors and Island Curates Fund		..	..	39,352 17 4
				<hr/> £2,941,521 5 2 <hr/>

The debenture debt is mainly redeemable by a one per cent. sinking fund which is applied to the redemption of debentures chosen by lot at annual drawings, and the inscribed stock, both English and Jamaica, is to be redeemed by a cumulative sinking fund of one per cent. on the total amount issued, which is calculated to produce sufficient to redeem the stock at its maturity.

Of the total of debt on the 31st March, 1914, £540,516 was on account of the purchase, reconstruction and extension of the Jamaica Railway to Ewarton and Porus, £109,976 on account of the Rio Cobre Canal, £217,000 for the erection of new bridges, and £4,725 for debentures issued on account of the Myrtle Bank Constant Spring, Moneague and Rio Cobre Hotels, which were taken possession of by the Government, and £1,270,854 for redemption of Railway Bonds.

STATEMENT OF SINKING FUNDS ON 31ST MARCH, 1914.

Loans.	In Banks or Treasury.	Price.	Stock.	Market Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Law 12 of 1879 ..	246 4 2	246 4 2	..	..
Laws 8 and 17 of 1880 ..	1,009 2 3	1,009 2 3	..	..
Law 19 of 1880 ..	386 7 2	386 7 2	..	..
" 17 of 1884 ..	750 18 4	750 18 4	..	..
" 14 of 1886 ..	539 6 8	539 6 8	..	..
" 16 of 1887 ..	10 14 6	10 14 6	..	..
" 20 of 1888 ..	77 14 5	77 14 5	..	..
" 36 of 1888 ..	102 3 10	102 3 10	..	..
Laws 7 of 1881 and 1 of 1891 ..	62 13 3	62 13 3	..	..
Law 28 of 1894 ..	9 10 10	9 10 10	..	..
" 27 of 1890 ..	..	58,749 4 3	61,483 8 0	55,303 11 4
" 17 of 1891 ..	..	9,306 16 10	9,879 17 11	9,097 3 7
" 33 of 1894 ..	..	24,248 10 3	25,451 12 2	22,717 2 11
" 13 of 1885, 4% ..	..	414,741 5 6	430,222 12 6	374,391 18 2
" 13 of 1885 3% ..	..	43,884 16 0	46,701 15 11	41,311 19 10
Laws 12 of 1889 and 32 of 1900 ..	..	222,745 18 4	235,611 10 2	211,256 9 1
Law 20 of 1903 ..	..	3,093 19 8	..	..
Law 37 of 1910 ..	..	2,159 1 5	..	..
Railway Annuities ..	..	58,314 17 0	..	..
	3,194 15 5	840,434 3 8	809,350 16 8	714,078 4 11
Kingston and Liguanea Water Works 27 of '85 and 14 of '90 ..	106 10 10	19,265 18 6	20,209 1 2	17,949 3 9
Kingston Slaughter House Law 5 of '92 ..	..	2,764 18 11	2,901 1 9	2,647 4 1
Kingston Streets Improvement 31 of 1890 ..	..	40,338 19 8	41,849 9 9	38,183 7 7
Kingston Streets Improvement Further Loan Law 28 of 1899 ..	399 12 3	399 12 3	..	..
Vere Irrigation Commissioners ..	550 2 8	5,175 2 8	4,540 0 0	4,540 0 0
	1,056 5 9	679,447 0 0	69,499 12 8	63,319 15 5
	4,251 1 2	908,378 10 8	878,850 9 4	777,398 0 4

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest.—	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Converted into Inscribed Stock.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Funded Debt 28 Vic. chap. 23	..	..	77,416 6 11	..	..
Loans for General Purposes secured on General Revenues—					
Law 12 of '79	Purchase and reconstruction of Railway	4½%	140,000 0 0	11,200 0 0	125,500 0 0
Laws 8 & 17 of '80	Extension of Railway	4%	400,000 0 0	35,200 0 0	330,800 0 0
Law 17 of '84	do	do	183,000 0 0	16,900 0 0	147,100 0 0
Law 14 of '86	do	do	52,000 0 0	15,400 0 0	11,400 0 0
Law 16 of '87	do	do	30,100 0 0	9,400 0 0	2,825 0 0
Law 36 of '88	do	do	28,000 0 0	6,200 0 0	7,575 0 0
Law 19 of '80	Consolidation and Redemption of certain Loans	do	400,700 0 0	43,400 0 0	319,300 0 0
Law 20 of '88	Exchange of Rio Cobre Debentures	do	82,500 0 0	20,600 0 0	13,600 0 0
Laws 7 of '81 & 1 of '91	Portland Bridges	3½ & 4%	14,860 0 0 105,140 0 0	18,600 0 0	63,100 0 0
Laws 31 of '90 & 28 of '94	Kingston Improvements	do	25,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	17,600 0 0
Less converted into Inscribed Stock	..	..	1,461,300 0 0 1,038,800 0 0		
Law 27 of '90	Hotels	3%	422,500 0 0 63,475 0 0	178,900 0 0	1,038,800 0 0
Law 17 of '91	Portland Bridges Conversion of Debentures	3½%	14,860 0 0 16,000 0 0	..	..
Law 33 of '94	Portland Bridges Kingston Improvements Conversion of Debentures	4%	43,740 0 0 16,600 0 0 32,160 0 0	..	..
Law 17 of '91	Chapelton Railway Extension, Law 3 of '12	3½%	20,000 0 0	..	..
Law 13 of '85	Conversion of Debentures and Expenses of Issue	4%	1,094,622 0 0 4,426 1 3	..	..
Law 12 of '89	Redemption Railway First Mortgage Bonds	3½%	1,498,600 0 0	..	..
Law 1 of 1900	Imperial Loans Railway, Annuities, Interest and Equipment	2½%	198,000 0 0	137,889 12 0	..
Law 13 of '85	Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings	3%	200,000 0 0	..	..
Law 12 of 1889	Railway 2nd Mortgage Bonds	4%	100,000 0 0	..	..
			3,719,983 1 3	316,769 12 0	1,038,800 0 0

OF THE COLONY, 31ST MARCH, 1914.

Debentures Railway 2nd Mrtge. Bonds and Imperial Annuities.	Outstanding.			Sinking Funds.	Net present Liability.
	Inscribed Stock England.	Inscribed Stock Jamaica.	Total Out- standing.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
..	77,416 6 11
3,300 0 0	3,300 0 0	246 4 2	3,053 15 10
34,000 0 0	34,000 0 0	1,009 2 3	32,990 17 9
19,000 0 0	19,000 0 0	750 18 4	18,249 1 8
25,200 0 0	25,200 0 0	539 6 8	24,660 13 4
17,875 0 0	17,875 0 0	10 14 6	17,864 5 6
14,225 0 0	14,225 0 0	102 3 10	14,122 16 2
38,000 0 0	38,000 0 0	386 7 2	37,613 12 10
48,300 0 0	48,300 0 0	77 14 5	48,222 5 7
38,300 0 0	38,300 0 0	62 13 3	38,237 6 9
5,400 0 0	5,400 0 0	9 10 10	5,390 9 2
243,600 0 0	243,600 0 0	3,194 15 5	240,405 4 7
63,475 0 0	63,475 0 0	58,749 4 3	4,725 15 9
..	..	30,860	30,860 0 0	9,306 16 10	21,553 3 2
..	..	92,500	92,500 0 0	24,243 10 3	68,256 9 9
..	..	20,000	20,000 0 0	..	20,000 0 0
..	1,099,048 1 3	..	1,099,048 1 3	414,741 5 6	684,306 15 9
..	1,493,600 0 0	..	1,493,600 0 0	222,745 18 4	1,270,854 1 8
60,130 8 0	60,130 8 0	58,314 17 0	1,815 11 0
..	200,000 0 0	..	200,000 0 0	48,384 16 0	156,115 4 0
100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	..	100,000 0 0
467,205 8 0	2,792,648 1 3	143,360	3,403,213 9 3	835,181 3 7	2,568,032 5 8

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest	Original Loan.			Debenture redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.			Converted into Inscribed Stock.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Loans for Special Purposes secured primarily on Special Revenues—	uses secured primarily guaranteed by General Revenue—		3,719,983	1	8	316,769	12	0	1,038,800	0	0
Law 27 of '85 & 14 of '90	Kingston and Liguanea Water Supply	4%	60,520	0	0	..			..
Law 30 of '88	Kingston Gas Works	do	14,900	0	0	2,600	0	0	..		
Law 5 of '92	Kingston Slaughter House	do	10,000	0	0	..			..
Law 31 of '90	Kingston Improvements	3%	25,000	0	0	..			..
Law 31 of '90	Do	4%	50,000	0	0	..			..
Law 2 of 1900	Kingston Annuities	3½%	65,000	0	0	12,389	5	1	..		
Law 13 of '99 and 2 of 1900	Kingston Water Supply Annuities	do	20,000	0	0	3,812	1	10	..		
Law 28 of '99	Kingston Streets	4%	10,000	0	0	9,100	0	0	..		
Law 39 of '97	Vegetable Irrigation	3½%	40,000	0	0	..			..
Law 22 of '03	Imperial Earthquake Loan Annuities	3½%									
Do	Do	..	50,000	0	0	5,492	3	10	..		
Do	Do	..	16,500	0	0	..			..
Law 20 of 1903	Loans raised for Parl. purposes By Inscribed Stock Law 17 of '91	3½%	21,007	0	0				..		
Law 37 of 1910	Increased Water supply, Ferry Scheme By Insd. Stock Law 17 of '91	3½%	43,500	0	0	..			..
Loans for Special Purposes secured primarily on Special Revenues—	uses secured primarily										
Law 27 of 1885	Kingston and Liguanea Water Supply	..	1,900	0	0	5,300	0	0	..		
			4,166,010	1	5	355,463	2	9	1,038,800	0	0

OF THE COLONY, 31ST MARCH, 1914, continued.

Outstanding.				Sinking Funds.	Net present Liability.
Debentures, Railway 2nd Mrtge. Bonds and Imperial Annuities.	Inscribed Stock England.	Inscribed Stock Jamaica.	Total Out- standing.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
467,205 8 0	2,792,648 1 3	143,360	3,403,213 9 3	835,181 3 7	2,568,033 5 8
60,520 0 0	..	..	60,520 0 0	19,159 7 8	41,360 12 4
12,300 0 0	..	..	12,300 0 0	..	12,300 0 0
10,000 0 0	..	..	10,000 0 0	2,764 13 11	7,235 6 1
25,000 0 0	}	..	25,000 0 0	} 40,338 19 8	34,661 0 4
50,000 0 0		..	50,000 0 0		
52,610 14 11	..	..	52,610 14 11	..	52,610 14 11
16,187 18 2	..	..	16,187 18 2	..	16,187 18 2
900 0 0	..	..	900 0 0	399 12 3	500 7 9
40,000 0 0	..	..	40,000 0 0	5,175 2 8	34,824 17 4
44,507 16 2	..	} 21,607	44,507 16 2	} 3,093 18 8	44,507 16 2
16,500 0 0	..		33,107 0 0		35,013 1 4
..	..	43,500	43,500 0 0	3,159 1 5	41,340 18 7
1,3700 0 0	..	..	1,3700 0 0	106 10 10	13,593 9 2
309,431 17 3	2,792,648 1 3	208,467	3,810,546 18 6	908,378 10 8	2,902,168 7 10

INVESTMENTS ON 31ST MARCH, 1914.

	Rate.	Price.	Stock.	Value.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Consols	2½%	20,952 4 10	21,048 5 11	15,786 4 5
India, Inscribed Stock	2½%	2,870 13 2	3,300 0 0	2,079 0 0
Do. do.	3 %	6,528 6 2	6,600 0 0	5,016 0 0
Do. do.	3½%	7,746 8 7	8,289 13 5	7,378 2 0
British Guiana, Inscribed Stock	3 %	3,974 19 2	4,100 0 0	3,198 0 0
Do. Inscribed Stock	3 %	7,776 4 6	8,100 0 0	7,047 0 0
Do. do.	3½%	39,184 15 3	39,341 5 1	37,767 7 2
Cape Good Hope, Consolidated	4 %	47,766 6 8	47,766 6 8	48,721 13 1
Do. Inscribed Stock	3 %	9,498 4 11	10,045 14 0	8,337 18 8
Ceylon do.	3 %	20,504 19 10	22,630 12 3	19,238 0 6
Do. do.	4 %	15,504 5 5	15,500 0 0	15,504 5 5
Do. do.	3½%	28,993 1 9	29,693 1 11	27,614 11 7
Gold Coast do.	3½%	32,145 9 4	33,286 6 4	28,957 13 8
Do. Inscribed Stock	3 %	48,707 6 7	56,294 13 0	45,035 14 4
Hong Kong do.	3½%	37,566 10 7	37,939 14 1	34,140 0 8
Do. Scrip	4 %	581 8 6	581 8 6	581 8 6
Jamaica Debentures	3 %	1,075 0 0	1,100 0 0	990 0 0
Do. do.	4 %	9,023 0 0	9,000 0 0	9,180 0 0
Do. do. Vere	3½%	5,686 5 0	5,600 0 0	5,600 0 0
Do. Inscribed Stock	3 %	6,585 3 0	6,600 0 0	5,280 0 0
Do. do.	3½%	18,272 17 6	18,132 0 0	16,318 16 0
Do. do. (Railway)	3½%	11,707 15 10	11,714 15 10	10,982 12 1
Do. do.	4 %	27,689 0 0	27,689 0 0	27,689 0 0
Natal, Inscribed	3 %	10,871 17 6	11,479 18 10	9,758 18 10
Do. do.	3½%	8,122 6 10	8,000 0 0	7,440 0 0
New South Wales Debentures	4 %	7,465 0 0	6,500 0 0	6,760 0 0
Do. Inscribed Stock	3½%	48,343 14 10	51,000 0 0	49,470 0 0
New Zealand do.	3 %	5,596 18 3	5,800 0 0	4,814 0 0
Do. do.	3½%	588 11 2	627 15 7	584 0 9
Queensland do.	3 %	2,236 7 3	2,332 4 2	1,912 9 0
Do. do.	3½%	22,973 12 8	22,500 0 0	20,700 0 0
Do. do.	4 %	3,334 1 9	2,900 0 0	2,958 0 0
Do. do.	3½%	17,564 11 2	18,396 15 1	17,293 3 7
Southern Nigeria do.	3½%	197,600 10 9	206,233 8 3	187,672 7 3
Sierra Leone do.	3½%	75,245 14 4	80,516 3 0	73,269 14 3
Do. do.	4 %	9,054 7 10	9,109 15 9	9,109 15 9
South Australia, Inscribed Stock	3 %	10,757 9 11	11,436 9 6	8,691 7 2
Do. do.	3½%	4,744 9 8	5,000 0 0	4,700 0 0
Carried forward .. .. .	..	834,840 0 6	866,185 7 2	788,577 4 8

INVESTMENTS, 1913-1914, continued.

	Rate.	Price.			Stock.			Value.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .. ..	..	834,840	0	6	866,185	7	2	788,577	4	8
South Australia, Inscribed Stock ..	4 %	1,004	3	10	900	0	0	900	0	0
Do. Debentures ..	4 %	37,129	17	6	37,000	0	0	37,000	0	0
Straits Settlement Inscribed Stock ..	3½ %	181,959	2	10	189,596	6	6	172,532	13	2
Tasmania Inscribed Stock ..	3½ %	7,022	2	8	7,000	0	0	6,510	0	0
Do. do. ..	4 %	3,065	1	8	2,700	0	0	2,727	0	0
Transvaal do. ..	3 %	9,990	16	8	10,325	5	4	9,705	15	2
Trinidad do. ..	3 %	10,313	17	7	11,143	6	3	9,241	13	9
Victoria Inscribed Stock ..	3 %	32,896	11	5	37,664	19	1	30,885	5	1
Do. do. ..	3½ %	40,985	10	0	44,000	0	0	42,680	0	0
Do. do. ..	4 %	23,611	15	2	22,137	19	8	22,359	7	3
West Australia, Inscribed Stock ..	3 %	13,713	4	9	14,372	5	1	12,791	6	9
Do. do. ..	3½ %	2,065	9	11	2,000	0	0	1,880	0	0
Zanzibar Guaranteed Debentures ..	3 %	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	2,975	0	0
Great Indian Peninsular Railway De- bentures ..	3½ %	12,708	14	10	13,618	0	0	12,120	0	5
..	..	1,214,806	9	4	1,262,143	9	1	1,152,885	6	3
Deposits—										
London and Westminster Bank ..		£	s.	d.						
		1,834	2	3						
Government Savings Bank ..		20,069	0	6½						
Earthquake Loan Board ..		63,567	17	1						
Bank of Nova Scotia Savings Bank ..		3,346	13	2						
		1,303,624	2	4½						

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE, FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1909- 1910.	1910- 1911.	1911- 1912.	1912- 1913.	1913- 1914.
GENERAL REVENUE.					
Customs	£ 465,081	£ 448,448	£ 494,361	£ 449,433	£ 426,687
Port, Harbour and Light House dues	8,107	7,233	8,275	8,039	8,196
Licenses, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	180,938	188,689	207,840	206,215	208,666
Fees of Office, Stamp Duties, Re-imbursements-in-aid and Irrigation Receipts	94,519	104,473	163,824	207,533	128,218
Post Office and Telegraphs	42,262	45,962	48,726	51,482	51,792
Railway	163,847	161,632	190,006	183,230	176,677
Rents	2,212	2,113	2,671	3,036	3,031
Interest	18,414	16,704	15,726	16,469	8,355
Miscellaneous Receipts	15,229	11,218	13,899	28,934	15,868
Transfer from Insurance Fund in aid of General Revenue	..	..	..	50,000	..
Loans raised to reimburse cost of Chapeltown Branch Railway	..	..	..	..	20,000
Total exclusive of Land Sales and Nickel Coin	990,609	986,672	1,145,328	1,204,421	1,047,480
Land Sales	2,367	2,777	15,686	1,740	1,159
Nickel Coin	..	950	..	..	..
Total Local Revenue	992,976	990,399	1,161,014	1,206,161	1,048,639
SPECIALLY APPROPRIATED REVENUES.					
Kingston Streets Revenue Law 31 of 1890	6,645	6,533	6,640	6,631	6,615
PAROCHIAL REVENUES.					
Road Funds	48,182	49,232	59,828	62,606	53,102
General Funds	95,917	121,642	109,559	126,261	140,120
Local Rate Funds	..	..	365	677	1,615
	144,099	170,874	169,752	189,544	194,837
Advances to Parochial Funds	4,444	6,499	4,972	6,326	12,183
IMMIGRATION REVENUES.					
Revenues, Law 14 of 1891	16,331	397	12,409	26,937	14,559
Second Term Coolies	1,250	1,155	1,688	1,676	1,880
Grant from General Revenues	2,917	6,622	342	107	1,711
Miscellaneous	91	186	178	139	227
Immigrants Return Passages	..	..	..	987	..
	20,595	8,360	14,617	29,846	18,377

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£
Charges of Debt	187,960	193,511	291,937	318,742	189,592
Governor and Staff	6,207	6,522	6,203	6,015	6,083
Privy Council	25	45	84	62	82
Legislative Council	521	1,183	586	792	980
Colonial Secretariat	4,715	4,872	5,278	5,504	5,146
Public Works	17,442	18,994	19,992	22,746	19,122
Audit Office	4,059	4,257	4,288	4,102	4,034
Treasury	3,757	3,654	3,770	3,625	3,833
Savings Bank	1,963	2,016	2,228	2,385	2,138
Stamp Office	737	813	834	848	..
Post Office and Telegraphs	36,039	41,150	41,451	51,167	47,098
Excise, Internal Revenue and Customs	37,158	37,827	39,255	38,973	54,868
Judicial	35,199	35,585	36,547	38,381	38,802
Ecclesiastical	1,209	1,170	1,104	849	869
Medical	58,317	64,986	68,933	74,580	75,976
Constabulary and Prisons	87,777	90,897	91,970	96,364	95,784
Reformatories and Industrial Schools	5,101	5,421	5,593	6,449	6,675
Education	62,178	66,781	82,329	91,412	84,014
Harbours and Pilotage	2,932	3,347	2,879	4,250	3,477
Colonial Defence and Preservation of Internal order	7,591	7,672	8,302	7,787	7,475
Clerk Parochial Boards	600	590	600	600	450
Miscellaneous	19,453	18,605	22,259	42,683	48,785
Record and Registrar General's Office	3,968	4,093	4,063	4,282	4,211
Board of Supervision	19	293	421	447	728
Subsidy to D.W.I. Cable Company	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	750
Registration of Titles	1,419	1,429	1,341	1,379	1,814
Lands Department .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8,481
Industrial Schools	899	1,733	1,810	†	..
Immigration Department	3,809	7,590	1,443	1,091	1,061
Direct Steamship Company Subsidy	20,000	20,000	..	..	..
Real Estates Valuation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Parochial Roads and Works	1,717	1,721	1,675	1,668	1,726
Special Hurricane Expenses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
New Government Buildings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Government Printing Office	9,804	8,385	10,449	10,145	9,426
Jamaica Institute	1,025	958	1,362	1,730	1,551
Agricultural Services	12,569	12,002	15,224	16,147	20,960
Railway	110,564	104,003	97,774	95,157	112,528
Public Works and Buildings	198,213	175,556	205,371	238,552	144,638
Pensions, &c.	29,535	30,791	29,723	31,565	33,661
Pensions Widows and Orphans	8,308	7,741	8,113	8,014	8,391
Transfer to Insurance Fund	50,000	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of Nickel Coins .. .. .	..	311	..	..	..
Railway Pair No. 3 .. .. .	..	..	821	926	12,610
Census of Jamaica 1911 .. .. .	..	..	6,624	..	..
Railway to Chapelton Extension .. .. .	..	..	14,041	58,698	18,123
W.I. Improvement Lands, Cost of Purchase .. .. .	..	..	18,531	..	..
Agricultural Loan Societies Administration Expenses .. .. .	..	..	..	293	..
Hurricane Assistance .. .. .	..	..	..	20,074	..
Total General Expenditure	1,083,794	987,804	1,155,208	1,804,929	1,065,487
Parochial Expenditure	153,199	174,416	169,913	190,388	185,822
Kingston Streets Law 31 of '90	6,445	6,533	6,640	6,631	6,615
Immigration Fund Expenditure	20,841	8,361	14,617	29,846	18,377
Grand Total	1,214,479	1,176,614	1,346,378	1,581,744	1,276,251

* Expenditure included in Public Works and Buildings.

† Included with Reformatories.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports.—The value of the Imports into the Colony in each of the last six years was as follows:—

1908-1909	..	£2,420,335	1911	..	£2,865,553
1909 (a)	..	2,561,675	1912	..	3,050,479
1910	..	2,614,943	1913	..	2,837,446

(a) In 1909 at the request of the Board of Trade the financial period was made to coincide with the calendar year, to bring the Jamaica statistics into line with those of other British possessions.

The Imports for the year last past were apportioned between the five general headings into which all imports are divided in accordance with Board of Trade requirements, thus:—

1. Food, Drink and Tobacco	..	£1,224,389
2. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	..	121,825
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	..	1,488,666
4. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	..	2,164
5. Bullion and Specie	..	402
		<hr/> £2,837,446

Taking the whole of the Imports the Island's Custom was distributed in each of the last three years in the following proportions, viz:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
United Kingdom	45.1	43.8	38.5
United States	41.8	41.7	46.7
Canada	8.5	9.6	8.7
Other Countries	4.6	4.9	6.1

Of the total value of goods entered for Imports during the year; the value of *Ad-valorem* was £1,076,790 or 37.9%; Rated value £1,284,046 or 45.3%; Free, value £476,610 16.8%.

Exports—The total Exports for 1913 are valued at .. £2,430,207.

When grouped under the four principal heads prescribed by the Board of Trade they compare as follows:—

I. Live Animals, food, drink, &c.—				
1912	..	..	..	£2,239,447
1913	..	..	..	<hr/>1,846,703
*II. Raw Material—				
1912	..	..	..	149,818
1913	..	..	..	<hr/>184,566
III. Manufactured Articles—				
1912	..	..	..	218,326
1913	..	..	..	<hr/>216,579
IV. Miscellaneous & unclassified—				
1913	..	..	..	£1,541

* Raw material and articles mainly Unmanufactured.

V. Coin and Bullion—

1912	..	..	..	101,692
1913	..	..	..	180,816

The Island's Exports during the past year, compared with those of the two immediately preceding, were distributed as follows:—

			1911.	1912.	1913.
United Kingdom	..	..	14.7	17.5	13.2
United States	..	..	61.9	57.4	59.8
Canada	..	..	8.6	3.7	5.5
Other Countries	..	..	14.8	21.4	21.5

The following Statement shows the relative importance of the Island's product during the last three years:—

				1911.	1912.	1913.
Sugar	..	..	..	8.9	5.1	2.3
Rum	..	..	..	3.1	2.6	4.6
Coffee	..	..	..	5.5	10.7	7.1
Cocoa	..	..	..	3.6	5.4	5.2
Dyewoods	..	..	..	3.9	3.4	5.2
Fruit	..	..	..	58.3	54.7	48.6
Pimento	..	..	..	3.2	3.0	4.0
Minor Products	..	..	..	13.5	15.1	23.0

The following table shows the proportion of the exportable value of the principal products of the island, to the total value:—

				1911.	1912.	1913.
Sugar	..	..	..	8.9	5.1	2.3
Rum	..	..	..	3.1	2.6	4.6
Coffee	..	..	..	5.5	10.7	7.1
Cocoa	..	..	..	3.6	5.4	5.2
Dyewoods	..	..	..	3.9	3.4	5.2
Fruit	..	..	..	58.3	54.7	48.6
Pimento	..	..	..	3.2	3.0	4.0
Other	..	..	..	13.5	15.1	23.0

The exports from the colony during the past three years were distributed among the different countries in the following proportions:—

				1911.	1912.	1913.
United Kingdom	..	..	..	14.7	17.5	13.2
Dominion of Canada	..	..	..	8.6	3.7	5.5
United States	..	..	..	61.9	57.4	59.8
Other Countries	..	..	..	14.8	21.4	21.5

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTICLES.	1904-1905.			1905-1906.			1906-07.			1907-08.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
FOOD STUFFS.												
From United Kingdom	85,945	1	6	98,918	5	8	95,967	1	5	129,695	10	3
“ British Possessions	118,111	3	10½	158,948	12	6	183,916	4	10	165,860	14	0
“ U.S. of America	362,059	9	8	334,740	14	2	400,098	18	5	588,187	18	8
“ Other Countries	17,295	18	5	18,930	14	5	17,976	4	9	18,006	18	2
Total Food Stuffa	583,411	13	5½	611,538	6	9	697,958	9	5	902,051	1	1
LIQUORS.												
From United Kingdom	44,625	9	1	43,703	16	6	45,270	19	10	64,198	18	6
“ British Possessions	336	19	2	90	7	0	99	2	3	91	3	11
“ U.S. of America	4,028	5	9	5,277	18	8	4,725	18	2	6,263	3	1
“ Other Countries	1,910	10	2	2,393	8	0	3,573	19	1	5,867	19	4
Total Liquors	50,901	4	2	51,465	10	2	53,669	19	4	76,421	4	10
TOBACCO INCLUDING CIGARS.												
From United Kingdom	8,145	18	3	12,110	8	11	15,527	6	11	19,833	5	5
“ British Possessions	16	6	0	10	10	7	21	1	10	19	1	3
“ U.S. of America	1,195	3	1	1,234	15	4	1,239	7	9	1,458	0	10
“ Other Countries	117	18	9	166	18	6	166	4	11	155	11	9
Total Tobacco	9,475	6	1	13,522	13	4	106,954	1	5	21,465	19	3
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.												
From United Kingdom	10,914	0	9	12,021	4	3	16,374	13	3	19,960	18	6
“ British Possessions	132	15	2	192	1	0	1,340	16	11	487	7	10
“ U.S. of America	14,204	10	8	8,375	18	9	11,128	10	2	12,967	0	0
“ Other Countries	2,213	16	6	1,617	18	9	3,916	0	11	4,962	9	0
Total Household Furniture	27,465	3	1	22,207	2	9	32,760	1	3	38,377	15	4
CLOTHING INCLUDING BOOTS.												
From United Kingdom	341,468	2	6	412,044	13	3	434,637	10	11	618,418	16	0
“ British Possessions	5,263	9	2	8,374	18	9	9,337	13	10	9,491	17	3
“ U.S. of America	73,326	13	4	99,442	16	9	88,753	5	7	148,306	1	1
“ Other Countries	5,255	11	6	8,033	3	0	7,628	3	4	8,743	8	7
Total Clothing	425,313	16	6	527,895	11	9	540,356	13	8	784,990	2	11
HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY.												
From United Kingdom	31,964	8	4	36,749	2	9	36,861	2	7	62,833	4	3
“ British Possessions	42	10	9	43	12	0	84	12	5	664	11	11
“ U.S. of America	20,493	4	2	20,029	17	6	16,540	5	0	38,020	3	6
“ Other Countries	1,159	4	6	1,176	18	3	1,794	14	0	2,104	19	0
Total Hardware and Ironmongery	53,659	7	9	57,999	10	6	55,280	14	6	103,622	18	8

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

1908-09.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
98,386 18 6	104,543 12 5	150,230 19 9	174,456 18 4	144,797 11 1	163,431 19 2
173,288 5 6	174,408 6 9	214,941 5 1	254,311 15 5	286,481 2 5	256,629 12 0
498,893 12 6	547,615 17 7	574,295 16 7	510,821 5 2	549,239 11 8	566,159 13 5
28,843 18 8	29,379 3 0	24,186 18 1	18,375 16 9	12,000 15 2	18,408 1 7
799,412 15 2	855,946 19 9	963,744 19 6	957,965 15 8	992,519 0 4	1,004,629 6 2
55,526 19 8	54,183 5 4	59,232 11 10	63,317 16 10	70,699 5 7	59,778 2 2
159 14 4	88 1 0	55 3 2	281 10 1	226 16 7	291 19 1
6,930 17 11	10,284 1 8	8,712 4 7	7,798 8 8	12,046 16 6	9,611 3 3
5,113 2 8	6,718 7 3	7,077 1 11	11,555 10 6	15,905 8 8	13,783 6 4
67,730 14 7	71,273 15 3	75,077 1 6	82,953 6 1	98,878 7 4	83,464 10 10
20,682 11 8	15,574 17 8	13,048 3 3	10,041 0 6	7,429 8 11	8,585 19 0
47 2 5	10 9 4	41 1 10	43 11 9	23 10 10	131 15 6
7,593 18 5	7,219 14 3	4,838 6 6	5,310 7 5	3,973 4 8	4,955 10 6
274 19 1	782 8 5	983 7 7	2,342 7 3	2,939 4 1	1,774 13 8
28,598 11 7	23,587 9 8	18,910 19 2	17,737 6 11	14,365 8 6	15,447 18 3
8,292 9 2	8,090 5 10	6,927 1 6	7,214 0 5	3,494 8 5	2,822 10 3
883 16 0	1,100 9 11	927 3 1	1,097 13 1	728 11 1	364 18 2
9,160 12 5	9,011 16 2	13,712 14 7	11,603 14 3	6,774 16 5	6,974 8 5
804 10 7	9,400 7 7	727 10 10	670 10 10	701 5 5	368 2 0
19,141 8 2	19,142 19 6	22,294 10 0	20,585 18 7	11,699 1 4	10,529 18 10
414,072 8 7	465,719 15 8	371,238 10 9	408,610 19 4	441,398 17 3	302,902 16 6
8,922 11 0	1,783 7 9	450 10 0	1,011 12 5	251 16 4	1,306 8 8
149,977 8 6	177,452 10 4	142,762 17 9	186,973 16 4	182,159 16 2	162,169 19 5
8,168 15 11	10,438 19 7	11,315 12 0	10,580 0 5	7,107 0 1	7,131 9 6
581,141 4 0	655,394 13 4	525,767 10 6	607,176 8 6	630,917 9 10	473,510 14 1
45,122 3 9	46,268 2 9	108,585 4 3	96,136 7 1	83,766 5 10	80,737 1 1
1,817 0 10	580 17 2	357 2 8	124 4 5	471 18 1	335 11 10
23,192 0 10	23,366 19 4	77,446 18 11	65,632 16 11	59,116 14 0	39,157 4 11
2,185 5 6	2,240 14 8	6,494 19 5	3,791 10 11	6,353 6 0	5,589 12 11
72,316 10 11	72,466 13 11	192,884 5 3	165,684 19 4	149,708 3 11	125,819 10 9

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTICLES.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-07.	1907-08.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BUILDING MATERIALS.				
From United Kingdom ..	18,941 17 5	21,958 12 0	27,765 19 5	57,753 3 10
" British Possessions ..	1,805 5 2	3,277 1 3	5,435 11 7	8,556 3 10
" U.S. of America ..	40,389 3 2	36,823 5 4	71,703 10 7	135,745 14 9
" Other Countries ..	364 14 5	712 9 3	985 0 6	4,402 16 2
Total Building Materials ..	61,501 0 2	62,771 7 10	105,890 2 1	206,457 18 7
ESTATES' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES. (Other than Food Stuffs, Liquors, &c.)				
From United Kingdom ..	20,905 2 4	72,172 17 11	63,546 11 0	48,961 3 9
" British Possessions ..	165 8 0	1,532 4 3	2,301 12 3	15 10 10
" U.S. of America ..	11,969 16 9	40,409 5 9	34,836 7 0	11,333 10 5
" Other Countries ..	294 9 7	284 18 5	230 3 10	1,767 5 8
Total Estates' Machinery and Supplies ..	33,334 16 8	114,399 6 4	100,914 14 1	62,077 10 8
OTHER MACHINERY & TOOLS.				
From United Kingdom ..	18,494 13 7	6,163 4 6	8,405 7 10	10,368 11 4
" British Possessions ..	15 0 0	14 8 0	205 6 1	94 13 1
" U.S. of America ..	8,338 7 0	6,945 1 6	8,695 6 11	31,097 5 8
" Other Countries ..	1,469 12 4	5,022 10 6	1,855 6 4	1,173 5 7
Total other Machinery & Tools ..	28,317 12 11	18,145 4 6	19,161 7 2	42,733 15 8
COALS AND COKE.				
From United Kingdom ..	59,617 3 8	37,723 3 6	24,225 6 0	4,330 17 9
" British Possessions ..		1,291 16 8	3,389 1 0	6 4 6
" U.S. of America ..	34,494 9 8	43,071 2 6	47,132 3 0	70,600 12 8
" Other Countries ..	82 10 0	39 10 0	4 8 0	9 6 9
Total Coals and Coke ..	94,194 3 4	82,134 12 8	74,750 18 0	74,947 1 8
BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.				
From United Kingdom ..	7,048 6 0	10,873 13 3	10,333 4 10	11,444 14 9
" British Possessions ..	153 12 4	193 19 0	608 9 6	624 18 4
" U.S. of America ..	1,336 13 10	2,185 19 3	2,748 6 9	2,600 17 6
" Other Countries ..	46 2 3	33 12 6	21 5 5	26 16 10
Total Books and other Printed Matter ..	8,584 14 5	13,287 4 0	13,711 6 6	14,697 7 5
MISCELLANEOUS.				
From United Kingdom ..	135,964 14 4	181,687 19 10	331,470 14 3	283,933 1 9
" British Possessions ..	6,375 7 0	8,402 19 9	10,172 17 3	9,769 4 1
" U.S. of America ..	143,971 8 7	151,786 19 3	176,674 0 4	214,653 18 8
" Other Countries ..	9,697 10 8	12,881 7 9	18,400 18 8	17,843 16 8
Total Miscellaneous ..	296,009 0 7	354,759 6 7	536,718 10 6	526,200 1 2
Grand Total ..	1,672,167 19 1	1,930,125 7 2	2,248,126 17 11	2,854,042 17 8

IMPORTS.

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VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

1908-09.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
60,155 8 6	49,967 9 2	47,143 15 3	58,384 16 11	60,326 0 9	54,730 16 10
7,895 6 8	4,325 14 7	1,705 16 5	1,984 8 11	6,360 12 3	10,357 1 3
138,746 13 4	105,843 19 2	100,036 14 9	112,956 8 3	122,878 2 6	124,782 7 10
4,169 11 2	1,592 16 9	973 9 3	1,049 9 9	1,299 7 3	1,242 8 3
210,966 19 8	161,729 19 8	158,859 15 8	174,375 3 10	190,864 2 9	191,212 14 2
48,795 2 10	49,798 19 7	34,924 8 1	39,537 7 9	59,119 7 3	35,352 3 5
142 14 1	89 17 0	25 0 0		3 15 0	
6,366 1 7	4,389 2 0	5,197 8 6	4,063 12 1	7,640 16 3	6,452 4 10
1,290 5 9	1,093 16 3	1,597 11 4	949 17 4	847 11 6	6,687 15 4
56,594 4 3	55,362 14 10	42,044 7 11	44,550 17 2	67,611 10 0	48,492 3 7
11,666 15 3	24,549 12 11	7,143 4 3	11,513 5 8	5,580 15 0	5,329 9 2
20 10 2	89 9 0	45 6 2	3 18 10		107 9 11
10,387 10 1	21,964 5 3	6,448 12 8	6,806 19 11	8,854 9 1	13,562 5 3
627 7 1	1,451 15 3	375 3 11	197 4 8	495 0 6	336 13 11
22,702 2 7	48,055 2 5	14,012 7 0	18,521 9 1	14,930 4 7	19,335 18 3
5,623 18 6	8,235 14 7	4,626 12 0	1,411 6 5	473 10 1	348 3 1
15 0 0					
41,988 0 9	42,630 12 5	39,470 9 2	48,040 18 1	59,295 14 6	45,897 2 4
..	..	..	..	..	5 4 0
47,826 19 3	50,866 7 0	44,097 1 2	49,452 4 6	59,769 4 7	46,250 9 5
10,705 5 5	12,065 5 4	10,046 0 2	11,015 1 4	12,769 19 9	9,854 8 1
481 17 7	792 0 8	598 2 9	521 18 9	513 11 4	482 9 6
1,876 1 5	2,396 11 0	1,775 7 5	2,382 16 7	2,512 5 1	2,205 1 0
38 8 2	102 18 0	121 7 0	154 11 7	163 1 1	25 6 8
13,101 12 7	15,356 15 0	12,540 17 4	14,074 8 3	15,958 17 3	12,567 5 3
223,896 12 8	271,963 15 5	308,919 17 8	411,582 9 8	443,497 7 6	365,408 9 0
18,108 8 10	12,356 19 1	22,838 7 1	25,171 14 5	36,887 11 6	27,903 18 5
230,068 10 11	215,290 12 4	197,059 6 9	237,515 16 10	258,897 3 4	343,796 4 10
19,815 0 5	26,242 7 10	25,796 1 11	39,954 0 7	63,976 8 5	59,077 12 4
491,888 12 10	525,853 14 8	554,613 13 5	714,224 1 6	803,258 5 9	806,186 4 7
2,411,421 15 7	2,553,027 5 0	2,624,847 8 5	2,867,301 19 5	3,050,479 16 2	2,837,446 14 2

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-07.		1907-08.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SUGAR.	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
To United Kingdom ..	* 1,923	20,340	4,344	40,077	2,453	18,765	2,518	26,019
" British Possessions ..	8,511	90,001	8,163	75,303	12,429	95,089	7,873	81,357
" United States of America ..	242	2,560	74	679	40	273	45	471
" Other Countries ..	328	3,465	680	6,269	577	4,415	186	1,926
Total Sugar ..	11,004	116,366	13,261	122,328	15,499	118,542	10,622	109,773
RUM.	† Puns.	£	† Puns.	£	* Puns.	£	* Puns.	£
To United Kingdom ..	9,759	73,197	9,041	79,110	12,786	117,213	11,363	151,507
" British Possessions ..	607	4,552	450	3,935	498	4,568	406	5,417
" United States of America ..	44	332	32	285	35	326	51	691
" Other Countries ..	1,933	14,495	1,782	15,593	1,311	12,007	1,300	17,338
Total Rum ..	12,343	92,576	11,305	98,923	14,630	134,114	113,120	174,953
COFFEE.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom ..	8,982	14,820	11,411	18,970	11,637	18,765	17,973	26,960
" British Possessions ..	5,382	8,880	6,144	10,214	6,381	10,291	4,270	6,405
" United States of America ..	11,282	18,616	17,476	29,055	10,570	17,015	28,161	42,242
" Other Countries ..	25,974	42,857	45,741	76,044	26,273	42,363	43,795	65,695
Total Coffee ..	51,620	85,173	80,772	134,283	54,861	88,464	94,199	141,302
COCOA.								
To United Kingdom ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" British Possessions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" United States of America ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Other Countries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Cocoa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PIMENTO.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom ..	16,832	14,938	7,284	6,374	12,616	11,670	8,542	8,115
" British Possessions ..	2,162	1,919	1,665	1,457	11,415	10,560	3,768	3,597
" United States of America ..	78,627	69,781	34,035	29,780	37,560	34,743	15,682	14,898
" Other Countries ..	56,715	50,331	48,752	42,658	23,703	21,923	45,933	43,636
Total Pimento ..	154,336	136,969	91,736	80,269	85,294	78,896	73,925	70,246
DYEWOODS.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
To United Kingdom ..	1,007	2,489	954	2,188	841	2,090	1,967	4,588
" British Possessions ..	17	42	50	112	20	49	22	47
" United States of America ..	9,702	24,496	14,111	33,103	12,126	29,748	10,023	23,923
" Other Countries ..	19,635	49,572	19,091	44,882	21,017	51,625	22,166	52,400
Total Dyewoods ..	30,361	76,599	34,206	80,285	34,004	83,512	34,178	80,958

* Shown in hhds. averaging 20 cwts. each for the purpose of comparison.

† At a Standard of 100 liquid gallons each.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1908-09.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
952	11,899	2,041	24,486	6,609	86,469	2,862	35,297	1,897	25,453	1,492	15,920
4,884	61,058	7,185	86,231	12,905	168,848	16,196	199,759	7,274	97,605	3,119	33,280
327	4,090	398	4,781	446	5,933	369	4,548	727	9,740	279	2,957
6,163	77,047	9,891	118,733	19,960	261,150	20,060	247,411	9,898	132,798	4,891	52,171
* Puns.	£	* Puns.	£	* Puns.	£	* Puns.	£	* Puns.	£	* Puns.	£
10,757	161,356	14,274	202,217	12,086	120,864	9,256	69,424	7,091	53,185	7,586	80,607
383	5,748	271	3,865	379	3,798	429	3,221	621	46,72	600	6,576
23	357	36	518	49	492	33	251	57	430	66	708
1,289	19,342	1,947	27,551	951	9,505	1,736	13,006	1,177	8,813	1,286	13,637
12,452	186,803	16,528	234,151	13,465	134,659	11,454	85,905	8,946	67,100	9,536	101,828
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
12,616	20,816	11,874	20,483	10,415	19,963	7,508	19,272	8,673	26,600	5,995	16,338
4,827	7,968	3,858	6,656	5,531	10,602	6,262	16,077	6,839	20,976	5,998	16,374
15,257	25,175	9,887	22,056	11,366	21,786	17,691	45,408	17,483	53,615	7,161	19,515
37,703	62,207	48,074	77,925	60,031	115,057	28,590	73,374	86,591	173,539	39,039	106,351
70,403	116,166	73,693	127,120	87,343	167,408	60,051	154,131	89,586	274,730	58,193	158,578
..	..	..	..	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
..	..	..	..	16,958	30,525	24,960	47,217	24,387	51,924	24,227	59,962
..	..	..	..	2,102	3,785	3,316	6,272	2,166	5,253	3,075	7,616
..	..	..	..	6,225	11,205	10,636	20,121	14,735	31,374	6,386	15,807
..	..	..	..	9,724	17,502	14,716	27,838	24,087	61,282	12,671	31,353
..	..	..	..	25,009	63,017	53,628	101,448	65,675	139,833	46,359	114,738
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
22,377	15,545	9,202	6,594	8,687	5,791	14,476	10,435	4,529	3,302	7,722	5,019
2,034	1,321	1,849	1,324	3,303	2,202	3,587	2,583	3,358	2,448	4,898	3,181
83,453	54,244	43,457	31,144	41,925	27,950	42,015	30,286	46,035	33,567	44,405	28,863
111,556	72,513	40,866	29,289	56,574	37,716	55,416	39,948	53,582	39,071	78,587	51,085
219,420	143,623	95,374	68,351	110,489	73,659	115,494	83,252	107,504	78,388	135,612	88,148
Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
255	546	755	1,589	920	2,288	1,842	4,479	2,357	5,309	6,916	14,700
4,526	9,729	10,292	21,099	14,649	32,606	18,605	45,253	18,731	42,170	19,203	41,029
19,153	41,418	16,779	34,357	18,769	42,453	25,619	57,545	18,234	41,059	27,330	58,110
23,934	51,693	27,852	57,098	34,338	77,347	44,066	107,277	39,322	88,538	53,529	113,839

* At a standard of 100 liquid gallons each.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-07.		1907-08.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FRUIT.		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom ..	..	60,857	..	100,588	..	109,856	..	95,078
" British Possessions ..	..	15,373	..	21,864	..	32,507	..	21,523
" U.S. of America ..	..	526,610	..	49,640	..	867,653	..	1,076,334
" Other Countries ..	..	46	..	177	..	588	..	848
Total Fruit ..	..	602,886	..	972,272	..	1,010,604	..	1,193,783
TOBACCO (INCLUDING CIGARS).	lb	£		£		£	lb	£
To United Kingdom ..	13,289	3,763	..	4,584	..	4,585	9,941	5,517
" British Possessions ..	18,074	7,655	..	7,509	..	5,646	28,293	5,408
" U.S. of America ..	1,076	636	..	297	..	736	830	478
" Other Countries ..	42,564	10,220	..	9,418	..	14,518	50,893	23,975
Total Tobacco ..	75,003	22,274	..	21,808	..	25,485	89,957	35,378
MINOR PRODUCTS (INCLUDING GINGER.)		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom ..	..	77,568	..	98,173	..	138,146	..	182,473
" British Possessions ..	..	20,462	..	15,957	..	14,216	..	18,672
" U.S. of America ..	..	67,563	..	67,218	..	114,978	..	116,782
" Other Countries ..	..	31,093	..	57,041	..	67,838	..	88,323
Total Minor Products ..	..	196,686	..	238,389	..	335,178	..	406,250
CATTLE.	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" British Possessions ..	..	..	2	11	30	140	..	..
" U.S. of America ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Other Countries ..	776	3,273	2,767	16,568	499	3,437	18	312
Total Cattle ..	776	3,273	2,769	16,579	529	3,577	18	312
HORSEKIND.	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom ..	3	90	5	151	4	110	5	150
" British Possessions ..	55	957	45	703	19	307	5	75
" U.S. of America ..	1	20	..	..	..	..	1	40
" Other Countries ..	71	751	215	2,614	226	3,536	97	1,609
Total Horsekind ..	130	1,818	265	3,468	249	3,953	108	1,874
MISCELLANEOUS. Viz.—Foreign Pro- duce re-exported.		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom ..	..	3,147	..	6,587	..	8,503	..	9,515
" British Possessions ..	..	34,689	..	11,560	..	17,375	..	19,534
" U.S. of America ..	..	57,508	..	47,909	..	73,557	..	125,323
" Other Countries ..	..	6,761	..	8,520	..	10,246	..	7,001
Total Miscellaneous ..	..	102,105	..	74,576	..	109,682	..	161,373
Grand Total ..	..	1,436,725	..	1,848,180	..	1,992,007	..	2,376,202

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1908-09.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£		£		£
..	104,444	..	95,657	..	100,789	..	80,860	..	33,801	..	68,019
..	20,611	..	20,683	..	28,881	..	30,705	..	21,521	..	19,540
..	1015204	..	1388685	..	1165313	..	1509437	..	1,335,221	..	986,222
..	2,503	..	3,008	..	2,969	..	3,243	..	13,568	..	4,017
..	1142765	..	1508033	..	1297952	..	1624245	..	1,407,111	..	1,077,798
lb	£	lb	£	lb	£	lb	£	lb	£	lb	£
47,405	6,003	37,524	6,524	7,553	4,573	8,421	5,439	9,619	5,200	..	4,731
18,832	5,221	13,706	6,003	22,090	6,612	20,611	7,767	26,607	7,128	..	5,986
2,744	605	1,402	700	3,944	898	1,822	1,103	1,457	783	..	1,002
57,723	20,561	79,821	25,203	65,087	23,254	70,506	24,100	76,300	26,180	..	25,779
126,704	32,393	132,423	38,430	98,674	35,337	101,360	38,409	113,983	39,291	..	37,498
	£		£		£		£		£		£
..	151,061	..	192,756	..	151,122	..	153,764	..	144,983	..	149,462
..	6,815	..	13,516	..	12,307	..	13,576	..	17,776	..	26,735
..	90,879	..	78,969	..	58,753	..	59,558	..	52,305	..	180,149
..	85,121	..	76,579	..	82,667	..	100,352	..	127,156	..	112,519
..	333,876	..	361,850	..	304,849	..	327,250	..	342,220	..	468,865
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
..	1	..	20	..	1	..	30	..	2	..	20
..	23	..	435	..	39	..	733	..	15	..	145
..	24	..	465	..	40	..	753	..	17	..	165
..	305	..	4,078	..	305	..	4,078	..	8	..	250
..	8	..	250	..	45	..	1,148	..	8	..	250
..	24	..	465	..	40	..	753	..	17	..	165
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
..	3	..	42	..	20	..	407	..	12	..	218
..	48	..	848	..	23	..	462	..	76	..	1,623
..	51	..	890	..	44	..	899	..	91	..	1,941
..	111	..	2,268	..	111	..	2,268	..	71	..	1,799
..	71	..	1,799	..	122	..	2,101	..	71	..	1,799
..	£	..	£	..	£	..	£	..	£	..	£
..	5,967	..	5,955	..	7,654	..	7,260	..	8,597	..	9,459
..	48,342	..	25,215	..	61,100	..	38,906	..	38,494	..	57,984
..	114,638	..	69,985	..	71,611	..	105,672	..	69,038	..	122,790
..	18,595	..	11,734	..	10,372	..	17,645	..	20,879	..	23,762
..	182,542	..	112,889	..	150,737	..	169,483	..	187,008	..	213,995
..	2268253	..	2628307	..	2568221	..	2945157	..	1,927,679	..	1,801,405

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF

Year.	BRITISH.											
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.												
1909	151	14,372	1,115	21	3,268	157	172	17,610	1,272	17	4,896	158
1910	123	13,368	911	20	1,595	124	143	14,963	1,035	11	2,446	98
1911	104	12,825	772	12	1,275	82	116	14,100	854	12	3,037	89
1912	120	13,659	958	17	1,723	126	137	15,382	1,081	16	4,485	128
1913	117	13,592	917	28	2,351	186	145	15,913	1,103	15	3,985	120
STEAM VESSELS.												
1909	271	494,613	17,764	76	69,950	2,591	317	564,563	20,355	605	751,702	28,578
1910	361	816,043	27,530	40	40,214	1,465	401	856,257	28,995	585	864,738	32,031
1911	385	889,379	28,145	51	58,071	2,271	439	917,450	30,416	643	919,102	34,589
1912	444	1,227,621	35,800	51	67,203	2,414	495	1,294,829	38,214	589	823,090	32,219
1913	443	1,317,724	39,767	72	124,832	5,315	515	1,442,556	45,080	548	866,081	34,520

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF

BRITISH.												
Year.	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.												
1909	136	9,990	1,024	28	7,187	230	164	17,177	1,254	32	18,447	360
1910	120	11,999	886	19	2,901	120	139	14,900	1,006	25	16,068	302
1911	95	9,326	701	19	3,874	138	114	13,200	839	31	16,584	318
1912	101	8,226	800	23	5,025	190	124	13,251	990	34	18,900	353
1913	113	10,130	864	26	4,000	188	139	14,130	1,452	46	28,989	511
STEAM VESSELS.												
1909	307	501,379	18,798	37	61,136	1,623	344	562,515	20,421	856	931,219	34,337
1910	378	829,951	25,175	22	29,299	948	400	859,250	26,123	775	996,275	36,643
1911	420	909,562	28,101	18	41,671	1,553	438	951,233	29,654	893	1,136,743	41,746
1912	472	1,242,414	37,694	21	52,010	1,760	493	1,294,424	39,454	764	955,831	36,890
1913	463	1,341,968	40,452	44	105,567	4,643	517	1,447,535	45,095	659	962,496	36,778

VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.														
15	10,962	184	32	15,858	342	168	19,268	1,273	36	14,230	341	204	33,498	1,614
20	15,695	235	31	18,141	333	134	15,814	1,009	40	17,290	359	174	33,104	1,368
20	14,325	238	32	17,382	327	116	15,882	861	32	15,600	320	148	31,482	1,181
36	21,684	393	52	26,169	521	136	18,144	1,086	53	23,407	519	189	41,551	1,605
40	29,509	449	55	33,494	569	132	17,577	1,037	68	31,860	635	200	49,437	1,672
STEAM VESSELS.														
306	204,634	7,641	911	956,336	36,219	876	1246315	46342	382	274,584	10,232	1258	1520899	56,574
215	162,361	4,989	800	1027099	37,020	946	1680781	59,561	255	202,575	6,454	1201	1883356	66,015
278	260,613	9,189	921	1179715	43,778	1028	1808481	62,734	332	318,684	11,460	1360	2127165	74,194
198	182,353	7,269	789	1005443	39,488	1033	2050711	68,019	249	249,561	9,683	1282	2300272	77,702
138	190,222	7,655	686	1056303	42,175	991	2183805	74,287	210	315,054	12,968	1201	2498859	87,255

VESSELS CLEARED THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.														
10	4,348	109	42	22,795	469	168	28,437	1,384	38	11,535	339	206	39,972	1,723
8	1,781	36	28	17,849	338	145	28,067	1,188	22	4,682	156	167	32,749	1,344
1	257	8	32	16,841	321	126	25,910	1,014	20	4,131	146	146	30,041	1,160
10	3,629	82	44	22,529	435	135	27,126	1,153	33	8,654		168	35,780	1,425
8	1,453	62	54	30,442	573	159	39,119	1,375	34	5,153	2 ⁵⁰	193	44,572	1,625
STEAM VESSELS.														
54	41,104	1,951	910	972,323	36,288	1163	1432598	53,135	91	102,240	3,574	1254	1534838	56,709
32	19,197	762	807	1015472	37,405	1153	1826226	61,818	54	48,493	1,710	1207	1874722	63,528
32	42,448	1,567	925	1179191	43,313	1313	2046345	69,847	50	84,119	3,120	1363	2130424	72,967
28	60,580	2,567	792	1016411	39,457	1236	2198245	74,584	49	112,390	4,327	1285	2310835	78,911
31	115,224	7,193	690	1077720	43,971	1122	2304464	77,230	85	220,791	11,836	1207	2525255	89,066

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT.
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1910-1911 TO 1913-1914.

Parish.	1910-1911.				1911-1912.				1912-1913.				1913-1914.			
	Under		From £2 and up-wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up-wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up-wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up-wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kington	3,861	2,449	3,449	9,750	3,239	2,822	3,684	9,745	3,165	2,897	4,023	10,085	3,374	2,919	4,035	10,428
Port Royal	..	..	203	203	..	..	203	203	..	..	210	210	..	..	210	210
St. Andrew	4,032	2,602	3,456	10,090	4,419	2,857	3,549	10,825	4,559	2,937	3,609	11,105	4,615	2,969	3,690	11,274
St. Thomas	8,975	789	453	10,217	9,238	756	416	10,410	9,433	831	434	10,698	9,573	856	448	10,877
Portland	9,759	615	560	10,934	10,387	472	582	11,441	10,960	497	604	12,061	11,163	465	598	12,226
St. Mary	11,067	620	821	12,508	11,588	510	871	12,969	11,707	607	1,005	13,319	11,940	688	1,014	13,642
St. Ann	13,581	448	780	14,769	14,272	341	509	15,125	14,305	552	607	15,464	15,011	468	686	16,165
Trelawny	7,988	329	369	8,686	8,130	354	368	8,852	8,234	458	452	9,144	8,294	476	468	9,238
St. James	6,174	741	584	7,499	6,365	794	597	7,756	6,483	832	753	8,068	6,404	727	769	7,900
Hanover	6,999	487	386	7,872	7,093	463	419	7,975	7,300	453	426	8,179	7,129	419	410	7,958
Westmoreland	11,066	626	692	12,384	11,258	539	690	12,487	11,622	406	651	12,679	11,195	536	704	12,435
St. Elizabeth	15,241	360	445	16,046	15,699	265	474	16,438	15,851	227	502	16,580	16,511	250	496	17,257
Manchester	13,166	646	487	14,299	13,163	648	457	14,268	13,684	735	463	14,882	13,784	795	482	15,061
Clarendon	17,737	563	551	18,851	17,791	555	593	18,939	17,654	623	942	19,219	18,092	524	659	19,275
St. Catherine	17,899	1,165	863	19,927	18,505	1,157	959	20,621	18,484	1,258	981	20,723	18,848	1,192	983	21,023
Total	147,545	12,831	14,049	174,025	151,147	12,536	14,371	178,054	153,441	13,313	15,562	182,416	156,033	13,284	15,552	184,969

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT showing the number of PROPERTIES on which TAXES were paid during the year ended 31st March, 1914, under the divisions, viz.—Properties rated as of £20, £30, £40 gross value, properties over £40 gross value.

Parish.	Properties rated as of £20 gross value.		Properties rated as of £30 gross value.	Properties rated as of £40 gross value.	Properties over £40 gross value.				Total
	Land only.	House with land not exceeding 1 acre.			Not exceeding £100.	Exceeding £100 but not exceeding £500.	Exceeding £500 but not exceeding £1,000.	Exceeding £1,000	
Kingston ..	4	561	601	644	2,816	2,932	361	147	8,066
St. Andrew ..	1,780	1,371	665	2,952	1,468	1,099	225	104	10,114
St. Thomas ..	2,947	2,511	285	2,971	542	220	23	65	9,564
Portland ..	3,098	2,872	538	3,293	998	439	74	70	11,382
St. Mary ..	3,323	1,749	618	4,340	1,623	610	82	112	12,457
St. Ann ..	3,995	1,649	871	4,884	1,627	489	59	99	13,673
Trelawny ..	1,861	2,230	219	2,380	476	246	31	57	7,500
St. James ..	1,184	1,458	397	2,030	883	466	77	53	6,584
Hanover ..	1,147	1,984	231	1,725	1,001	307	21	56	6,472
Westmoreland ..	1,580	1,967	277	3,766	969	396	57	78	9,090
St. Elizabeth ..	3,625	1,134	435	6,797	1,321	399	54	70	13,835
Manchester ..	3,196	767	271	5,450	2,409	518	80	59	12,750
Clarendon ..	4,923	2,263	410	5,879	1,097	265	38	70	14,945
St. Catherine ..	4,914	2,344	826	6,295	1,941	596	68	105	17,089
Port Royal ..	..	2	9	22	125	42	..	..	200
Total ..	37,527	25,362	6,653	53,428	19,296	9,024	1,250	1,145	153,685

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1913-1914.

Parish.	No. of Horse-kind.	Entire Horses at £2.	No. of Asses.	No. of Wheels at			No. of Hand-Carts.	Total.	Total Yield.		
				6/	15/	20/					
Kingston ..	1,194	1	81	1,062	1,240	1,150	125	3,577	£	s.	d.
St. Andrew ..	1,596	1	1,408	1,734	1,608	16	..	3,358	2,852	14	6
St. Thomas ..	2,104	7	1,446	1,438	851	..	1	2,293	2,658	12	9
Portland ..	2,217	5	786	1,334	758	68	..	2,160	2,341	5	6
St. Mary ..	3,908	8	853	2,242	1,544	12	..	3,798	2,254	15	6
St. Ann ..	2,357	3	1,527	1,266	1,423	8	..	2,702	4,060	5	2
Trelawny ..	1,523	1	1,237	756	732	..	..	1,488	2,852	8	9
St. James ..	1,699	1	1,113	856	736	56	1	1,649	1,695	4	0
Hanover ..	1,878	2	1,076	680	610	..	..	1,290	1,874	12	9
Westmoreland ..	2,904	2	1,072	1,210	1,458	..	..	2,668	1,792	2	3
St. Elizabeth ..	2,071	1	1,932	704	1,216	..	..	1,920	3,183	5	11
Manchester ..	1,819	2	1,419	632	1,233	..	..	1,870	2,435	16	6
Clarendon ..	3,013	..	2,790	1,338	816	..	..	2,154	2,216	10	6
St. Catherine ..	3,470	3	2,258	2,790	1,240	112	2	4,144	2,978	18	3
Port Royal ..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	12	3,947	8	6
Total 1913-1914 ..	31,753	37	18,998	18,042	15,490	1,422	129	35,083	37,186	0	10
" 1912-1913 ..	32,591	46	19,927	18,350	15,282	1,174	145	34,951	37,098	12	7
Increase ..	..	..	..	..	208	248	..	132	£87	8	3
Decrease ..	838	9	929	308	..	..	16	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1913-14.

Parish.	Merchants.	Retailers.	Total.	Wharfingers.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.	Other Licenses.
Kingston	68	769	837	10	16	4	186
St. Andrew .. ..	..	337	337	..	..	..	163
St. Thomas	8	335	343	6	2	..	482
Portland	5	452	457	8	1	..	325
St. Mary	8	610	618	7	2	..	474
St. Ann	9	379	388	6	1	..	401
Trelawny	3	227	230	7	3	..	82
St. James	8	284	292	3	1	2	124
Hanover	9	207	216	9	1	..	83
Westmoreland	7	449	456	6	1	..	102
St. Elizabeth	7	421	428	5	2	..	175
Manchester	1	417	418	1	..	..	560
Clarendon	1	458	459	2	..	..	364
St. Catherine	6	568	574	..	..	..	478
Port Royal .. ..	..	6	6	1	..	..	..
Total	140	5,919	6,059	71	30	6	3,999

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1913-14.

Parish.	Dealers.	Retailers.		Taverns.	Hotels.
		Dist.	Town.		
Kingston	16	..	81	43	7
St. Andrew .. ..	..	69	10	8	2
St. Thomas	2	96	13	1	..
Portland	6	97	27	6	2
St. Mary	5	195	40	4	..
St. Ann	2	79	16	..	2
Trelawny	2	45	14	..	..
St. James	2	49	15	2	2
Hanover .. ..	..	26	5	..	..
Westmoreland	2	63	9	..	..
St. Elizabeth	1	96	15	1	1
Manchester .. ..	..	97	14	..	3
Clarendon .. ..	..	150	17	..	1
St. Catherine	3	193	23	8	2
Port Royal .. ..	..	..	..	2	..
Total	41	1,255	299	75	22

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSEKIND, CARRIAGES, &c., IN THE ISLAND IN 1913-14.

Parish.	Horned Stock.			Horsekind.			Asses.			Vehicles.			Total.
	On Pens.	Return- ed for taxation	Total.	On Pens.	Return- ed for taxation	Total	Return- ed for taxation	Other- wise re- gistered.	Total.	Number of carriages al- lowing 4 wheels to each including those used as hackney carriages.	Number of carts drays, etc., allow- ing 2 wheels— Law 30 of 1867.		
Kingston ..	..	..	..	..	1,195	1,195	81	..	81	600	531		1,131
St. Andrew ..	1,640	64	1,704	550	1,597	2,157	1,408	110	1,518	406	865		1,271
St. Thomas ..	2,500	593	3,093	1,000	2,111	3,111	1,446	130	1,576	214	719		933
Portland ..	3,700	180	3,880	250	2,222	2,472	786	60	846	207	666		873
St. Mary ..	8,300	1,087	9,387	1,550	3,916	5,466	853	120	973	389	1,120		1,509
St. Ann ..	24,454	176	24,630	1,050	2,360	3,410	1,527	110	1,637	359	632		991
Trelawny ..	4,650	2,409	7,059	1,612	1,524	3,136	1,237	100	1,337	183	378		561
St. James ..	3,900	940	4,840	900	1,700	2,600	1,113	90	1,203	198	428		626
Hanover ..	8,877	361	9,238	726	1,880	2,606	1,076	130	1,206	153	340		493
Westmoreland	13,152	3,593	16,745	1,300	2,906	4,206	1,072	120	1,192	365	605		970
St. Elizabeth	12,700	214	12,914	2,000	2,072	4,072	1,932	300	2,232	304	352		656
Manchester ..	6,800	..	6,800	2,200	1,821	4,021	1,419	80	1,499	310	316		626
Clarendon ..	5,470	1,179	6,649	1,012	3,013	4,025	2,790	280	3,070	204	669		873
St. Catherine	8,500	852	9,352	2,000	3,473	5,473	2,258	100	2,358	338	1,394		1,732
Port Royal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Total ..	104,643	11,648	116,291	16,160	31,790	47,950	18,998	1,730	20,728	4,230	9,015		13,245

CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

An Act, 24 Geo. II., chap. 19 (part of sec. 9), is still in force, though it has become from altered circumstances almost obsolete. It provides that no payment shall be deemed good but in current coin of gold or silver, except when both parties agree for payment in sugar or other produce.

The Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "to provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom, 5 Victoria, chap. 28; 6 Victoria, chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 49 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 19th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not a legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs duties or taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be a legal tender.

The paper currency within the island consists of the notes of the Colonial Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Royal Bank of Canada of £1, £5 and £10.

In 1904 the Currency Note Law was passed constituting a Board of Commissioners to issue notes called currency notes for the value of 10s. each, redeemable on demand at the office of the Commissioners. No action has yet been taken under this law.

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament is the Act 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

The money of account in Jamaica is pounds, shillings and pence, sterling. By the present Law of Jamaica all silver coins above the value of sixpence current in Great Britain are legal tender here to any amount while those under 6d. are made legal tender to the extent of forty shillings in one payment, but to no greater extent (7 Vic. chap. 51); and all copper coins current in Great Britain are legal tender here to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic., chap. 40); but there is now no copper coinage current in Great Britain, and the bronze coinage which has superseded it has not been made current here by Proclamation. The other coins current here are all American gold coins of \$5 and upwards at the rate of £1 0s. 6d. pre \$5 (one dollar gold pieces are only current at 4s. 1d.); gold coins current in Great Britain and Ireland, and British silver crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings and sixpences, all of which are legal tender to any extent.

By Law 49 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are a legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of sixpence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are a legal tender to the extent of threepence in one payment.

COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations			
American (United States) Gold—Double Eagle	at	£4	2 0
Do. do. Single "	"	2	1 0
Do. do. Half "	"	1	0 6
Do. do. Quarter "	"	0	10 3
Do. do. Dollar	"	0	4 1

Jamaica—Nickel Coins: Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

The rates for the selling of Bills of Exchange at the Colonial Bank and at the Bank of Nova Scotia are as follows:—

RATE FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days	} vary according to open market rate in London.
60 Days	..	..	..
30 Days	..	..	..
Sight	..	..	..

RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Demand Drafts only issued; price varies according to Exchange quotation at New York

COLONIAL BANK.

(Harbour Street.)

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital, £600,000.

Reserve Funds, £150,000.

Head Office in London, and branches throughout the West Indies, with agencies in New York and Canada.

Agencies in Jamaica—At Montego Bay, Falmouth, Sav-la-Mar, Port Maria.

STAFF.

E. W. Lucie-Smith, Manager.

G. F. H. Hobson, Sub-Accountant.

E. Townsend, Accountant.

R. S. Wilcoxon, Cashier

E. B. Spencer, Sub-Accountant.

E. W. C. Dunlop, 2nd Cashier.

CLERKS—F. E. J. Bowen, A. S. Rose, L. E. H. Dean, F. D. McPhail, E. L. Holland, S. W. Watson, E. D. Jones, D. R. Ballard, A. W. Davidson, F. L. Casserly, G. E. Laidman, W. C. Sorapure, E. R. Vendryes, H. N. Kemble.

Stenographer—Miss McBlane.

Port Antonio Branch—A. G. Ayers & G. W. Stevens.

The annexed statement shows the circulation of the Colonial Bank for eight years, that is, from 1907 to 1914, inclusive.

Year.	Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average.
1907	31st March	97,292	103,431
	30th June	111,548	
	30th September	102,122	
	31st December	96,137	
1908	31st March	90,098	101,775
	30th June	96,807	
	30th September	76,733	
	31st December	70,855	
1909	31st March	69,442	83,623
	30th June	72,449	
	30th September	69,140	
	31st December	74,816	
1910	31st March	73,598	71,462
	30th June	67,883	
	30th September	61,988	
	31st December	62,559	
1911	31st March	63,452	63,290
	30th June	63,190	
	30th September	61,725	
	31st December	64,795	
1912	31st March	76,052	65,863
	30th June	67,437	
	30th September	61,482	
	31st December	58,480	
1913	31st March	57,393	54,639
	30th June	55,308	
	30th September	51,012	
	31st December	54,843	
1914	31st March	54,866	53,863
	30th June	57,104	
	30th September	54,305	
	31st December	49,176	

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

King Street.

INCORPORATED 1832.

Capital, Paid-up \$6,500,000.00. Total Assets Dec. 31st, 1914 \$95,733,670.63.

Reserve Fund, 12,000,000.00. Notes in circulation, " 7,148,813.49.

HEAD Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and over 190 branches, including St. John, N.B., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and other principal places in Canada; St. Johns, Newfoundland; Boston, Chicago and New York in the U.S.A.; Havana, Cuba, Porto Rico; Kingston, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Montego Bay, Sav.-la-Mar, Mandeville, Saint Ann's Bay and Black River in Jamaica.

The Bank of Nova Scotia holds its Charter under the Canadian Banking Act and has power to issue notes to the amount of its paid-up capital. This Bank first issued notes in Jamaica in 1900, since which date they show circulation outstanding as follows:—

NOTES OUTSTANDING AT END OF EACH QUARTER FROM 1906 TO 1914.

1906.			1907.			1908.		
March	31	£37,264	March	31	£74,505	March	31	£105,747
June	30	35,875	June	30	70,099	June	30	102,865
Sept.	29	49,472	Sept.	30	79,085	Sept.	30	76,289
Dec.	31	59,988	Dec.	31	83,557	Dec.	31	84,411
1909.			1910.			1911.		
March	31	£86,622	March	30	£99,724	March	31	£102,889
June	30	89,077	June	30	93,307	June	30	105,876
Sept.	30	95,200	Sept.	30	90,178	Sept.	30	101,547
Dec.	31	92,929	Dec.	31	95,824	Dec.	31	105,279
1912.			1913.			1914.		
March	31	£109,578	March	31	£116,830	March	31	£96,814
June	30	107,234	June	30	99,703	June	30	98,329
Sept.	30	102,246	Sept.	30	91,180	Sept.	30	112,433
Dec.	31	109,992	Dec.	31	101,178	Dec.	31	105,068

STAFF AT KINGSTON, (KING ST.)

MANAGER—E. C. MacLeod.

ASSISTANT MANAGER—D. G. Black.

ACCOUNTANT—R. T. B. Bonnezen.

Clerks—S. A. Gooch, A. Conacher, H. R. Wright, R. J. Graham, J. Chandler, A. Richardon, M. Turnbull, J. D. Hairs, D. Grant, E. M. Lord, T. R. Gibson, O. L. Cox, S. G. Gruchy, C. C. McHardy, G. H. Hall, D. C. Orgill, Geo. O'Toole, Miss M. B. Martelliere, K. C. Levy, H. L. Batley, K. C. Calder, P. Marshall, V. E. Spence, J. B. Montgomery, A. S. Chisholm, W. Hind, C. T. Potter, E. A. Adam, A. D. Burke.

Branches—Black River, G. E. Connely; Mandeville, F. A. R. Saunders. Pro Manager; Montego Bay, T. Wilson, Manager; Port Antonio, D. Pow, Pro Manager; Port Maria, T. E. Taylor, Pro Manager; St. Ann's Bay, A. Smith, Pro Manager; Sav.-la-Mar, H. A. Lindo, Manager.

London Agents—London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Royal Bank of Scotland.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Incorporated 1869. In a recently published report the total deposits are stated at \$140,000,000 and the balance at credit of reserve fund at \$12,560,000.

Authorized Capital	..	..	..	\$25,000,000
Paid-up	..	..	..	11,560,000
Reserve Funds	..	..	..	12,560,000
Aggregate Assets	..	..	..	180,000,000

Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.

KINGSTON BRANCH (HARBOUR ST.)

MANAGER—Leon Colvin.

ACCOUNTANT—H. S. T. Tilley.

TELLER—A. C. Linton.

CLERKS—A. J. V. Lee, A. G. Squire, W. A. Graham.

Head Office—Montreal, with over 300 branches in the principal cities and towns of Canada, Bahamas, British West Indies, Cuba, Porto Rico, Newfoundland, Santo Domingo and British Guiana.

London Branch, 2 Bank Buildings, Princess Street.

New York Branch, 68 William Street.

Principal foreign correspondents:—

Great Britain—Bank of England, Bank of Scotland, London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

United States—New York, Chase National Bank, First National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, Blair & Company.

Boston—National Shawmut Bank, First National Bank.

Chicago—Continental and Commercial National Bank.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia National Bank.

San Francisco—First National Bank, Wells, Fargo Nevada National Bank.

France—Credit Lyonnais Comptoir National d'Escompte.

Germany—Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.

China & Japan—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Australasia—Bank of New South Wales.

NOTES OUTSTANDING AT END OF EACH QUARTER OF YEAR, 1913-1914.

December 1913	..	..	..	£10,577
March, 1914	..	..	..	9,474
June	..	..	..	8,734
September, 1914	..	..	..	8,799

(For conditions of drafts see p. 326.)

FOREIGN MONEYS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.	Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Argentina	Peso (gold)	0 4 0	Germany	20 Mark (gold)	0 19 6
Do.	Do (paper)	0 1 9	Greece	Drachme (100 lepta) (paper)	0 6
Austria-Hungary	Florin (silver)	0 1 8	Holland and Java	1 Gulden of 100 cents	0 1 8½
Do.	New Currency		Hong Kong	British Dollar (silver)	0 1 8½
Belgium	Krone	0 0 10	India	Rupee (silver)	2 1 4
Brazil	Franc (100 centimes)	0 0 9½	Italy	Lire (100 centesimi)	0 0 9½
Bulgaria	Milreis (paper)	0 1 0	Japan	100 Sen—1 Yen	0 2 0
Canada and United States	Leva (100 stotinkis)	0 0 9½	Mexico	Dollar (silver)	0 1 8½
Ceylon	Dollar (gold)	0 4 1	Norway, Sweden and Denmark	Kroner (100 ore)	0 1 1½
Chili	Rupee	0 1 4	Peru	Sol (silver)	0 1 8½
China	{ Peso (gold) new	0 1 6	Portugal	Milreis (paper)	0 3 6½
	{ Paper	0 1 4½	Roumania	Ley (100 banis)	0 0 9½
	100 Candareens		Russia	Rouble (100 kopeks)	0 2 1½
	—10 mace—		Servia	Dinar (100 paras)	0 0 9½
	tael of silver (a weight)	0 2 5	Spain	Peseta (100 centesimas)	0 0 7
Do.	Mexican Dollar (silver)	0 1 8½	Straits Settlements	British Dollar (silver)	0 1 9
Cuba	Dollar (gold)	0 4 1	Switzerland	Franc (100 cents)	0 0 9½
Egypt	Piastre	0 0 2½	Turkey	Piastre	0 0 2½
Do.	50 Piastre (gold piece)	0 10 3	Do.	Turkish £ (100 piastres)	0 18 0
Do.	Egyptian £ (100 piastres)	1 0 6	Uruguay	Peso (gold)	0 4 2
Finland	Markka (100 penni)	0 0 9½			
France	Franc (100 centimes)	0 0 9½			
Germany	Mark (100 pfennig)	0 0 11½			

Exchange varies considerably in countries where silver and paper circulate.

PART VIII.

EDUCATION.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.*

Requests were from time to time in years gone by made for the education of the children of free people, but these were to a great extent misappropriated and mismanaged, and the trust funds would have all disappeared had not the Government in 1865 taken possession of what remained, paying a high rate of interest.

In 1879 a law was passed putting all these endowments under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, and all are now expended in the cause of secondary education (See below "Schools Commission" and "Endowed Schools.")

The Secondary Education Law of 1892 provided for the establishment of secondary schools in any important centres declared by the Governor in Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, to be without adequate provision for secondary education; and for the granting of scholarships to scholars in such schools to enable the more promising of them to continue their education at high schools or colleges. A secondary school was established under the law at Montego Bay in 1895, and in 1911 it was moved into new buildings at Pleasant Hill with accommodation for boarders, and by an amending law its control was transferred from the Board of Education to the Jamaica Schools Commission. It is doing good work especially in science and agriculture.

During the year 1909 the attention of the Jamaica Schools Commission was drawn to a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Education in England, in which it was stated that amongst other ways of assisting public education in different parts of the Empire, the Board of Education undertook "to meet so far as they could the desire of the Government of any Colony for an English Inspector to go out either to inspect the schools or to consult with the educational authorities as to the best means of improving the educational conditions. In this case the Board would make no charge for the services of the Inspector, but would only ask that the travelling and maintenance expenses should be defrayed by the colony in question."

The Commission communicated with the local governing bodies of the various Trust Schools in the Island on the subject; and, on favourable replies being received from them, a request was sent to the Government, that arrangements might be made by the Government with the Board of Education for the sending out of an English Inspector to inspect the Secondary Schools of the island on the lines indicated above. Besides the schools actually under the control of the Commission at this time, Westwood High School, at its own request, and the Montego Bay Secondary School, with the concurrence of the Board of Education, were included in the scheme. As the result of later negotiations Mr. H. H. Piggott, M. A., H. M. Inspector, arrived in the island on the 20th January 1911, and after inspecting the schools finally left the colony on March 22nd. The report received by the Schools Commission in July, 1911, afforded a most useful account of the state of secondary education in Jamaica to-day, and gave wise and helpful advice as to development of secondary education in Jamaica in the future. In 1912 a Jamaica Scholarship for Girls was instituted, and the first scholar went to London in that year. In the Session of the Legislative Council in 1914, a Law consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Secondary Education was passed.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Elementary education for the people cannot be said to have existed in Jamaica prior to Emancipation in 1834. For five years subsequent to complete emancipation £30,000 a year was granted by the British Parliament to Jamaica for education, and for five years longer the grant was continued on a diminishing scale. There was for a short time great enthusiasm amongst the people, but the schools established being of a very inferior character the results did not fulfil their expectations and the enthusiasm gave place to entire indifference. Although there was a Board of Education appointed by the Government in 1845 this state of affairs may be said to have lasted until 1866-67, when Mr. Savage

* For a fuller account of the History of Secondary Education, see the Handbook for 1911.

was appointed Inspector of Schools, and with the active co-operation of the Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, elaborated and established the system which was the foundation of that now in force. Advance from this time on was rapid.

In 1885 a Commission was appointed to consider and report what changes were necessary to be made in the system of elementary education in the colony. This Commission reported in 1886, but it was not till 1892 that two laws were passed by the Legislative Council giving effect to some of its recommendations. The first of these provided for the creation of a Central Board, to be presided over by the Head of the Education Department, the functions of which would be mainly advisory, but without the recommendation of which no new school should receive aid, nor any change be made in the Code of Regulations. Fees were abolished, a special grant made in lieu thereof, and provision made for the enactment by the Governor, in his discretion, on the recommendation of the Board, on or after the 1st January, 1895, of compulsory attendance at elementary schools in such towns or districts as he might designate; for the establishment of small scholarships to assist needy scholars from the elementary schools to obtain higher education in the Secondary schools; and for the enforcement of a conscience clause. At the same time provisions were also made for the gradual reduction of the limits of age of children in elementary schools from 5-16 to 6-14. The Code then in force was to remain so, until altered on the recommendation of the Board.

Together with the passing of these measures and largely as a result of the abolition of school fees, another wave of educational enthusiasm passed over the island. The reduction of the limits of age did not at once take effect, and the enrolment and attendance at elementary schools went up almost at a bound to the highest figures they have ever reached. Number on books 1895, 104,149; average attendance 1894, 64,695. The reaction, powerfully assisted by the gradual putting into force of the reduction in age limits, at once set in, and in spite of the increase in the population, the figures dropped to 86,491 and 50,978 in 1900. From this time attendance has gradually improved, and in 1903 there was every indication of a rapid increase, but the cyclone in August of that year dealt a blow to the schools from which they did not recover for two or three years and the recovery was checked by the earthquake in 1907. The attendance in the year following the cyclone fell to 50,612, below that for 1900. In 1911-12 it reached 61,669; in 1912-13, and again in 1913-14 there was a slight decline.

In December, 1897, in accordance with a resolution of the Legislative Council, another Commission was appointed, similar in purpose to that of 1885. The Commission consisted of His Honour Mr. Justice Lumb, LL.D (Chairman), the Most Rev. Archbishop Nuttall, D.D., the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gordon, D.D., two Members of the Legislative Council, viz.:—The Hon. D. S. Gideon and the Hon. Jas. Johnston, M.D., and the Rev. Wm. Gillies, D.D. The Commission held in Kingston and other parts of the island 46 public meetings and examined 277 witnesses, and in November, 1898, presented its report accompanied with the evidence it had taken. The Legislative Council at its session in 1899 passed an amending Education Law, and there was a further amendment of the Code, in both of which were embodied, with modifications, some important features of the report, including some change in the powers and duties of the Board of Education, provision for the closing of schools and amalgamation of schools, change in school age, and special provision for Infant Schools with a view to Kindergarten teaching. The Board of Education having approved of other recommendations in the Report, to wit:—that no new elementary school recognized by Government should be denominational; that both in Training Colleges and in Elementary Schools increased and special attention should be given to agriculture and manual training; and that for the majority of students in Training Colleges a course of two years of training should be provided instead of three; these recommendations were introduced into the Code and came into force, as provided by the Law, during the session of the Legislative Council in 1900.

The recommendation in the Report of the Commission that schools found to be unnecessary should be closed, and that other schools should be amalgamated, where economy and efficiency could thereby be promoted, was at once carried into effect to a considerable extent, with the result that on the 1st of January, 1900, there were 757 Elementary Schools, including Infant Schools, receiving Government grants.

The Board of Education has met regularly since its appointment, and was, for the first six months, through its Standing Committee and Sub-Committees, constantly at work revising the Code. The Revised Code was finally submitted to His Excellency the Governor in February, 1893, and was approved in Privy Council in July of the same year. Subsequent revisions were approved in 1895, 1899, 1900, 1902 and 1911 and subsequent years. The chief provisions of the present Code are given below :—

The following are the statistics for 1913 and 1914:—

Year	Number of Schools.	Scholars enrolled on Books.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Government Grants, including Building Grants.	First Class Schools.	Second Class Schools.
1912-13 ..	698*	100,179	60,900	£66,847	254	306
1913-14 ..	697*	96,757	59,666	£66,314	254	303

The following shows the state of education in the Island at the dates of the taking of the Census in 1881, 1891 and 1911:—

	1881.	1891.	1911.
Can Read and Write ..	115,418	177,795	338,263
Can Read only ..	115,650	114,493	108,515
Total ..	231,068	292,288	446,778
Attending School ..	67,402	99,769	125,496
Total Population ..	580,804	639,491	831,383

SCHOOLS ON ANNUAL GRANT LIST.—INSPECTION.

No child is allowed to be admitted into any public elementary school before the first inspection of the school next following the completion of its sixth year of age; and no child may be retained in any public elementary school after the inspection of the school next following the completion of its fourteenth year of age; or next following the completion of eight years after its first admission into a public elementary school, whichever date may be the earlier; provided that no child may in any case be retained in any public elementary school after it has attained its fifteenth year; except that with the special sanction of the Inspector a limited number of children may be given an extra year at school and serve as monitors. In Infant Schools the limit of age is from 4 to 8 years.

Public elementary schools are inspected and examined by Inspectors of Schools, of whom there are ten, each with his own district, and the scholars are examined in the prescribed subjects, and marks are given upon the following scale:—

	Marks.
Organization	6
Discipline	6
Chief Elementary Subjects { Reading and Recitation	15
{ Writing and English (including Orthography, Composition, Elements of Grammar)	15
{ Arithmetic—Mental, and written	15
{ Elementary Science (through object lessons, practical illustrations, and simple experiments) having special reference to Agriculture	8
Scripture and Morals	5
Drawing and Manual Occupations	6
Geography (with incidental History)	4
Singing and Drill	4
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Special Subjects.

(A) Needlework (for all schools as a rule).

(B) { Practical Agriculture and Horticulture.
Manual Training.

* Includes the Industrial Schools for Boys and Girls at Stony Hill, Alpha Cottage Industrial (Boys and Girls), Belmont Orphanage (Ind.) School and Happy Grove Industrial School. These schools do not receive annual grants-in-aid under the Code.

IN INFANT SCHOOLS.						Marks.
Organization	..	..	..	..	..	10
Discipline	..	..	..	..	..	10
(A)— <i>Work of a Kindergarten nature:</i>						
Manual work (including Drawing and [for girls] Sewing)						8
Songs, Kindergarten Games and Drill						8
Nature Study and Home Geography (conversational and object Les-ons)						8
(B)—Scripture and Morals	..	..	..	..	..	6
(C)— <i>Chief Elementary Subjects:</i>						
Reading and Recitation						12
Writing and English (oral and written)						12
Arithmetic—Mental and written						10
						84

COURSE OF STUDY AND STANDARDS OF CLASSIFICATION.

All schools on the Annual Grant List are examined according to standards. The maximum marks attainable are only given at inspection when the whole of the subjects mentioned in the syllabus are taken, and when the school, as a whole, is considered to have attained to the highest degree of proficiency that would be possible under any teaching. Every lower degree of proficiency receives a proportionately smaller number of marks which may be fractional.

The schools are ranked in three classes, according to the number of marks that may be awarded to them at the annual inspections, when the results achieved during the year are measured. Speaking generally schools with 56 marks or over are first class; with 42 marks or over but under 56 second class, and with 30 marks or over but under 42 third class; provided that in each case the prescribed proportion of marks is obtained in each of the chief elementary subjects.

Grants are made by the Government, based on the number of marks obtained by each school, and to some extent also on the average attendance. The average attendance on which grants are made is the mean of the average attendance of the three preceding calendar years except when the last preceding year's average is higher, in which case this is the basis of calculation; and for the average attendance of each year the best 288 sessions only are taken. Under the Code of 1911 in schools with an average attendance of 60 or over a grant is given of one pound per mark for the principal teacher with possible additions for training Pupil Teachers, for Sewing, Practical Agriculture and Manual Training, to certificated teachers on their certificates according to the success of their work and to all teachers for any excess in the average attendance above 60. In addition to this, grants are made, depending on the average attendance, for the payment of assistants and pupil teachers. For every unit of average attendance above 50 and up to 70, 6/ is the available staff grant, and for every unit of average attendance above 70, 12/. A grant to a sewing mistress is made, if the sewing done is considered to deserve a grant, at a rate not exceeding 3s. per unit of average attendance. Every girl must learn sewing and the sewing class must have been held for 84 hours during a school year of twelve months. Schools with less than 60 in average attendance earn for their principal teacher grants which can in no case be less than 15s. a mark, and which rise gradually from that amount by an addition of 1d. per mark for every unit of average attendance to the full 20s. per mark when the average is 60. Under the 1911 Code the staff grant for the financial year beginning April 1st, is known in the previous January so that arrangements for staffing can be made in good time. The grant for the principal teacher changes after inspection. The grant for school appliances was raised from 6d. to 8d. per unit of average attendance in 1913.

Pupil Teachers can be engaged in all schools and receive pay depending upon the amount of grant at the disposal of the manager. Any person who pays a fee of 5s. may be examined with the Pupil Teachers of any year, and is informed of the results of his examination: a fee of 2/6 is paid for the Preliminary examination which is largely taken by pupils still in attendance at Elementary Schools. In July, 1914, 445 Pupil Teachers and 2,349 other candidates presented themselves for examination.

Annual building grants of £1,500 were given from 1867 to 1896, inclusive, and £500 was voted in 1897, 1900 and 1901. £250 in 1902, and £500 in 1903. No building grant was given in 1898 or 1899. In 1910 the sum of £1,000 was voted, in 1911 £2,000, in 1912 £4,000, in 1913 £500 and in 1914 £250.

After the disastrous cyclone in 1903 a special sum of £3,000 was voted for the rebuilding and repair of school buildings destroyed or injured by the storm, and as not much of this could be spent before the end of the financial year the remainder was reprovided in 1904. A further sum of £3,000 was voted in 1905.

In 1908 £3,000 was voted for repairing schools damaged or destroyed by the earthquake of the 14th January, 1907. In 1909 £800 was voted as a distress grant for the assistance of schools in the districts afflicted by the drought of the two previous years. In 1910 £1,000 was voted for restoring and improving the schools in Kingston, and in 1911 funds were again made available for the same purpose.

After the hurricane of November 1912, the sum of £250 was voted for providing temporary accommodation at schools destroyed (chiefly in the three western parishes) and £3,000 for grants to voluntary schools damaged or destroyed. Out of 126 school houses in St. James, Hanover and Westmoreland, 57 were completely destroyed and 41 more or less seriously damaged in this disaster, and 19 teacher's houses were destroyed and 26 damaged. In addition to the money voted as above £1,300 was made available to complete the restoration of the voluntary schools in the Estimates for 1913-14. Opportunity has been taken to replace many of the voluntary schools with Government Schools where more central situations which rendered amalgamation practicable could be found. Altogether the sum of £14,000 was voted for school buildings for the year 1913-14 apart from the ordinary building grants and £5,000 for the year, 1914-15.

The control of the Elementary Schools is as follows:—

Government, 81; Church of England, 191; Baptist, 132; Wesleyan, 71; Moravian, 57; Church of Scotland, 6; Presbyterian, 54; Congregational, 22; Methodist, 21; American Missionary, 5; Roman Catholic, 31; Society of Friends, 3; Undenominational, 20; Government (for East Indian children) 3. According to parishes they are divided as follows:—

Parish.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Failure in marks.	Class not determined.	Total.
Kingston	20	6	2	..	4	32
St. Andrew	12	16	10	1	4	43
St. Thomas	6	18	..	..	..	32
Portland	19	18	7	..	1	45
St. Mary	16	19	22	1	1	59
St. Ann	15	33	8	..	2	58
Trelawny	12	13	2	..	..	27
St. James	14	13	6	..	1	34
Hanover	14	16	5	..	1	36
Westmoreland	24	24	5	..	1	54
St. Elizabeth	23	38	12	..	..	73
Manchester	35	24	5	..	..	64
Clarendon	24	34	8	2	..	68
St. Catherine	20	31	20	..	1	72
Total	254	303	120	4	16	697

By an Order in Privy Council dated the 17th November, 1910, school attendance was made compulsory as from 1st January, 1911, for all children between the ages of 7 and 13 within the towns of Kingston, Lucea and Falmouth, and within the parish of Port Royal. The regulations on the subject of Compulsory School Attendance under Section 18 (3) of Law 31 of 1892, and the names of the members of the Kingston, Falmouth, and Lucea School Boards first appointed by the Governor were printed in the Handbook of Jamaica for 1911. In March, 1914, a Law consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Elementary Education was passed.

PARISH SCHOOL BOARDS.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Law No. 3 of 1910, as substituted by Section 3 of Law No. 35 of 1912, and of Section 4 of Law No. 3 of 1910 the following persons have been appointed to be members of the Parish School Boards of the several parishes of the Island:—

KINGSTON.

Rev. M. J. O'Shea, S.J., Rev. W. Pratt, M.A., Rev. J. W. Wright, Rev. P. B. Richardson, Rev. P. F. X. Mulry, S.J., Rev. R. J. Ripley, W. T. Connolly, J. L. King, B.A., LL.B., M. D. Farrier, Mrs. Arthur Kirby, Rev. J. E. Randall, Rev. C. A. Wilson, E. V. Lockett, B.A., Inspector of Schools.

ST. ANDREW.

Rev. Canon Wortley, T. Mair, Rev. G. D. Purdy, Rev. T. M. Sherlock, Lady Principal of Shortwood Training College, Rev. G. L. Young, Rev. J. W. Wright, W. H. Landale, Mrs. K. H. Bourne, Rev. E. A. Edwards, Enos J. Rainford, W. J. Brooks, G. H. Deerr, M.A., Inspector of Schools

ST. THOMAS.

Rev. A. N. Thomson, Rev. E. Mowl, Rev. W. H. Evers, Rev. J. A. Bowen, Rev. J. Grant, Rev. W. P. Sibley, A. E. Hollis, J. H. Williams, C. U. Bogle, W. T. Lannaman, W. F. B. Phillips, E. V. Lockett, B.A., Inspector of Schools.

PORTLAND.

Rev. P. A. Conahan, Rev. G. S. Grange, B.A., Rev. D. D. Parnter, Rev. A. V. Petgrave, Rev. W. J. Thompson, Rev. E. Mair, Rev. W. P. Sibley, P. H. Thompson, A. E. Ffrench, T. C. Geddes, J. W. Hill, F. B. Brown, Mrs. H. A. Swift, Rev. A. Cresser, F. C. Mercier, B.A., Inspector of Schools.

ST. MARY.

Rev. R. H. McLaughlin, Rev. W. T. Graham, B.A., Rev. J. Macnee, Rev. W. D. Henderson, Rev. H. H. Hamilton, Rev. C. Reynolds, J. C. Sharpe, Rev. A. A. Barclay, Hon. Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., Rev. J. G. Hay, Rev. F. Wilson Coore, F. C. Mercier, B.A., Inspector of Schools, J. A. Benjamin.

ST. ANN.

Rev. E. A. Jones, Rev. G. E. Henderson, Rev. C. H. Swaby, Rev. J. K. Braham, B.D., Rev. J. P. Hall, Rev. J. T. Dillon, H. Fowler, T. Bramwell, Hon. Colonel E. A. Moulton-Barrett, C.M.G., J. H. Levy, Mrs. Louise Johnston, Rev. R. H. McLaughlin, acting Inspector of Schools, A. Roxburgh, Rev. G. McNeill.

TRELAWNY.

Rev. W. S. Lea, Rev. J. Kingdon, Rev. H. G. Clerk, Rev. A. F. Lightbourn, Rev. T. B. Prentice, Rev. A. G. Eccleston, E. P. Messado, Hon. G. S. Ewen, W. Fitz-Ritson, J. F. Helwig, A. L. Delgado, Rev. R. H. McLaughlin, acting Inspector of Schools.

ST. JAMES.

Rev. S. McDowell, Rev. B. A. MacCalla, Rev. T. W. Halliday, Rev. M. B. Burgess, Rev. G. S. Grey, Rev. J. A. Jones, A. H. Browne, A. B. Lowe, Rev. H. L. Webster, Hon. W. Coke Kerr, Edmund Hart, Rev. S. H. Crawford, Rev. R. H. McLaughlin, acting Inspector of Schools.

HANOVER.

Rev. J. M. McDonald, Rev. A. W. Finlason, Rev. W. M. Christie, Rev. T. W. Halliday, Rev. D. A. Rothnie, Hon. C. W. Hewitt, Rev. B. C. Lumsden, P. E. Corinaldi, E. A. Melville, Rev. J. A. McIntosh, Rev. A. B. Mullings, Rev. R. Mettam, H. E. Clare.

WESTMORELAND

Rev. C. C. Wallace, Rev. A. G. Kirkham, Rev. I. A. Dell, Rev. J. Carnegie, Rev. H. Clarke, Rev. T. J. R. Phillips, A. Sloley, Rev. W. M. Lumsden, Hugh Clarke, Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, J. W. Mennell, W. J. Mornan, Inspector of Schools.

ST ELIZABETH.

Rev. Canon C. Melville, Rev. S. C. Ashton, Rev. S. I. Marson, Rev. H. W. Cope, Rev. W. J. Driver, Stafford Maxwell, A. N. Williams, Rev. J. R. Gale, Hon. J. M. Farquharson, F. B. Bowen, Rev. J. Maxwell, Rev. H. T. Page, Miss M. M. Barrows, B.A., W. J. Mornan, Inspector of Schools.

MANCHESTER.

Rev. J. Watson, Right Rev. Bishop Westphal, B.D., Rev. R. Johnston, M.A., B.D., Rev. M. F. Johns, Rev. W. Baillie, Rev. F. P. Wilde, B.D., Rev. W. C. Morrison, A. C. L. Martin, S. H. Glanville, S. A. Hendrick, Hon. and Rev. W. B. Esson, D. D. Phillips, G. Hicks, C. D. Neilson, Inspector of Schools, P. Urquhart, M.A., Inspector of Schools.

CLARENDON.

Rev. J. K. Philips, Rev. R. J. Macpherson, Rev. C. H. Baker, Rev. G. Lacey, Rev. N. A. Baquie, Rev. J. D. Hunt, Rev. S. Negus, T. B. Thompson, U. T. McKay, S. M. DeRoux, Rev. J. A. S. Linton, E. R. C. Earle, M.B., London, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., C. D. Neilson, Inspector of Schools.

ST. CATHERINE.

Rev. W. H. Soley, Rev. T. G. Somers, Rev. J. R. M. Cass, Rev. Canon S. P. Hendrick, M.A., Rev. W. A. Tucker, Rev. T. M. Sherlock, Rev. R. H. McLaughlin, Hon. A. A. Fleming, A. E. Wigan, W. D. Neish, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin., Rev. W. C. Bennett, T. J. Cawley, Rev. G. L. Young, G. H. Deerr, M.A., Inspector of Schools.

The following duties were assigned to these Boards by the Board of Education under the provisions of Sec. 8 of Law 3 of 1910, as substituted by Sec. 4 of Law 35 of 1912:—

- (a) To consider and advise the Board of Education upon any matters connected with the working of Public Elementary Schools in the parish, and particularly, any such matters as may from time to time be referred to it by the Education Department or the Board of Education.
- (b) To make recommendations to the Board of Education with regard to the establishment of new schools, Infant Schools or Departments, Continuation Schools and Manual Training Schools or Centres the closing or amalgamation of Elementary Schools, and generally with regard to the better working of the schools of the parish.
- (c) To make By-Laws, for the conduct of the business of the Board and the regulation of its proceedings in accordance with Section 6 of Law 3 of 1910.
- (d) To make recommendations to the Board of Education as to the introduction of compulsion in any part of the parish, and local regulations concerning the same.
- (e) To be the Board of Appeal in connection with the appointment or dismissal of Attendance Officers.
- (f) To supervise the general working of the Government Schools in the parish, and to act as a Board of Appeal from District School Boards in cases affecting teachers employed in or scholars attending Government Schools in the parish, which within the provisions of the Code admit of such appeal.
- (g) With reference to Voluntary Schools, to consider summaries of the results of Annual Inspections of such schools which shall be forwarded by the Education Department, with a view to the general improvement of the schools in the parish. These reports may, if thought necessary, be sent down by the Parish School Board to the District School Boards for their opinions or suggestions; but all recommendations based upon the consideration of such reports shall in due course be addressed by the Parish School Board to the Department and not to the Managers of such Schools.
- (h) To receive and consider reports from the District School Boards as to the buildings and accommodation equipment and furnishing, and the staffing of such Schools, and make recommendation to the Department thereupon.
- (i) To negotiate with the Managers of Voluntary Schools when the transfer of such schools from the class of Voluntary Schools to that of Government Schools is offered, with the concurrence of the authorities of the Denomination with which such school is connected. Such transfer shall be made only with the consent of the Education Department and of the Board of Education.

And it is declared that the foregoing provisions may from time to time be repealed altered or varied by the Board of Education with the approval of the Governor.

DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARDS.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Law 35 of 1912 (Section 38 of Law 3 of 1910), District School Boards have been appointed for the following Districts the names of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and Secretary are given in each case.

KINGSTON.

The members of the Parish School Board and the Inspector of Schools for the District. (See Parish School Board p. 334.)

ST. ANDREW.

St. Christopher and St. James—*Chairman*, T. Mair, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. T. M. Sherlock, *Secretary*, Rev. H. S. Lynch, Stony Hill P.O.

St. Joseph, Dallas and Metcalfe—*Chairman*, J. L. Vickridge, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. G. L. Young, *Secretary*, Rev. S. T. A. Jones, Gordon Town P.O.

Liguanea—*Chairman*, Rev. Canon Wortley, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. F. de S. Howle, S.J., *Secretary*, Rev. W. J. Turnbull, Kingston P.O.

ST. THOMAS.

Plaintain Garden River, Bath and Port Morant—*Chairman*, A. E. Hollis, *Vice-Chairman*, W. F. B. Phillips, *Secretary* Rev. W. P. Sibley, Hector's River P.O.
 Blue Mountain Valley—*Chairman*, Rev. E. Mowl, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. J. Grant, *Secretary*, Rev. R. A. Evelyn, Hagley Gap P.O.
 Lower St. David—*Chairman*, J. M. Lewis, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. A. Cole, *Secretary*, H. C. Quinlan, Yallahs P.O.
 Morant Bay—

PORTLAND.

Manchioneal—*Chairman*, F. B. Brown, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. C. Kurtzholtz, *Secretary*, Rev. A. Cresser, Manchioneal P.O.
 Port Antonio—*Chairman*, Hon. D. S. Gideon, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. D. D. Parnter, *Secretary*, W. H. Plant, Port Antonio P.O.
 Buff Bay and Hope Bay—*Chairman*, Rev. R. L. Reid, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. J. E. Reid, *Secretary*, Rev. W. J. Thompson, Buff Bay P.O.

ST. MARY.

Port Maria—*Chairman*, Rev. J. H. H. Graham, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. E. B. James, *Secretary*, Rev. H. H. Hamilton, Port Maria P.O.
 Retreat and Bagnolds—
 Richmond—*Chairman*, Rev. R. H. McLaughlin, *Vice-Chairman*, T. McLean Gray, *Secretary*, Rev. T. H. Grant, Troja P.O.
 Annotto Bay—*Chairman*, Hon. Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., *Vice-Chairman* Rev. W. E. Evelyn, *Secretary*, Rev. E. J. Touzalin, Annotto Bay P.O.

ST. ANN.

Dry Harbour and Alexandria—*Chairman*, Rev. J. P. Hall, *Vice-Chairman*, J. H. Levy, *Secretary*, Rev. J. K. Braham, Brown's Town P.O.
 Moneague and Pedro—*Chairman*, Rev. A. W. Geddes, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. H. F. Sharpe, *Secretary*, Rev. M. B. King, Moneague P.O.
 St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios—*Chairman*, Rev. C. H. Swaby, *Vice-Chairman*, A. Roxburgh, *Secretary*, Rev. E. A. Jones, St. Ann's Bay P.O.

TRELAWNY.

Falmouth and Good Hope—*Chairman*, Hon. G. S. Ewen, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. A. G. Eccleston, *Secretary*, W. Fitz-Ritson, Falmouth, P.O.
 Rio Bueno and Swanswick—*Chairman*, Rev. W. S. Lea, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. A. F. Lightbourn, *Secretary*, Rev. H. C. Bowen, Rio Bueno P.O.
 Ulster Spring—*Chairman*, Rev. E. B. Heighington, *Vice-Chairman*, J. F. Helwig, *Secretary*, Rev. C. C. Neilson, Ulster Spring P.O.

ST. JAMES.

Marley and Rose Hall—*Chairman*, Dr. H. G. Johnston, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. W. J. Dewdney, *Secretary*, G. S. Grey, Little River P.O.
 Springfield—*Chairman*, Rev. W. D. Brown, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. R. J. G. Chambers, *Secretary*, J. A. Jones, Point P.O.
 Montego Bay—*Chairman*, Rev. S. McDowell, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. B. A. MacCalla, *Secretary*, T. W. Halliday, Montego Bay P.O.
 Montpelier and Belfont—*Chairman*, Rev. P. Williams, *Secretary*, Rev. J. O. McFarlane, Cambridge P.O.

HANOVER.

Windward and Central—*Chairman*, Rev. J. M. McDonald, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. R. Mettam, *Secretary*, P. A. Cover, Lucea P.O.
 Leeward—*Chairman*, Rev. A. B. Mullings, *Vice-Chairman*, R. F. Lindo, *Secretary*, S. A. Shaw, Green Island P.O.

WESTMORELAND.

Trinity and Savanna-la-Mar—*Chairman*, Rev. A. G. Kirkham, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. C. C. Wallace, *Secretary*, Rev. W. M. Lumsden, Grange Hill P.O.
 St. Paul—*Chairman*, Rev. C. V. Fraser, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. J. S. Brownhill, *Secretary*, Rev. H. U. Messam, Negril P.O.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Black River and Plains—*Chairman*, F. B. Bowen, *Vice-Chairman*, Mrs. W. B. Sangster, *Secretary*, Miss C. L. Hutchinson, Mountainside P.O.
 Goshea and South Lacovia—*Chairman*, Rev. S. I. Marson, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. H. A. Cover, *Secretary*, E. V. Saulter, Santa Cruz P.O.

MANCHESTER.

Northern Laceyia—

Northern—*Chairman*, Rev. F. Weiss, *Vice-Chairman*, G. Hicks, *Secretary*, Rev. W. C. Morrison, Maidstone P.O.

Central—*Chairman*, S. A. Hendrick, *Vice Chairman*, Rev. E. B. Pike, *Secretary*, Rev. J. N. Somerville, Porus P.O.

Southern—*Chairman*, A. C. L. Martin, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. Q. R. Noble, *Secretary*, Rev. J. W. Grant, Milk River P.O.

CLARENDON.

Northern—*Chairman*, Rev. G. Lacey, *Vice-Chairman*, S. A. Schleifer, *Secretary*, Rev. R. J. Macpherson, Chapelton P.O.

Central—*Chairman*, Rev. J. D. Hunt, *Vice Chairman*, Rev. N. A. Baquie, *Secretary*, Rev. C. H. Baker, Four Paths P.O.

Southern—*Chairman*, Rev. S. Negus, *Vice-Chairman*, J. C. Elliott, *Secretary*, Thomas Cooper, Race Course P.O.

ST. CATHERINE.

Spanish Town—*Chairman*, Rev. Canon Hendrick, *Vice-Chairman*, A. E. Wigan, *Secretary*, Rev. W. H. Sloley, Spanish Town P.O.

St. Thomas-ye-Vale—*Chairman*, Dr. L. M. Clark, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. T. M. Sherlock, *Secretary*, Rev. W. C. Bennett, Linstead P.O.

St. Dorothy and St. John—*Chairman*, Rev. G. C. Hedmann, *Vice-Chairman*, A. A. Melhado, *Secretary*, Rev. G. L. Young, Bartons P.O.

Under the provisions of Section 4 of Law 35 of 1912 (Section 8 of Law 3 of 1510), the Board of Education has with the approval of the Governor assigned and delegated to each District School Board the following duties and powers in respect of educational matters :—

- (a) To manage all the Government Schools in the District. One member of the Board shall be the Correspondent for each Government School. The same member may act as Correspondent for more than one school. By management shall be meant all those duties which are set forth in Arts. 7, 7a, 7b, 8, 9, 30c, and 38 of the Code of Regulations of the Education Department.
- (b) To appoint from their number or otherwise one or more Visitors for each Government School (Code Art. 6) in the District, who will report to the District School Board (for further report to the Parish School Board if desirable) as to the condition and state of repair of the buildings, sanitary conditions, sufficiency of size in view of average attendance, appliances and fittings; and on such other particulars as are referred to in Art. 7 of the Code.
- (c) To perform such duties as the Parish School Board may from time to time specially delegate to it, and to carry out such orders as the Parish School Board may lawfully issue, and particularly those duties provided for in these Regulations.
- (d) To appoint from their number or otherwise one person acceptable to the Corresponding Manager of a Voluntary School in the District to be a Visitor of such schools; who shall report to the District School Board (for further report to the Parish School Board if desirable) as to the condition and state of repair of the buildings, sanitary condition, sufficiency of size in view of average attendance, appliances and fittings.
- (e) In all cases where a building grant is asked for the District School Board is to be consulted, through the Parish School Board, before the grant is allotted.

When a District School Board has by any Order made under Section 18 of Law 31 of 1892 (and Section 5 of Law 35 of 1912) been named as the Authority to enforce compliance with the Order such District School Board may appoint an Attendance Officer or Officers. Such Officers shall be subject to the control and direction of the District School Board and may, subject to the approval of the Parish School Board, be dismissed by it at any time. They shall receive such remuneration as may be fixed by the Governor on the recommendation of the District School Board forwarded through the Board of Education.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

The following means are also employed by the Government to promote Elementary Education:—

1. 40 men students are supported at the Mico Training College in Kingston who are being trained as schoolmasters. In addition to the number supported by the Government there are also 20 students on the original foundation supported by the Mico Trustees in England. The Trustees, having closed the Mico College

in Antigua, now provide also for training 6 students from Antigua at the Mico College in Jamaica; six students are also received for a two years' course from the Government of British Guiana.

2. A Training College is maintained at Shortwood, in St. Andrew, for women, in which 55 students are under training for the work of school-keeping. (*See post.*) Six students are also received for a two years' course from the Government of British Guiana.
3. Provision is also made for a payment to the managers of certain voluntary Training Colleges of £25 a year for each of a specified number of resident students under training, and of an additional £10 for every student, resident or non-resident, who passes the yearly examination. Under this provision 20 women students are trained at Bethlehem, a Moravian College in the Santa Cruz Mountains, and 9 women students at St. Josephs (Roman Catholic) College in Kingston.

There are also regulations providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers of Elementary Schools with a view to the granting of Certificates after a period of 4 years probationary work in school to those who are successful. Teachers who are desirous of being permanently registered are required to take certain portions of this examination.

Up to the 30th Sept., 1912, 408 teachers have presented themselves for examination, of whom 158 have been successful and have obtained certificates.

Between 1900 and 1912 eleven courses of lectures on Agricultural Science and Practical Agriculture were delivered in Kingston and the Santa Cruz Mountains, at which about 562 teachers were present: a few have attended more than one course. A short course of lectures in Domestic Economy was added in 1911. Great interest has been evinced by the teachers in these courses. There are now about 400 School Gardens which receive visits from Agricultural Instructors as well as from the Inspectors of Schools. Prizes for the best School Garden in each Inspector's district have continued to be given, and this special grant for practical agricultural teaching has been increased to a maximum of £6. In 1913 a course of lectures in domestic training, (*viz.*, cookery and laundry) was begun at the Kingston Technical School, and two courses in Kindergarten method for training college students and one course for teachers were held in connection with the Government Infant School.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education, constituted under Law 31 of 1892, at present consists of—

Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A., Director of Education, *Chairman, ex-officio*; Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., Head Master of the Jamaica College, *Vice-Chairman*; Archbishop Nuttall, D.D., Rev. W. J. Williams, A. B. McFarlane, Rev. S. C. Ashton, G. Hicks, A. Chambers, Rev. E. Price, B.A., B.D., Rev. W. O'Hare, S.J., Rev. C. A. Wilson, Rev. J. E. Randall, H. H. Plant, Hon. and Rev. W. B. Esson, Mrs. Bourne, *Secretary*, Rev. J. Reinke.

The Board's functions are—

- (a) To consider and advise upon any matters connected with the working of Public Elementary Schools in Jamaica, particularly:—
 - (1) Any such matters as may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor;
 - (2) Any changes in the Code that it may think desirable to be made or that may be referred to it by the Governor;
 - (3) Any changes that may be necessary for the working of compulsory attendance when brought into force;
 - (4) The establishment of new schools, and the closing of or withdrawal of assistance from superfluous, unnecessary or inefficient schools;
 - (5) Any changes in the Education Laws it may consider advisable to be made.
- (b) To make and alter Bye-Laws for the conduct of its business and the regulation of its proceedings.

It is also provided that when alterations are made in the Code, "all such alterations shall either have been recommended by the Board of Education or shall have been submitted to that Board for its consideration and advice."

MICO TRAINING COLLEGE.

INSTITUTIONS and Schools under the Lady Mico Charity were founded in the year 1834 by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population Teachers for their own Schools and the Schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua; and schools in Trinidad Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, Seychelle Islands, &c. Of these the Training College in Jamaica alone remains.

The origin of the Charity is as follows:—

Jane Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, Knt., of London a member of the Mercers' Company, who died in 1666, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 "to redeem poor slaves." This money was invested by direction of the Court of Chancery in certain London properties which were conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

The original sum towards the middle of the 19th century increased to £120,000, and in 1834 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A charter was obtained, and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive, and undenominational in schools and training colleges.

The original Trustees were:—

James Gibson, The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., Thomas Richard Warren, Q.C., John Gurney Hoare, John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune.

The present Trustees are:—

A. F. Buxton, *Chairman*, Andrew Johnston, *Vice-Chairman*, Sir Samuel Hoar, Bart, M.P., *Treasurer*, E. H. Lushington, Guy Lushington, Elliott Howard, Rev. John MacInnes, J. Barnett, *Secretary*.

The institution in this island belonging to the Charity was for many years situated in Hanover Street, in Kingston, and consisted of a training college for 65 students and a school for 120 scholars. In the year 1894, however, these premises were sold to the Government for a graded elementary school, and the Trustees purchased Quebec Lodge at the north of the race course where they erected a spacious set of buildings at a cost of over £12,000. The college was wrecked by the earthquake of 1907, and was rebuilt. It was destroyed by fire in February, 1910, and again rebuilt in 1911.

The expenditure of the training college and school is about £3,970 per annum. Of this sum £1,650 is allowed by the Local Government for training forty teachers, and the day school earns upwards of £200 per annum from the Government.

Students are admitted once a year, by a strictly competitive examination. They are expected to remain three years and go out as teachers in elementary schools on the completion of their college course. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging and medical attendance. Each student pays an entrance fee of £5. There are now sixty students in residence, besides six from the Leeward Islands, six from Demerara and five missionary students.

The objects for which the institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class, or colour. It holds out its advantages to all.

The practising school in connection with this institution occupies a high place among the first class elementary schools of the island, and the results of the annual examinations of training colleges by the Education Department show that the Mico Training College which is the largest school of its kind in the West Indies and the oldest training college for teachers in the Western Hemisphere, is also one of the foremost in respect of the attainments of the young men under training for the office of teacher in the elementary schools of the island.

A fully equipped workshop is fitted up for manual training and the students attend Hope Gardens for practical agriculture. There is a model school garden at the college.

The Governor of the island for the time being is the patron of the institution. It is locally managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen clergymen and laymen.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman*, Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A. *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. W. Griffith, George Hicks, M.A., Rev. James Watson, Frank Cundall, F.S.A., Rev. R. Johnston, B.D., Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. W. J. Williams Rev. R. J. Ripley, Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. J. W. Wright, Rev. T. G. Somers, R. S. Gamble, G. C. Henderson, M.D., Dr. Maunsell, *Medical Officer*, C. W. Chapman, *Accountant*, A. B. McFarlane *Secretary*.

TEACHING STAFF.

Alexander Bruce McFarlane, *Principal*; L. G. Gruchy, *Vice-Principal*; C. E. Skyers, *Tutor*, J. A. Bulman, B.Sc., *Tutor*, Victoria, Education Diploma, Cantab; A. Moore, *Principal Teacher of the Practising School*.

KINGSTON TECHNICAL AND CONTINUATION SCHOOL.

This school takes the place of the Manual Training School which was established by the Government in January, 1896, as a "model school" and for the purpose of introducing a system of "hand and eye training" into the schools of the island.

Until the earthquake the Manual Training School was situated in Hanover Street, Kingston, in premises formerly occupied by the Mico Training College. It included three departments,—Kindergarten, Boys and Girls—having accommodation for 500 pupils and a fully equipped manual training room. After the earthquake the boy's school was removed to new quarters in the Elletson Road and in September 1911 the present school was opened in new buildings at 82 Hanover Street. The manual training work which was at first carried on temporarily in the old Treasury buildings in Harbour Street, was transferred to Hanover Street in 1913.

Pupils from the Elementary Schools in Kingston are received in the school for manual training, and night classes for other pupils are also held. The classes at the Continuation School are occupied with work of a higher elementary character. Classes for girls both of the Continuation School and from the Elementary Schools in Kingston in technical subjects (Laundry, Cookery and Housewifery, etc.) are held: also a class for Training College students and teachers.

The head master, in addition to controlling the work of the school, is attached to the teaching staff of the Mico Training College as instructor in hand and eye training; conducts classes for the instruction of teachers in these subjects and, as Organising Inspector of Manual Training, supervises and examines the work of the other Manual Training Centres in the Island.

The Technical School is affiliated with the City and Guilds of London Institute, and many local teachers, having been trained in the school, have gained the full Teachers' Diploma of the Institute for Manual Training (woodwork).

The centres for advanced Manual Training, working in connection with the school, are situated respectively at:—Mico Training College, Mandeville, Porus, Lucea, Falmouth, Port Antonio and Brown's Town. Facilities for this advanced manual training are gradually to be established at all the town centres in the island.

The school is under the general control of the Education Department with an Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A., *Chairman*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Collins, S.J., R. S. Gamble, A. B. McFarlane, C. P. Lazarus, Hon. Col. E. A. Moulton-Barrett, C.M.G., Mrs. Bourne, Miss Barrows, B.A., N. Roots, A.M.I.C.E., W. Griggs.

TEACHING STAFF.

Head Master—J. G. Peet.

Technical Instructor.—W. R. Goldsworthy.

Technical Instructress.—Miss H. Reinke, acting.

Boys Department.—A. E. Thompson, *First Assistant*; J. G. Holness, *Second Assistant*; H. R. Angel, *Third Assistant*; O. G. Edwards, A. A. Davis, *Manual Training Assistants*.

Girls Department.—Miss Nella Hollar, *First Assistant*; Miss Florence Bennett, *Second Assistant*.

Domestic Department.—Miss H. Reinke, *Assistant*.

KINGSTON GOVERNMENT INFANT SCHOOL.

This school was re-opened in September, 1911. It takes the place of the Board (Infant) School which formed a part of what was known comprehensively as the Kingston Manual Training School and was closed after some eleven years work in 1907 when, as a result of the earthquake, the building was needed for other purposes. The aim of this school is to provide suitable instruction in methods of Infant School teaching for Training College Students and Women Teachers as well as to serve as a model Infant School.

Head Mistress.—Vacant, with three assistants.

SHORTWOOD TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN TEACHERS.

This College was established in September, 1885, to meet the want, long and pressing felt, of a greater number of trained women teachers for the elementary schools of the island. Formerly under the management of a Board of Visitors consisting of ladies and gentlemen appointed by the Governor, it is now under a Board of Directors similarly constituted. The college is strictly undenominational; ordinary students are selected for a competitive examination by a selecting committee (1) according to their position in the Pupil Teachers' List, (2) according to the recommendation of responsible persons in the districts to which the girls belong. An entrance fee of five pounds is paid on

admission. Students are boarded and lodged free of expense during the period of their training, subject to an undertaking on their part to teach in Jamaica elementary schools for six years at least.

The ordinary College course occupies two, and in some cases three years, during which the instruction is in accordance with the schedule attached to the Government Rules for Training Colleges. A limited number of students are received each year, who undergo a preliminary year in the domestic training class, and their services are taken as an equivalent for the entrance fee if they enter college.

The course of training includes practice in teaching and the management of a class, which is carried out in the Practising School on the same premises. This school is attended by the children of the Industrial School, and a number of boys and girls from the neighbourhood.

Under the will of Michael Cuff Morgan, proved in July, 1889, the sum of £473 19s. 0d. was left to the Jamaica Schools Commission to provide two scholarships of £9 a year each at this college, tenable for three years for two respectable poor girls of the parish of St. Elizabeth, to be nominated by the Custos, or failing him, the senior Justice of the Peace of the parish.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman*, Rev. W. Graham, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. W. Priestnall, Rev. Wm. Pratt, M.A., Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. W. J. Williams, Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A., Miss F. C. Burke, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Price, Mrs. J. E. Randall E. A. Andrews, *Secretary*.

Teaching Staff.

Lady Principal—Miss A. Whitehead.

First Assistant—Miss M. Birtle; *Assistants*—Miss M. R. Geddes, Miss M. W. Guy; *Schoolmistress*—Miss F. E. Henry; *Matron*—Mrs. M. Cox; *Medical Attendant*—Dr. R. S. Turton.

The Lady Principal is also superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls which was opened in April 1892.

MORAVIAN FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL, BETHLEHEM.

A school for the training of female teachers for service in the day schools belonging to the Moravian Church was opened at Bethabara, in 1851, by the Rev. J. J. Seiler. It is now also made use of for the higher education of the daughters of the native Jamaica ministers and missionaries of the church. In 1885 the School was placed on the Government list of voluntary training colleges, in consequence of which the number of students was increased and the premises at Bethabara were found to be quite inadequate. New buildings were therefore erected by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the school meanwhile being temporarily removed to Salem. The new school was opened in February, 1889. In the course of 1895 the building was considerably enlarged and improved. It has now accommodation for 30 students. The Government granted twenty maintenance scholarships to the school for the current year. Boarders pay £25 annually. All students pay an entrance fee of £5.

Principal—Rev. S. C. Ashton, Bethlehem, Malvern.

Teachers—Miss A. G. Land, Miss A. Hamilton, Miss I. M. Morin.

EXAMINATIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

In 1882, owing to the action of the Institute of Jamaica, these Local Examinations (then confined to Senior and Junior candidates) were first held in Jamaica. In 1895 the Preliminary Examination was first taken; and in 1901 the Higher was taken for the first time. The examination of the Preliminary, Junior and Senior candidates, is held every December; of the Higher at Midsummer or December, as occasion requires.

The examinations are held in Kingston and at various centres. In December, 1914, there were thirteen centres as follows:—Kingston, Boys (three); Kingston, Girls; Kingston, Scholarship Candidates; Jamaica College, Hope; Potsdam; Hampton; Montego Bay; Brown's Town; Westwood; Savanna-la-Mar; Port Antonio.

Of the 357 Senior, Junior and Preliminary candidates who sat in 1913, 72.27 per cent. passed, 8.68 per cent. in honours, and 63.59 not in honours.

The fees are as follows:—*Higher*, University, £1 10/. Local, 10/=£2. *Senior and Junior* University, £1. Local, 6/=£1 6/. Preliminary, University, 10/6. Local 4/=14/6. *Late fee*, University, 5/. Local, 1/=6/.

The 1915 examinations will be held in December. Entry forms have to be sent in early in September, the actual day being fixed three months in advance.

The Secretary for Jamaica is the Secretary of the Institute of Jamaica

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON EXAMINATIONS.

The University of London only consents to the holding of these Examinations in the Colonies on the understanding that the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor act as intermediaries. The Jamaica Schools Commission is the body in Jamaica recognized by the Governor as dealing with these Examinations and all applications should be made to the Secretary of the Commission.

The Examinations in Arts and Theology of the University are held in Jamaica—the Matriculation in January; the intermediate Arts in July; the Intermediate Theology in June; the Final Arts in October, and the Final B.D., and Honours B.D. in June. Candidates who wish to take the Matriculation in June must pay an extra University Fee of £3.

Applications to sit must reach London University three months before the Examination. As they have to be transmitted through the Colonial Secretary's Office at Jamaica and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, they must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission five months before the holding of the Examination. They must be accompanied by proof that the fees have been lodged with the Island Treasurer; the University Fee to the credit of the Jamaica Government, and the Local Fee to the credit of the Jamaica Schools Commission. Applicants must also give a list of the subjects in which they intend to present themselves for examination, chosen according to the Regulations. For the B.D. Honours Examination applications must reach London University not later than the 14th of February preceding the Examination. They must therefore be in the hands of the Secretary of the Commission by the middle of the previous December.

If a candidate withdraw his name after having entered for, or if he fails to pass or to appear at, the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he can enter again at a subsequent Examination; for this he must again pay the required fee and make application as above described.

The fees are:—

Matriculation—University, £2. Local £1.

Intermediate or Final—University £6. Local £3.

EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC

In April, 1908, the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, of London, England, for local examinations in Music in the British Empire, were held for the first time in Jamaica.

The examinations of the Associated Board are as follows:—

1st School Examinations: (a) for individual certificates (to which students receiving private tuition are also admitted) in four divisions, viz: Primary, Elementary, Lower, and Higher; (b) A general school examination for a collective report on the teaching generally; (c) A class singing examination.

2nd Local Centre Examinations:—Intermediate and advanced grades, for individual certificates.

3rd Examinations for the Licentiateship of the Associated Board, (a) for teachers: (b) for solo performers of concert standard.

The colonial examinations, which are precisely similar to those held in the United Kingdom, are held in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and elsewhere.

As far back as 1896 the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, recognising that they were the highest form of musical examinations obtainable, commenced a correspondence having for its object the holding of the examinations of the Associated Board in Jamaica. Arrangements were made to hold the examinations in this colony in 1907, but the earthquake caused their postponement till 1908, when there were 78 candidates. Since then they have been held yearly.

The Board offers annually, to candidates in its Examinations in Jamaica, one Exhibition, entitling its holder to free tuition at the Royal Academy of Music, or the Royal College of Music, London, for two or possibly three years. The Exhibition will be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiner to the Candidate showing the greatest musical promise.

There will be no limit of age, but the Board may decline to award the Exhibition in any year in which, in its opinion, sufficient promise has not been shown by any Candidate.

In 1914, the Examiner of the Associated Board, Mr. English, conducted the

Practical Examinations in pianoforte, violin and singing, at seven centres—Spanish Town, Mandeville, Brown's Town, Westwood, Montpelier, Hampton and Kingston, at which centres the Theory Examinations had been held a few weeks earlier.

As a result of the examination 296 certificates (35 Local Centre and 261 School) were awarded, there being 39 failures (13 Local Centre and 64 School). Two candidates, at Hampton, sat for, and passed, the L. A. B. Examination, Solo Performers.

The examinations will be held in April, 1915.

The Honorary Local Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board is Mr. Frank Cundall, Institute of Jamaica.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA.

Regulations as to the Scholarships awarded annually.

I.

SCHOLARSHIP OF £60 PER ANNUM FOR THREE YEARS.

1. One Scholarship of £60 per annum, tenable for three years, shall be granted each year to the candidate in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination,

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica, at the time of the candidate's birth or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination: provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips, need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than sixteen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th of December in the year of Examination;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character; and
- (e) Who shall, except in case of illness certified to the satisfaction of the Governor, have passed the Cambridge Junior or Senior Local Examination in some year previous to that in which he is a candidate for this scholarship, and shall be reported to the Governor by the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as standing next in merit to the one who has gained the Jamaica Scholarship in the special examination for that scholarship [see Jamaica Scholarship Regulations 1 (g)] amongst all those who are eligible for and willing to take up this Scholarship.

2. The Scholarship shall begin on the first of July in the year in which it is granted and shall be paid quarterly to the scholar on production of a certificate signed by the recognised authority of any efficient College or School in the Island of Jamaica in which he is prosecuting his studies, stating that such scholar is thoroughly well conducted and industrious, and that he is duly proceeding to the Examinations for some Degree of the University of London. A Collegiate Institution or School shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this clause if the Jamaica Schools Commission is satisfied that sufficient provision has been made within the College or School for all tuition required to prepare the scholar for the Degree to which he declares his intention of proceeding.

3. No person shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to hold the Jamaica Scholarship or the Rhodes Scholarship and this Scholarship at the same time.

4. The Jamaica Schools Commission may in any special case, if it is satisfied that the winner of the £60 Scholarship presents a well considered scheme for a course of useful study leading to a definite profession or occupation unconnected with London University in an institution in which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas, waive the requirement that he shall proceed to a Degree of the London University; and the Jamaica Schools Commission may, in any special case, to be considered on its merits, if it is satisfied that the necessary tuition for attaining any Degree, Certificate or Diploma approved of, whether at London University or elsewhere, cannot be obtained in Jamaica, waive the requirement that the Scholarship shall only be tenable at some College or School in Jamaica; making in each case such alternative conditions as it may think fit.

II.

THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP (BOYS).

1. A Scholarship of (i) £200 per annum, tenable for three years, or (ii) or £150 per annum, tenable for four years, or (iii) £120 per annum, tenable for five years, at the

option of the holder and the discretion of the Governor in Privy Council, will be granted each year to the candidate in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination.
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination; provided that short absences from the island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th of December in the year of examination;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who shall, except in case of illness certified to the satisfaction of the Governor, have passed the said Cambridge Senior Local Examination held in some year before that in which he is a candidate for the Scholarship, with First or Second Class Honours, or marks of distinction in two subjects;
- (f) Who has written, on or before the 1st April in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for the Scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. Along with this application a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Director of Education must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship at the University named;
- (g) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those (after excluding any candidates who may be or who may have been elected to a Rhodes Scholarship) who have submitted themselves to an examination to be conducted (in Kingston only) in December of each year on the following lines:—

The three subjects, Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science shall be called Principal Subjects, and an examination shall be conducted in them under the following Regulations:—

The papers in Classics shall include those set in the Latin and Greek sections of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination with the paper in Greek or Roman History and with two additional three-hour papers, one in Latin Translation and Prose Composition with a few critical questions, and one in Greek Translation and Prose Composition with a few critical questions; also an English Essay as a three-hour paper. For the English Essay a considerable selection of subjects shall be offered and in the selection of subjects due weight shall be given to the fact that the candidates who take this examination will have been educated in Jamaica, and that some of them will offer Classics as their Principal Subject, others Mathematics, and others Science. The value of the Essay is to be the average value of the other papers in the Principal Subject.

The papers in Mathematics shall include those set in the Mathematical section of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination with two additional three-hour papers, covering the subjects of Pure Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Statics and Dynamics, carried to a higher stage than in the Local Examination and Differential Calculus: also an English Essay as above.

The papers in Science shall include those set in the same examination in the Chemistry section and two others, viz: either the two set in Agricultural Science, or any two chosen from the section of Physics and that of Biology and Physical Geography, which the Regulations for the examination allow candidates to take; with two three-hour papers, one theoretical and one practical, on the subjects of the four papers taken: also an English Essay as above.

There shall be three Subsidiary Subjects, Mathematics, Languages, and Science; including in the first the papers set in the Senior Local Examination in Arithmetic, Geometry and Algebra; in Languages the papers set in any two of the following:—Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish; and in Science the two Science papers in Chemistry, and one other selected from the Physics Biology, and Physical Geography and Agricultural Science sections, in accordance with the Regulations of the Syndicate governing such selection.

Each candidate shall be examined in one Principal and one Subsidiary Subject. No subject taken as a Principal Subject or part of a Principal Subject may be taken

again as a subsidiary subject or part of a subsidiary subject and no candidate taking Classics as his Principal Subject may take Languages as his Subsidiary Subject. In the consideration of the Examination results the Examiners shall take the Subsidiary Subject into account by assigning to it a maximum value equal to twenty per cent. of the maximum value assigned to the Principal Subject, exclusive of the English Essay.

(h) The provisions of the preceding sub-section (g) as to the examination on which and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor after not less than twelve month's notice, published in the Jamaica Gazette.

2. No person shall under any circumstances be allowed to hold this Scholarship and a £60 Scholarship or a Rhodes Scholarship at the same time.

3. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all requirements of the University of Cambridge as to fees, forms, and date of entrance, &c., as to which information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee, [Mr. F. Cundall, Kingston].

4. The name of the successful candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate through the Director of Education, and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, and published in the Jamaica Gazette.

5. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than Michaelmas Term in the year in which the Scholarship is granted, as a student of one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any University, Agricultural or Engineering College or other institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study, to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If he enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, he shall report himself in due course at the Colonial Office, London, and he shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions of which the Secretary of State will advise the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved the scholar must transmit to the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required quarterly certificate in time for him to instruct the Government Agents in New York* to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

Each scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by his Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that he is making satisfactory progress in his studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, certificate or diplomas, as may have been approved as aforesaid; and if he fails to obtain such certificate or does not read for Honours, in the event of the authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

6. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

NOTE—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable him to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

III.

THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP (GIRLS).

1. A Scholarship of £150 per annum beginning on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted and tenable for three years, will be granted to the candidate,

(a) who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica, at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination;

* At present Messrs. Gillespie Bros. & Co.

- (b) who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceeding the examination, provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips need not at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) who will be not less than eighteen nor more than twenty years of age on the 1st of October in the year in which the Scholarship commences. [For the scholarship to be awarded in 1914 a candidate who is not over 21 on the 1st of October in that year shall be eligible.]
- (d) who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) who except in case of illness certified to the satisfaction of the Governor, has previously passed the London Matriculation Examination or has obtained exemption therefrom either by means of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination or by means of an examination conducted by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board: provided that for the scholarship to be awarded in 1915 and subsequent years each candidate shall submit certificates entitling her to exemption in all the subjects required for the entrance examination at the University or other Institution of her choice, or in the case of Oxford and Cambridge at the Women's Colleges in those Universities. [For the Scholarship to be awarded in 1914 a Cambridge Senior Certificate will qualify for admission to the Examination.]
- (f) Who has written on or before the 1st April in the year preceeding the award to the Director of Education stating (i) that she is a candidate for the Scholarship (ii) the subjects she will take in the examination (see sec. II. below) and (iii) the name of the University in Great Britain or Ireland or other Institution in the British Empire at which she proposes to hold the Scholarship, at the same time transmitting (iv) satisfactory evidence that she has fulfilled the requirements mentioned in (a) (b) (c) (d) above. A form will be supplied by the Director of Education for this purpose. Along with this form (v.) a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship and (vi.) a Treasury receipt for an entrance fee of £1 1s. paid by the candidate
[For the scholarship to be awarded in 1914, application as above must be made before the 31st July, 1913.]
- (g) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those duly qualified as above, who have submitted themselves to the Examination hereinafter provided

II. An examination of the duly qualified candidates shall be conducted in Kingston by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate by means of special papers at the same time as the Cambridge Local Examinations in December: the papers all to be 2½ hours papers except where otherwise provided in these regulations, and of a standard to which candidates may reasonably be expected to attain within twelve months of their having passed in Honours in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

The Subjects of examination shall be as follows:—

(i) Compulsory:

- (a) An English Essay, a considerable selection of subjects to be offered and in the selection of subjects due weight to be given to the fact that the candidates will have been educated in Jamaica, and that some of them will offer Languages as their Principal Subject, others Mathematics, and others Science (one paper): (b) A general English Literature paper—the questions being confined to principal authors and their works—for the Scholarship to be awarded in 1914 and each alternate year thereafter in the period 1579-1740, A.D. and for the Scholarship to be awarded in 1915 and each alternate year thereafter in the period 1741-1850 A.D. (one paper).
- (ii) Principal subject: any one out of the following three—
 - (a) Languages: Latin and Greek or French or German or Spanish (four papers).
 - (b) Mathematics, viz., Pure Geometry: Algebra: Plane Trigonometry and one other chosen out of the following:—(a) Elementary Geometrical Conic Sections and Analytical Conic Sections (either or both.) (b) Elementary Statics (c) Elementary Dynamics. (d) Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus (four papers).
 - (c) Science: any two out of the following three:—
Physics (Mechanics, Heat and Light): Chemistry: Botany: (four papers—two theoretical, two practical—3 hours).

(iii) Subsidiary subject: any one out of the following (but see below): two papers in each subject—

- (a) Languages—Latin or Greek or French or German or Spanish.
- (b) Mathematics—Geometry and Algebra and Plane Trigonometry.
- (c) Science—Physics or Chemistry or Botany.
- (d) Geography of the British Empire and English History—general questions for the Scholarship to be awarded in 1914 and each alternate year thereafter in the period 1066-1688 A.D.: for the Scholarship to be awarded in 1915 and each alternate year thereafter in the period 1688-1900, A.D.

The questions in the Subsidiary Subject shall be of a lower standard than in the Principal Subject and the papers in this subject shall be two hour papers. And if ii (a) be taken as Principal Subject, no part of iii (a) may be taken as Subsidiary Subject; if ii (b) be taken as Principal Subject iii (b) may not be taken as Subsidiary Subject; and if ii (c) be taken as Principal Subject no part of iii (c) may be taken as Subsidiary Subject. In the consideration of the examination results the examiners will assign 15% of the maximum marks obtainable in the whole examination to i (a): 10% to i (b): 60% to (ii); and 15% to (iii).

III. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than Michaelmas Term in the year of her election as a student in one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland or other Institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognised degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study leading to a definite profession or occupation to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If she enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, she shall report herself in due course at the Colonial Office, London, and she shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a certificate signed by her College Tutor or other recognised authority, stating that she is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions of which the Secretary of State will advise the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved the scholar must transmit to the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required certificate in time for him to instruct the Government Agents* in New York to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

The scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by her Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that she is making satisfactory progress in her studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, certificate or diploma as may have been approved as aforesaid; and if she fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for Honours, in the event of the authorities of her College deciding that she should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

IV. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

V. The provisions as to the examination on which and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council and the Regulations in force for the time being shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the commencement of each Session and liable to amendment in accordance with resolution of the Council: provided that no amendment or alteration shall come into force until 12 months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

* At present Messrs. Gillespie Bros. & Co.

NOTE—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable her to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

(PART OF LAW 23 OF 1901.)

1. The Legislative Council may by Resolution on or before the 30th April in any year determine that any Scholarship established under this Law shall not be awarded for the year commencing on the first day of January next ensuing, and in that case such Scholarship shall not be awarded for that year, but such Resolution shall not affect any Scholarship previously awarded.

2. A copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which these Scholarships are awarded and held, shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the opening of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolution of the Council; provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its adoption.

*Winners of the Jamaica Scholarships.***BOYS.**

1881 T. W. Halliday, York Castle.	1899 H. H. R. Bayley, Jam. High School.
1882 A. E. Tomlinson, Potsdam.	1900 F. C. H. Powell, Potsdam.
1883 E. T. Lee, Potsdam.	1901 J. C. Sharp, Jamaica College.
1884 E. R. C. Earle, Jam. High School.	1902 R. W. Dodd, Potsdam.
1885 D. D. Parnter, York Castle.	1903 Miss C. G. Pearman, Potsdam.
1886 T. C. Tomlinson, Potsdam.	1904 J. E. Sharp, Jamaica College.
1887 E. V. Lockett, York Castle.	1905 R. T. H. Sailman, Potsdam.
1888 E. E. Murray, York Castle.	1906 L. C. Levy, Jamaica College.
1889 C. A. H. Thomson, Jam. High School.	1907 { G. J. Dodd, Potsdam.
1890 H. C. Jackson, Jam. High School.	{ G. E. Valentine, Wolmer's.
1891 H. A. Josephs, York Castle.	1908 W. I. Escoffery, Jamaica College.
1892 H. D. Lockett, York Castle.	1909 G. S. Dodd, Potsdam.
1893 H. I. C. Brown, York Castle.	1910 T. H. Sharp, Potsdam.
1894 A. W. Levy, Jamaica High School.	1911 F. G. Alberga, Potsdam.
1895 D. H. DeSouza, York Castle.	1912 A. M. Alberga, Potsdam.
1896 L. C. D. King, Potsdam.	1913 G. S. Escoffery, Jamaica College.
1897 A. A. Myers, Potsdam	1914 V. L. Ferguson, Wolmer's School.
1898 G. S. Husband, Jam. High School.	

GIRLS.

- 1912—Leila James, Wolmer's Girls School.
 1913—Iris Johnson, Wolmer's Girls School.
 1914—Mary Cowper, Wolmer's Girls School.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

Under the will* of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes a Scholarship of £300 a year, tenable for three years at Oxford University, is awarded each year in respect of this colony.

The Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes issued in July, 1909, the following Regulations governing the election of Rhodes Scholars in Jamaica, for the information and guidance of educational authorities and intending Candidates for Scholarships.

1. An annual Scholarship is assigned to Jamaica. Each Scholarship is tenable for three years and is of the value of £300 per annum.

2. A Qualifying Examination accepted by the University of Oxford as equivalent to Responsions, the subjects for which will be furnished year by year, will be held in the City of Kingston in the Autumn of each year, at a date of which due notice will be given. Scholars will be selected from those who have passed this Qualifying Examination. The Committee of Selection is free to apply to the Candidates, or to any selected number of them, such further intellectual or other tests as they may consider necessary. The election must be completed by the 31st of the following January, and the Scholar will begin residence at Oxford in October of the same year for which he is elected.

3. Arrangements will be made, if necessary, for candidates educated in England or Canada to take the examination at the same date in years when such candidates are eligible.

* The terms of the Will are given in the Handbook for 1909.

COMMITTEE OF SELECTION.

4. The Committee of Selection consists of—

His Excellency the Governor, or Officer administering the Government (Chairman).
 The Hon. the Chief Justice.
 The Director of Education.
 The Chairman of the Jamaica Schools Commission.
 Dr. G. C. Henderson.

The first four members of the Committee hold their place *ex-officio*, and their places will be filled, as vacancies occur, by their successors in office. The fifth member will be elected by co-optation, subject to the approval of the Trustees, when a vacancy occurs. Three members of the Committee shall form a quorum. In all matters before the Committee the Chairman shall have an original as well as a casting vote.

5. The Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission for the time being shall act as Secretary for the Committee of Selection. In the event of funds being required to meet expenses in connection with the Committee, the Committee may charge a fee to each candidate with a view to covering such expenses. [The fee at present charged is one guinea.]

ELIGIBILITY OF CANDIDATES.

6. Candidates must be British subjects and unmarried. They must have passed their eighteenth birthday, but must not have passed their twenty-fifth birthday, on the 1st of October of the year for which they are elected.

7. The parents or recognised guardians of candidates must be actually domiciled in Jamaica, such domicile to include at least seven years' residence in Jamaica immediately preceding the election. In cases where during the seven years' period the parent or guardian has taken short holiday trips off the Island, such absences shall not be counted.

8. Candidates must have passed five years of their life, between the ages of 6 and 18 in Jamaica.

9. Every third year the selection of the Rhodes Scholar will be made from candidates who have lived in Jamaica for the whole of the seven years preceding the date of the examination. This restriction will apply to the years 1909, 1912, 1915, and so on. In case of a candidate under this rule having been off the Island for the benefit of his health during this period, the Committee of Selection may decide, if they think fit, that this does not interfere with his eligibility.

10. In any doubtful cases of eligibility the decision of the Committee of Selection shall be final.

METHOD OF SELECTION.

11. In accordance with the wish of Mr. Rhodes, the trustees desire that "in the election of a student to a Scholarship, regard shall be had to (i) his literary and scholastic attainments, (ii) his fondness for and success in manly out-door sports, such as cricket, football, and the like, (iii) his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness and fellowship, and (iv) his exhibition during school-days of moral force of character, and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates." Mr. Rhodes suggested that (ii) and (iii) should be decided in any School or College by the votes of fellow-students, and (iv) by the Head of the School or College.

Where circumstances render it impracticable to carry out the letter of these suggestions as to the method of selection, the trustees hope that every effort will be made to give effect to their spirit, but desire it to be understood that the final decision must rest with the Committee of Selection.

12. Those who desire to be considered as candidates for the Scholarship, for any year must make application, on a prescribed form, to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston Jamaica, not later than the last day of March, in the preceding year stating the classical books in which they propose to be examined, taken from the list furnished from Oxford for the Qualifying Examination, the proposed form to be supplied by the Committee of Selection.

13. For each candidate there must be furnished to the Committee of Selection—

- (a) a certificate of age;
- (b) a full statement of his educational career at school, with his record in athletics; and
- (c) a careful, detailed, confidential report by the master of the school at which the boy has been educated, in answer to a paper of questions framed by the Committee of Selection.

The report should contain the opinion of the senior boys of the school about the candidate, obtained in the best way which the headmaster can devise, and be supplemented by his own comments. In the case of candidates not presented directly from any school, the Committee may require such certificates as they deem necessary.

14. In cases where more than one candidate comes from the same school, the report of the master and the opinions asked of the senior boys should indicate, on the points submitted to them, the relative standing of the candidates in the order of merit.

15. Each candidate must personally present himself to the Committee of Selection before a final decision is made, at a time to be fixed by the Committee of which due notice will be given, unless specially excused by the Committee itself, in which case a statement of the reasons must be sent to the Trustees.

16. The Chairman of the Committee of Selection should at once notify to the Trustees and to Mr. F. J. Wylie, 9, South Parks Road, Oxford, the name of the elected Scholar, and should forward to the latter all the records, credentials and testimonials relating to the Scholar on which the election was made. These papers should be transmitted immediately, as they are used in consulting College authorities in regard to the admission of Scholars. It has been the experience of past years that Scholars have frequently been unable to gain admission to any of the Colleges of their preference owing to remissness in forwarding to Mr. Wylie the necessary information.

17. The Scholarship will be paid in four quarterly instalments: the first on beginning residence at Oxford, and thereafter terminally on the certificate of his College that the work and conduct of a Scholar have been satisfactory. Without such a certificate the Scholarship lapses. A Scholarship which lapses either from the failure of a student to secure this college certificate, from resignation, from marriage, or from any other cause, will not be filled up till the year in which it would naturally expire. This provision is made in order not to interfere with the rota of succeeding Scholars.

Copies of these Regulations, and any further information may be obtained from the Secretary to the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica; or from Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., care of the Rhodes Trustees, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

The following "Instructions" are framed to indicate the course of procedure by which a Scholar is entered at Oxford.

1. In order to be admitted to the University of Oxford, it is necessary to be first accepted as a member of one of the Colleges which compose the University.

Election to a Rhodes Scholarship does not of itself admit to a College. Every College has its own standard for admission, for Rhodes Scholars as for all other applicants; and accepts or rejects at its own discretion. Moreover, the number of Rhodes Scholars which any one College will admit is strictly limited. Few Colleges will admit more than five in any one year; and in the majority of cases four is the maximum. From the different candidates for admission a College will select those whose records suggest that they are most likely to do credit to the College to which they may belong. It is therefore essential that, in applying for admission to a College, a Scholar should submit the fullest possible evidence.

2. The procedure for a Scholar elect should be as follows:—

- (1) *Immediately* on receiving notice of his election he should write to Mr. F. J. Wylie 9, South Parks Road, Oxford, stating in order the Colleges which he prefers. The list should contain the names of *at least* six Colleges.
- (2) He should satisfy himself that the credentials which he submitted to the Committee of Selection have been forwarded by the Chairman to Mr. Wylie.

- (3) He should himself forward to Mr. Wylie any portion of the following information which may not have been included in the documents submitted to the Committee of Selection:—

- (a) A certificate of age.
- (b) Testimonials as to character.
- (c) *Certified* evidence as to the Courses of Study pursued by the Scholar at his University, and as to the gradings attained to by him in those Courses. This evidence should be signed by the Registrar, or other responsible official, of his University.
- (d) A catalogue of his University.
- (e) Information as to the intentions of the Scholar in regard to the line of study he proposes to follow at Oxford.

It is also desirable that the Scholar should state to what religious denomination he belongs.

This information should reach Mr. Wylie as soon after the *end of January as possible*.

3. When Mr. Wylie has the necessary information in his hands he will attempt to secure for each Scholar admission to the College of his preference. That will not be always possible. When a Scholar fails to gain admission to the College which stands first on his list of preferences, Mr. Wylie will enter into negotiation with the College second on that list, and so on.

Where he is specially requested to do so, Mr. Wylie is prepared to select a College for a Scholar, but it is greatly to be preferred that each Scholar should, so far as possible, choose for himself.

4. Information about Oxford and its various Colleges is to be found in the early chapters of the "Students' Handbook to Oxford," and in "Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships," by R. Scholz and S. K. Hornbeck. These books can be obtained at the Oxford University Press, 91, Fifth Avenue, New York. Scholars-elect are recommended to get them.

5. A study of Chapter VII. of "Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships" will afford a rough idea of the cost of life at Oxford, and of the expenses which an Undergraduate has to meet on coming for the first time into residence.

It may be mentioned that, by special arrangement with the Rhodes Trustees, the following Colleges have agreed to demand no caution money from Rhodes Scholars:—

Balliol, Brasenose, Christ Church, Corpus Christi, Exeter, Hertford, Jesus, Lincoln, Magdalen, Merton, Oriel, Pembroke, Queen's, St. John's, and Wadham.

University and Worcester Colleges demand £10 as caution money, Trinity College, £20. The payment under the heading of caution money in the case of New College is as described in the "Students' Handbook."

6. The Scholarship will be paid quarterly. The first payment (£75) will be made at the beginning of the Michaelmas Term. No request for any earlier payment can be considered.

7. The sum of £300 is no more than is necessary to cover the expenses of the year, including vacations as well as term. A scholar must not therefore count on his Scholarship leaving any margin—least of all in his first year, in which, owing to unavoidable initial payments, expenses are heaviest. It is essential that a Scholar should start his life in Oxford unhampered by debt. It is even desirable, in view of initial expenses that he should, if possible, arrive with £25 or so to his credit.

8. For information as to courses of study at Oxford, Scholars elect are recommended to consult "Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships," and the "Students' Handbook to Oxford;" particularly Chapter VI. of the former of these two books.

9. When a scholar has been once accepted by a college he should conduct all further correspondence as to his residence, studies, &c., directly with the College in question. He should, however, keep Mr. Wylie informed of his movements, and in particular of the date at which he proposes to come into residence. Michaelmas Term begins normally in the second week of October. A Scholar must in any case arrive at Oxford not later than the day on which his College assembles.

10. A Rhodes Scholar must reside in College, unless his College is unable to offer him rooms, for at least two years.

GEORGE R. PARKIN.

The Rhodes Trust,
Seymour House,
Waterloo Place, S.W.,
July, 1909.

Memorandum issued by the Local Committee of Selection.

The "further intellectual test" applied by the Local Committee of Selection in Jamaica is the Examination taken by candidates for the Jamaica Scholarship, [particulars of which are given in p. 347 of this handbook.]

Each candidate is required to inform the Director of Education, Kingston, not later than the 1st April in each year next preceding the examination, what Principal and what Subsidiary Subjects he proposes to take.

Students who desire to be considered as candidates for the Scholarship must make application to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, not later than the last day of March, in the year preceding election.

By order of the Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee.

Kingston, Jamaica,
30th August, 1909.

Winners of the Rhodes Scholarship.

- 1904—R. M. Murray, York Castle and Jamaica College.
- 1905—R. L. Nosworthy, Exeter School, England.
- 1906—Hugh Wortley, Jamaica College.
- 1907—O. V. Calder, Potsdam.
- 1908—T. R. Williams, Bath College, England.
- 1909—J. M. Nethersole, Wolmer's.
- 1910—F. C. Mercier, Wolmer's, and St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.
- 1911—D. P. Stephenson, Wolmer's.
- 1912—K. W. Calder, Potsdam.
- 1913—E. V. S. Thomas, Potsdam.
- 1914—N. W. Manley, Jamaica College.

THE JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

THE Legislature in 1879 passed a Law (34 of 1879) creating a corporate body called the Jamaica Schools Commission: (1) to be the governing body for the management of a school to be called the Jamaica High School (now called Jamaica College) to be so conducted as to promote the higher education of the country, and (2) to have power to make visitations of endowed schools and to prepare and execute schemes for the reform of governing bodies and the better application of endowments for education throughout the island. The Schools Commission acts as Board of Management of the Jamaica College, and exercises supervision over the other endowed schools of the island. By Law 7 of 1911 it controls the Montego Bay Secondary School. It also advises the Government on matters connected with Secondary Education generally.

Members.—His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman*, Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A., Director of Education, *Acting Vice-Chairman*, C. Leslie Mais, L. G. Gruchy, Rev. Ernest Price, B.A., B.D., President of Calabar College, G. C. Henderson, M.D. (Lond.), Rev. W. J. Williams, Hector Josephs, K.C., LL.B., Mr. Justice J. F. Cargill, *Secretary*.—Frank Cundall.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

THE JAMAICA COLLEGE.

Hope.

PROVISION was made by Law 34 of 1879, for the establishment, under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there is provided a good liberal education.

Under this law "The Jamaica Free School" in St. Ann, and all funds and property thereof were absolutely vested in the Schools Commission and are used for the purposes of the Jamaica College.

The School Buildings at Hope, in the parish of St. Andrew, about 5 miles from Kingston, on the car line, were opened by Sir Henry Norman, on the 9th of July, 1885. A

College was opened in September, 1890, in connection with the School. By Law 26 of 1902, the Jamaica High School and University College were amalgamated under the name of the Jamaica College. It contains accommodation for the head master and his family, four other masters, seven students and seventy boarders.

The buildings were much damaged by the earthquake; they were repaired so that they could be used within a few weeks, and were completely restored during the following year with the help of a vote of £2,500 made by the Legislative Council in the session of 1908.

It has an income, irrespective of fees, of £1,696 (£700 Government Grant, £996 Endowment), besides a Government grant of £500 on payment of debentures.

Regulations for the management of the College have been framed by the Schools Commission, of which those of most general interest are the following:—

The College is open to all religious denominations.

Scholars.—The College consists of the following classes of boys:—

- I.—Foundationers. (a) Drax scholars (ten in number), elected from the parish of St. Ann, (b) Foundationers other than Drax Scholars elected from parishes other than St. Ann, thirteen in number. II.—Holders of Endowed Schools' Special Scholarships. III.—Paying Term Boarders. IV.—Paying Weekly Boarders. V.—Paying Day Boys.

Admission of Foundationers.—Foundationers are elected by the Schools Commission subject to the results of an Examination and to their meeting certain requirements:—

1. Boys are eligible as Candidates for admission as Foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.
2. Their age must be between 9 and 13 on the 15th of January of the year of election.
3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.—It has been deemed desirable that certain Endowed Schools, which do not provide advanced Secondary Education, should found Scholarships to be held at the Jamaica College or some other School approved by the Commission, which does give such advanced education, by boys and girls entitled to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools. The general qualifications for competition for such Scholarships are fixed and the scholars are elected by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys or girls nominated by them must be prepared at least to pass such Examination as is required by boys coming in to the Jamaica College as paying boarders. At present there are no such scholarships provided.

Exhibitions.—The Schools Commission is prepared to grant exhibitions to paying terminal and weekly boarders either at admission, or on the report of the Examiners and Head Master, to boys already in the School. Exhibitions are given as the reward of merit only, and vary in value according to merit, and the financial resources at the disposal of the Commission.

Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders.—Those who come in between the ages of 9 and 11 are subject to an Examination of the same nature as that for Foundationers. Boys entering after the age of 12 years are subject to an examination, which tests their qualifications to take a proper place in the School. Information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

Paying Weekly Boarders.—Boys are admitted to the School to remain from Monday morning till Friday evening. The terms of admission as regards examination will be the same as those for term boarders.

School Terms.—The annual work of the School is divided into three Terms. The Lent Term commences on the third Wednesday in January in each year and ends on the second Friday in April, irrespective of the time at which the Easter holiday falls. The summer Term commences on the fourth Wednesday in April and ends on the third Friday in July. The Christmas Term commences on the second Wednesday in September and ends on the Saturday on which the Cambridge Local Examination ends. In the event of any of these dates falling on a public holiday the Term commences or ends as the case may be on such day nearest thereto as may be most convenient.

Payment for Scholars.—Payments must be made in advance at the beginning of each Term. Term boarders pay at the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per Term if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age at the rate of £15 per Term. Payments for weekly boarders are at the rate of £10 13s. 4d. per Term, if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per Term. Day Boys under twelve years of age shall pay for tuition and breakfast at the rate of £3 6s. 8d. per Term; over 12 years at the rate of £4 per Term. Day Boys may have dinner with the boarders for £2 a Term. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships

are at a sum not exceeding £40 each per annum. The whole of this must in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the Jamaica College; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the Scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £40.

Secular Instruction.—The School is divided into a Junior and a Senior School.

In the Junior School the subjects of Secular Instruction include the following subjects:—English, Latin, and French, Arithmetic and Mathematics, Geography and History, the elements of Natural Science, Drawing and Bookkeeping, Vocal Music, Drill.

In the Senior School the same subjects are continued and extended and in addition boys shall take such additional subjects as the Head Master may arrange, such as Greek; Commercial Subjects and Political Economy.

Age at which Scholars leave the College.—Foundationers shall not remain in the school after the end of the Term in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the school after the end of the Term in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Schools Commission, on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any Foundationer showing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the end of the October Term of 1914 there were in the College two special students, 10 Drax foundationers, 13 Open Foundationers, 30 Terminal Boarders and 23 Day Boys, making a total of 78.

All communications respecting boys, or on school matters, should be addressed to "The Head Master, Jamaica College, Kingston;" letters on general business matters affecting the school should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston."

TEACHING STAFF.

Head Master—Archdeacon W. Simms, M.A., late Scholar and Prizeman of Christ's College, Cambridge, Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos 1867, salary £600 and a capitation grant of £5 per annum for every boarder over 40 and half of that rate for every day boy.

Second Master—R. H. Smith, M.A., of Hertford College, Oxford, Second Class Classical Honours Salary £250.

Assistant Masters—

R. M. Murray, B.A., Worcester College, Oxford, Third Class in Mathematical Honours, salary £200, resident.

S. W. Brown, salary £160, resident.

J. M. Hall, salary £70, resident.

Pupil Teacher—C. M. Morales.

Music Mistress—Miss K. Cox.

Singing Master—J. A. Bulman, B.Sc.

Shorthand Master—C. A. Warner.

Drilling Master—J. M. Hall.

Medical Officer—H. E. Maunsell, M.B., Dublin, salary £72.

Matron—Miss R. Isaacs, salary £72.

} Paid by fees.

WOLMER'S SCHOOLS.

Marescaux Road, Kingston.

THIS Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II. cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by will dated the 21st May, 1729, devised, after some small legacies mentioned therein the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die.

The school is now administered under the following scheme of the Schools Commission:—

1. Trustees—Six Members of the Mayor and Council of Kingston elected from time to time, and five other persons nominated by the Schools Commission and appointed by the Governor, three of whom are required to be persons of position and influence connected with Kingston, and the remaining two chosen for their scholastic attainments.

and experience. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected annually by the Trustees: the quorum consists of five, except in certain specified cases when it is reduced to three.

II. The funds and property are devoted to the maintenance of a modernized Grammar School, with classical and commercial sides, and with additional special subjects suitable to girls. The head master and head mistress are appointed by the trustees, and all other masters and mistresses are appointed by the trustees on the recommendation of the head master and head mistress, respectively. The school consists of such number of foundationers as may be fixed in the by-laws, and of other scholars paying such fee as may be similarly fixed. The boys and girls who are eligible as foundationers are the children of inhabitants of Kingston who are not able to pay for such higher education; and "inhabitants of Kingston" are defined to be persons who have continuously lived in Kingston for not less than two years. The trustees are to arrange for such annual examination of the school as may be satisfactory to the Schools Commission, and they have power to appoint a Committee of Lady Visitors to the Girls' School.

III. Religious teaching is given in all sections of the school, and it is required that this teaching shall aim at securing a knowledge of the leading facts in the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ; but any scholar can be exempted from this on the written request of the parent.

There are three terms in the year. The first term begins on the fourth Monday after the Saturday in the Cambridge Local Examination week, so long as this Examination continues to be held in December, and ends on the Wednesday before Easter Sunday.

The second term begins on the Thursday after Easter Sunday and ends on the second Thursday in July.

The third term begins on the ninth Thursday after the close of the Summer term and ends on the Saturday of December in the Cambridge Local Examination week.

In 1908 a special law was passed empowering the trustees to move the school to the Quebec Lands, in the parish of St. Andrew, north of the Race Course. The new buildings were occupied for the first time for the first term of 1909.

TRUSTEES.

Elected by the Mayor and Council.—R. W. Bryant, *Chairman*; Alexander Dixon, G. P. Myers, J. L. King, S. A. Nightingale, A. E. DaCosta.

Appointed by the Governor on nomination of the Schools Commission.—Ven. Archdeacon Wm. Simms, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; F. Cundall, Rev. W. Pratt, M.A., Rev. R. J. Ripley, Rev. J. T. Hudson, B.A., B.D.

Secretary—E. A. Andrews.

Teaching Staff.

BOYS SCHOOL.

Head Master—William Cowper, M.A., formerly Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge; 1st Class Classical Tripos, Part i. (1886); Part ii. (1887).

Second Master—F. W. Day, London Matriculation, University College, Jamaica.

Assistant Masters—G. T. Byrne, M.Sc. (Manchester), O. G. Brown, (Cambridge Senior Local), T. G. Bevan, G. P. Allen, I. O. R. Shirley.

Drawing Master—J. Tillman.

GIRLS SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss Howson, B.A.

Second Mistress—Miss A. M. Swallow, B.Sc.

Assistant Mistresses—Miss A. Hollar, B.A., Miss Nixon, Cambridge, Modern Languages. Tripos, Miss D. M. Fisher, B.A., Miss Forbes, Miss Walter, Miss Pratt, Miss Samuel, and Miss Rouse.

At the end of the third term of 1914, there were in the school 161 boys (28 Foundationers and exhibitioners, and 136 Paying Scholars) and 201 girls (28 Foundationers and exhibitioners, and 173 Paying Scholars) making a total of 365 scholars.

MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S FREE SCHOOLS.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO, of the parish of St. Elizabeth, by his will dated 21st January, 1797, and a codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the churchwardens of the parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a school to be erected and maintained in the said parish for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain; and if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions. The Trust maintains two schools situated in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

The income of the Trust is £1,400 4s. 7d. a year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,337 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic. cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic., cap. 52, was passed.

TRUSTEES.

Ex-Officio.—The Custodes of St. Elizabeth and Manchester. The Chairmen of the Parochial Boards of St. Elizabeth and Manchester.

Elected by the Parochial Boards.—O. E. Tomlinson and Rev. T. Marson, (St. Elizabeth); W. H. Coke, (Manchester).

Appointed by the Governor.—Hon. John V. Calder, *Chairman*, Henry Maxwell, Rev. Canon Melville, E. T. Forrest, Rev. John Maxwell.

Secretary.—F. B. Bowen, salary £25 per annum

POTSDAM.

Boys between the ages of 9 and 12 years who reside within the limits of the old parish of St. Elizabeth are eligible for admission to the school on the Free and £20 Foundation. There are also 5 vacancies on the £20 foundation tenable by boys from any other parish. Candidates for admission are examined in reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, dictation from the same, the first four rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, the outlines of the Geography of Jamaica and Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech, and the leading facts of the Old and New Testaments. Boys between 11 and 12 years of age further examined in French and Latin Accidence and Vulgar Fractions, Practice, Proportion and Interest in Arithmetic; but failure in French and Latin will not disqualify for election. Foundationers are required to leave the school on attaining the age of sixteen: but the trustees may, with the advice of the head master, retain at the school any boy shewing marked ability or special diligence, for such further period beyond the age of 16 years as they may determine.

The buildings have been enlarged and accommodation provided for 10 boys who are educated and boarded free of charge, and 20 who are educated and boarded for £20 a year, together with about 70 paying boarders whose fees vary from £40 to £45 per annum. The course is adapted for boys preparing for the Universities, Civil Service, Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and business: it is calculated to combine a sound literary training with the requirements of a modern scientific education.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—A. E. Harrison, B.A., London. Salary £300 per annum, with capitation fees, house accommodation, medical attendance on himself and family and grazing for his stock on the Trust lands.

Second Master—T. L. Chadwick, M.A., Magdalene College, Cambridge, salary £200 with house accommodation, &c.

Assistant Masters—J. J. Roberts, B.A., D. B. Samways, B.A. G. L. B. Wiehen, B.A., G. K. Roberts, F. G. Brook.

Matron—Miss E. Wright.

Medical Officer to both Schools—Dr. J. A. L. Calder.

HAMPTON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MOTTO: Summa virtute et humanitate

The Trustees are the same as for Potsdam School.

The Buildings were greatly extended during 1913. They now include the Calder Hall, in addition to excellent dormitories and class-rooms, library, eleven music rooms, etc. The provision for games includes a hockey court and four tennis courts.

The aim of the School is to provide a sound and liberal education for girls, morally, intellectually and physically and so to fit them for the duties and responsibilities of their future home life and enable them to use their leisure to the best advantage. A girl wishing to pursue a definite career is prepared adequately for a course at, i A University, ii A Secondary Training College for Teachers, iii The Royal Academy of music or the Royal College of music or iv Any other institution offering a course of useful study leading to a profession or occupation.

The examinations taken by the girls during 1915 will be: i. Those of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board (The Joint Board): ii. The Advanced and Intermediate Local Centre. The Higher and Lower School, and the Licentiate of the Associated Board R.A.M., and R.C.M., iii. The Seven Grades of the Royal Drawing Society. Girls may also enter for the Cambridge Higher Local Examination.

The Numbers in December 1914 were: Foundationers, 18; Boarders, 60; Day, Boarders, 2; Total 80.

Teaching Staff.

Head Mistress—Miss M. M. Barrows, B.A., London (Honours in Classics and English).

Second Mistress—Miss F. M. Wood, B.Sc., London and Birmingham (Honours in Botany.)

Senior Music Mistress—Miss Isabel Rowley, L.R.A.M.

Assistant Mistresses—Miss Caldwell, B.A. Ireland. Honours in English.

Miss Lucas, Paris Conservatoire of Music.

Miss M. L. Hannan, Cambridge Higher Local Honours Certificate.

Miss D. Striker, Cambridge Higher Local Honours Certificate,

Miss D. Mais, Royal College of Music.

Lady Matron—Mrs. Steer.

Medical Officer—James Calder, M.B., C.M., Edin.

MONTEGO BAY SECONDARY SCHOOL.

THE school was opened in September, 1896, at the Barracks, Montego Bay, under the provisions of Law 32 of 1892, the Rev. Adam Thomson being first Chairman of the Local Board of Management. It was removed in 1911 to Pleasant Hill adjoining Spring Hill Hotel. Its object is to furnish boys with a secondary education; the curriculum provides for Religious Instruction, Latin, French or German or Spanish, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Book-keeping, History, Geography, Natural Science, Drawing, Shorthand. According to the scheme, the school may, at the discretion of the Schools Commission, comprise a separate department for girls, in which case Needlework is to be added to the curriculum.

The school year consists of three terms:—Jan. 9th to April 10th; April 21st to July 17th; Sept. 18th to Saturday before Cambridge Examination week.

The fees for tuition (payable each term in advance) are £7 10/ per annum, or in the case of members of one family, £6 per annum each.

Boys, before admission, are required to furnish a satisfactory testimonial of age and character, and to pass an entrance examination.

There are 34 acres of land, which are being devoted to agricultural purposes in connection with the school and for a playground.

There were in September, 1914, 53 day boys and 27 boarders. Fees for boarding only £22 per annum; for brothers £21 each.

Local Board of Management.

(Appointed by the Governor and under the Jamaica Schools Commission.)

Nominated by Schools Commission—Rev. J. Massiah, M.A., Chairman; Rev. H. L. Webster, Rev. T. W. Halliday, Hon. W. C. Kerr, Rev. T. McDowell.

Nominated by Parochial Board of St. James—A. H. Browne, F. M. Kerr Jarrett, Hon. D. A. Corinaldi, J. Shore.

Secretary—G. H. Leader.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—G. H. Leader, B.Sc. (Double Hons.) London E., Bristol, F.C.S.

Second Master—W. F. Bevan, B.A.

Third Master—J. E. Kearney, B.A., Liverpool.

Fourth Master—J. E. R. Stevens. Camb. Senior Honours.

MANNING'S SCHOOL, SAVANNA-LA-MAR.

THOMAS MANNING, in 1710, left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen in Burnt Savannah and cattle to endow a Free School in the parish of Westmoreland. It was incorporated in the year 1738 and since then has flourished in the town of Savanna-la-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and the neighbouring parishes.

In addition to the fees of paying scholars, the income of the school consists of £471 3s. 3d. per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the Charity under the 28 Vic. chap. 23, in lieu of £7,852 14s. 8d. appropriated by the Government.

A new scheme was drawn up in the year 1897 by the Schools Commission for the future management of this School and was approved by the Governor in Privy Council under the 36th section of Law 34 of 1879. The scheme, which has since been amended, provides for the maintenance of both a Boys and a Girls School, furnishing a good middle class education to Cambridge Local Examination standard. There are 50 boys and 52 girls.

By recent amendments of the by-laws, it has been provided that 15 boys and 15 girls shall be on the foundation and shall be educated free of cost; 7 boys and 7 girls shall be elected on the same conditions as the foundationers, but shall pay £4 per annum; while paying scholars are received who pay £8 per annum, with a reduction to £6 in the case where two or more members of a family are in the school at the same time. The head master and the first mistress have authority to receive boarders on such financial terms as may be approved by the trustees. Such boarders pay direct to the trustees the usual school fees. The terms at present in force are £25 per annum for children under 12 years, and £30 for those over that age, including laundry in each case. Weekly boarders are also taken at proportionately reduced rates.

Provision has recently been made for the opening of a Preparatory Department of the school, with separate accommodation and playground, the fees being £10 10s. per annum with a reduction to £9 9s. as above. The aim of this department is to prepare pupils for entrance to Manning's or other secondary schools.

Since 1897 a sub-centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations has been established in connexion with the school, the Trustees making good any monetary deficiency that may arise.

Trustees.

The Custos of Westmoreland, (Hon. W. A. S. Vickers) *Chairman*; the Chairman of the Parochial Board, Ex-Officio; Rev. W. M. Lumsden, A. L. Sloley, T. A. Junor, elected by the Parochial Board; W. Woolliscroft, Zach. Jones, J. W. Mennell, appointed by the Governor.

Secretary.—R. E. Willis, B.A.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—R. Elgar Willis, B.A., Open Exhibitioner Downing Coll. Camb. Natural Sciences Tripos, Pt. I, Class II. Camb. Univ. Diploma in Theory and Practice of Education.

Assistant Masters—W. G. Aldred, Senior Camb. Local, W. Holmes.

Head Mistress—Mrs. E. Buie-Tomlinson.

Asst. Mistresses—Miss ——— Miss Gill, Senior Camb. Local.

Head Mistress of Preparatory Department—Miss Nicholl, assisted by staff of Upper School.

Drill Instructor—Sergt.-Major Mills.

RUSEA'S SCHOOL, LUCEA.

MARTIN RUSEA, a French refugee, in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony left by his will dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realized £4,500 (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a free school in the parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed; but in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3. cap. 18) settling the Trust and establishing an undenominational school. The income from the endowment amounts to £270 per annum being a perpetual annuity secured to the charity under the Act 18 Vic. chap. 23.

Eight boys and eight girls are received on the free foundation, and the Trustees admit in addition, paying pupils at a maximum fee of £6 6s. 0d. per annum. Only the children of persons belonging to the parish of Hanover are eligible as foundationers.

The school is now held in the Long Barracks, Lucea, where instruction is given to both boys and girls.

The Head Master has accommodation for 2 boarders and is able to make arrangements for others with responsible persons.

There are excellent grounds for recreation surrounding the school premises which are situated in a most healthy locality.

The curriculum includes Latin, Mathematics with the usual English and commercial subjects, and pupils are prepared for the local examinations. Instruction in manual occupation is also given.

The school year is divided into three terms, fees being payable (i.) at the re-opening of the school in January; (ii.) at the re-opening in April; (iii.) at the re-opening of the school in September.

Trustees—Hon. G. A. L. Sanficleben, *Chairman and Treasurer*; Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., A. E. Davis, Cecil J. Browne, Rev. W. J. Johnson, D. W. Talbot.

Secretary—G. R. Levy. Salary £6 per annum.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—T. J. Lloyd, B.A. (Lampeter College), A.M.I.E.E. Salary £200 per annum, and capitation fees of one-third the amount paid by each paying pupil above the number of five.

Assistant Master—P. A. Cover.

Assistant Mistress—Miss S. Kennedy.

Instructor in Manual Occupations—Stephen Franklin White.

TITCHFIELD TRUST AND SCHOOL.

THE Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School and for creating a fund for its endowment and support.

The school was in active operation from its foundation till 1855, when it got into difficulties, after which it was relieved by the Government, and in 1884 it was placed under the control of the Schools Commission.

Under authority of Section 39 of Law 34 of 1879, schemes have been drawn up and amended for the better management of the Trust School.

The school is managed locally, subject to the supervision and control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, by a Local Board of nine Managers, seven of whom are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission, and two are members of the Parochial Board of Portland, elected by the Board.

Under the scheme a Day School for boys and one for girls were established in 1886, and there have been since added, an Infant Department, 1894, which is now carried on under Kindergarten lines; a Secondary department for boys and girls in 1897; and a Manual Training Department in 1902, with a fully equipped workshop, and a qualified master in charge.

In 1907 an amalgamation of the boys and the girls departments was effected.

The present Departments are: Secondary, Upper, Intermediate, Infant, and Boundbrook Infant School. Marks 79, 79, 74, 65.

The Secondary School gives 16 Local Scholarships, of £6 each open to children of the parish of Portland.

The School is housed in the old Military Barracks at Fort George in Port Antonio, which have been leased to the Commission by the Government. The attendance is over 550.

In 1904 a scheme was perfected by which the schools of the adjoining district, are affiliated to Titchfield, i.e., Norwich, St. Margaret's Bay, Fellowship, Nonsuch, Drapers, Boston and Sherwood Forest. The Board also manages the Government Schools of Bellevue, Spring Bank and Fellowship.

There are two cricket clubs, a football club, a cadet corps and a miniature rifle club in connection with the school.

Titchfield Lands.

The Titchfield Lands of 300 acres, are now vested in Trustees appointed by the Governor, and managed by them, and leased to various tenants.

Titchfield Land Trustees.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, <i>Chairman</i>	Hon. Henry Cork
The Hon. the Director of Public Works	D. S. Gideon.
The Surveyor General.	The Hon. the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish of Portland.
His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies.	

Secretary—H. R. Latreille, £25 per annum

Treasurer—W. B. Isaacs, £50 per annum.

Superintendent & Manager—E. W. Eveleigh, £75 per annum.

Assistant to Manager—Wm. L. Mudon, jnr., £150 per annum.

Local Board of Managers of the Schools.

D. S. Gideon, *Chairman*; Rev. D. D. Parnter, B.A. *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. A. V.

Petgrave, Dr. F. G. Grosett, Rev. G. S. Grange, B.A., S. D. Smith, R. T. Orpen.

Elected by the Parochial Board of Portland—A. E. Ffrench, Rev. W. J. Thompson.

Secretary—W. H. Plant.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—W. H. Plant, salary £300 per annum.

Assistant Master, Secondary Dept.—C. W. Howard, B.A., £200 with Quarters.

Second Assistant Master—D. A. Dorant.

Master Upper School and Manual Training Instructor—C. H. Williams, £100.

Assistant Upper Department—W. Van Horn, £60.

Master Intermediate Department—C. S. Fairclough, £80.

1st Assistant Intermediate Department—Miss C. E. Clearer, £60.

2nd Assistant—Miss A. Stewart £50.

Mistress Infant Department—Miss S. E. Lewison, £80.

Assistant Infant Department—Miss A. L. Prince, £48.

Mistress, Boundbrook—Miss E. E. Clarke, £60.

Assistant, Miss C. Simpson, £36.

Pupil Teachers—Ena Scott, J. White, Mildred Smith, V. Perkins, S. Deans, Harriet O'Brien.

Master, Fellowship—J. N. Miller.

" *Bellevue*—J. Foster.

" *Spring Bank*—P. N. Hall.

BECKFORD AND SMITH'S GRADED MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL, SPANISH TOWN

PETER BECKFORD, of Spanish Town, bequeathed by his will, dated 1735, the sum of £1,000 "to be apply'd towards the building a free school or hospital for the poor, if any person should joyn in such an undertaking." The school was established in 1744. It later received £40 bequeathed by Thomas Barritt. In 1749 the Assembly voted £400 for repairing the premises. By his will, dated 1830, Francis Smith, custos of St Catherine, bequeathed the sum of "£3,000 to the parish of St Catherine, to be invested in some institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colour, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England and in the promotion of industry." The School was opened in 1833. By Law 30 of 1869 these two Schools were amalgamated under the title of "Beckford and Smith's School" and placed under the control of the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

In August, 1876, the School was opened under the title of the "Graded Middle Class School in connection with the Beckford and Smith's Charity:" being changed in October 1894, by order made in Privy Council to "Beckford and Smith's Graded Middle Class School."

FOUNDATIONERS.—There are ten Exhibitions open to boys of the parish of St. Catherine for which examinations are held from time to time.

FEES.—The fees for boys under 10 years of age are £4 10s. per annum and for boys over 10, £7 10s. per annum. The fees include a supply of all school stationery, &c., and a free use of text-books. Fees must be paid into the Parochial Treasury of St. Catherine on or before the first day of each term, and the Treasurer's receipt handed in, on the re-opening of school, before the pupil can be admitted.

TERMS.—The school year is divided into three terms, each averaging 13 weeks in length.

BOARD AND LODGING.—For the convenience of those residing out of Spanish Town the Principal is prepared to receive Boarders at his residence, or arrangements can be made for board and lodging at moderate charges with responsible persons approved of by the Principal and under his supervision.

Board of Visitors.

(Appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission)—Rev. Canon Hendrick (*Chairman*), Rev. W. Tucker, Hon. D. Campbell, C. F. Richards, J. V. Leach, Dr. W. D. Neish. *Secretary*—Miss Judah.

Principal—R. Morton-York, B.A.

Assistant—L. Stuart-Campbell.

THE VERE SCHOOLS.

SEVERAL persons of the old parish of Vere, which included a part of the parish of Manchester, having made several charitable donations, consisting of lands, slaves and money for the use of the said parish, without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740 vesting the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of erecting buildings and endowing a Free School at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many poor children as the Trustees might approve of.

The Trustees of the Vere Free Schools are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Clarendon; two members of the Parochial Board of Clarendon, to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; and five other persons appointed by the Governor, three on the nomination of the Schools Commission and two on the nomination of the Board of Education. The Chairman of the Board of Trustees to be appointed by the Schools Commission from time to time. The funds and property vested in the Trustees of the district schools of Vere are appropriated as follows :—(I) Towards supporting certain schools to be conducted as free elementary schools according to the provisions of the Elementary Education Law by such aid towards the up-keep of the buildings and by such other form of assistance as may be provided by the By-laws. The schools thus maintained are those at the Alley, Portland, Race Course, Milk River, Hayes, Salt River, and Mitchell Town; (II) Towards the provision of scholarships for boys and girls at recognized secondary schools in Jamaica; (III) Towards the maintenance of a Secondary School at the Alley, Vere.

Trustees.—Rev. S. Negus, *Chairman*. J. C. Elliott, *Vice-Chairman*, T. H. Sharp, jr., T. Harty, G. W. Muirhead, appointed by the Governor; the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Clarendon; A. A. Lewis and C. A. Wallace, elected by the Parochial Board.

Secretary—Thos. Cooper, Race Course P.O.

THE VERE TRUST SECONDARY SCHOOL.

In 1908 as the elementary schools were receiving full advantage of the ordinary government grants, provision was made for the establishment of a Secondary School at the Alley.

The school curriculum is adapted to the requirements of the Cambridge Local Examinations and includes (under the provisions of the scheme) (I) Religious Knowledge, (II) English, Latin (or French or Spanish), (III) Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Plane Trigonometry and Book-keeping, (IV) History, Geography and Natural Science, (V) Drawing and Manual Training and (for girls) needlework.

The fees for tuition (payable each term in advance) are £7 10s. per annum, reduced to £6 each, in the case of members of one family.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish a satisfactory testimonial of age and character, and to pass an entrance examination.

The regular age limits are 8 to 16 years, the maximum age of admission for Foundation Scholars being 12.

Reduced fees may be charged in certain specified cases, and free scholarships may be awarded to pupils elected from the Vere Elementary Schools.

The Headmaster takes boarders, the fees (payable in advance) being £7 10s. per term and £5 per term for weekly boarders.

TEACHING STAFF.

Secondary School—C. C. Lewis, *Head Master*.

Elementary Schools.

The Alley—A. L. Neita

Hayes—Vacant

Portland—R. J. M. Lewin

Mitchell Town—J. V. Williams.

Race Course—N. S. McDonald

Milk River—J. E. Boothe

Salt River—A. F. E. Clarke

THE MANCHESTER FREE SCHOOLS.

THE Trustees of the Manchester Schools are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Manchester; two members of the Parochial Board of Manchester to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; the Rector of the Parish Church, Mandeville, and two other members appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School for boys and girls to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education; (b) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, (c) to the provision of such Scholarship or Scholarships at the Jamaica College as the remaining funds may be sufficient to permit.

The funds of both the Vere and Manchester Trusts have been made permanent loans to the island under the Acts 18 Vic. chap. 38 and 19 Vic. chap. 39, and bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

The income of the Manchester Trust is approximately £270 9s. 4d. per annum.

Trustees.—A. C. L. Martin, Chairman Parochial Board of Manchester; E. W. Muirhead, Vice-Chairman, Parochial Board of Manchester, *ex-officio*; Rev. J. W. Grant and A. C. L. Martin elected Members Parochial Board of Manchester. Revd. E. B. Pike, Rev. James Watson, *Chairman*, E. W. Muirhead, appointed by the Governor.

Secretary—G. A. Bonitto, Mandeville P.O., salary £20 per annum.

Manchester Schools.

Boys Middle Grade School, Mandeville—*Head Master* Rev. M. F. Johns, salary £150 per annum, and house allowance £30 per annum, and capitation allowance of £2 per annum for every pupil in attendance above the number of 15. *Head Mistress*, Miss Louise Braham, salary £60 per annum, with quarters.

Boys and Girls Elementary School, Mandeville—*Schoolmaster*, F. Anderson paid by result.

Assistant—Miss E. Blackwood.

Infant School, Boys and Girls—*Schoolmistress*, Miss B. Vassall.

WESTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THIS School was founded in January, 1884, at Manchester Pen, near Stewart Town in the parish of Trelawny, to provide at a moderate cost, on Evangelical and undenominational principles, a higher education and training for Jamaica girls of all classes. In 1881-82 the Rev. William M. Webb, Baptist Minister of Stewart Town, brought the need to the notice of Dr. and Mrs. Trestrail of Bristol, who enlisted the aid of other wealthy and influential friends in England, and the result was his being placed in a position to originate "The Trelawny Girls School."

In August 1895, the name of the school was changed to "Westwood High School for Girls," on its removal to Westwood, erected for the purpose, at a cost of over £2,000.

These generous English friends stood by the school, and gave financial aid till 1910, when it seemed able to stand alone. Three Scholarships have been established in the school, called respectively, The Trestrail, Underhill and Webb Scholarships, in honour of the founders; and an effort is being made to raise an endowment sufficient to put these on a secure financial base.

The School is entirely undenominational and is managed by a Board, the present members being:—

Rev. G. E. & Mrs. Henderson, Rev. J. P. & Mrs. Hall, Rev. A. G. Eccleston, Mrs. J. H. Levy, J. A. & Mrs. Thomson, Rev. W. S. & Mrs. Lea, Rev. J. Kissock Braham.

Trustees.

A. V. Kingdon, Esq.

J. A. Thompson, Esq.

Adam Roxburgh, Esq.

H. A. Cunha, Esq.

Teaching Staff

Lady Principal—Miss A. M. Townsend ; *Assistant Teachers*:—Miss A. Ramsden, B.A. (Manchester), Cambridge Teacher's Certificate ; Miss Marson, Cambridge Higher Local, (Hons.) ; Miss Tavares, Pitman's Registered Commercial Teacher ; Miss McLaughlin ; Miss Chevannes ;

Music Teachers—Miss Thomson, Miss Logan.

Matron—Miss Noad.

Manager—Rev. Geo. E. Henderson, M.A., Brown's Town P. O.

Treasurer—John A. Thomson, Brown's Town P. O.

NEW COLLEGE.

THE school is situated in Kingston.

Provision has been made for giving a sound English and Commercial education and for preparing pupils for the London Matriculation, Cambridge Local Examinations, South Kensington Science and Art Examinations, Foundation Scholarships at the Jamaica College and Wolmer's and entrance to English Public Schools and Universities.

The curriculum embraces the subjects included in a good English and commercial education, namely, English Grammar, Composition, History, Geography, English Language and Literature, Book-keeping, Type-writing, Shorthand, Penmanship, Commercial Correspondence &c.

Languages—Greek, Latin, French and Spanish.

Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections Mechanics, Physical Science, &c.

Arrangements have been made for the education of a junior class of pupils in preparation for entrance into the upper forms of the school.

The school year is divided into three terms—Lent Term, beginning in January; Summer Term, beginning in May; Michaelmas Term, beginning in September.

Fees—Day boys, £12 per annum Boarders—£50 per annum.

Teaching Staff.—Head Master—A. Noel Crosswell; Senior Assistant, Thomas Humphreys, Inter. B.A., Lond.

LUDFORD'S BEQUEST.

THE following is an extract from the will, date 12th July, 1875, of Thomas Ludford, of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine:—

"And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor of this island, for the time being, to be by him appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a school, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, and then of such other schools in the old parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the parishes of Vere and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this Island, for the time being, the establishment of such schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said schools on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Governor may think proper."

There are two elementary schools supported by the Trust with the help of the usual government grant, one at Old Harbour and the other at Old Harbour Bay.

GUTHRIE DAVIDSON'S BEQUEST.

THIS is a bequest of £1,000 sunk under the provisions of the 4th sec. of 28 Vic. cap. 23, and yielding a perpetual annuity thereunder of £60 for the maintenance and education of one boy and one girl of the parish of St. James.

In 1898 the Jamaica Schools Commission drew up a scheme, ordered by the Governor in Privy Council to come into force on the 1st November, 1898, under which the half of the bequest hitherto devoted to the education and maintenance of one boy was to be devoted to the education of four boys at the Montego Bay Secondary School, and the other half to the education of four girls.

In consequence of the reduction in 1902, of the fee to £4 per annum for each boy at the Montego Bay Secondary School, six boys are now being there educated under the provisions of the trust.

Six girls, elected as beneficiaries, are now being educated at the Church of England High School, Montego Bay.

The election of beneficiaries is in the hands of the Parochial Board of St. James.

MORGAN'S BEQUEST.

THE will of Michael Cuff Morgan, proved 29th July, 1889, provides that a sum not exceeding £500 be paid from the residue of his estate to the Jamaica Schools Commission to provide two scholarships at the Female Training College at Shortwood for two poor girls from the parish of St. Elizabeth, to be nominated by the Custos of that parish. £473 19s. 0d. was paid over in November, 1893, and invested in inscribed stock, bringing in an annual interest of £18.

The trust is administered by the Schools Commission under rules originally passed in 1895 and revised in 1907.

MERRICK'S CHARITY.

Charles Merrick, of the parish of St. George (now a district of Portland) said in his Will, made in September, 1821:—

"I give and bequeath in trust for ever to the two Members of Assembly, the Custos and three senior Magistrates of the parish of St. George for the time being, and to their successors, £2,609 currency for the uses and purposes hereafter mentioned, that is to say, £1,000 to be put out at interest, on good security, and the interest arising therefrom to be applied towards the support of the poor and indigent of every description of colour of the said parish of St. George, and £1,000 to be put out at interest, in like manner, for the express purpose of educating one poor boy, either a white or free boy of colour, for three years, which period ought to be sufficient to afford such a share of instruction as it may be hoped would give to the person partaking of it the prospect of becoming a useful member of Society; then to be succeeded by another boy in like manner, and so to be continued forever."

"But with regard to the last bequest it is my desire, in the event of an establishment being formed for the promotion of education in the said parish through the means of individual benevolence or legislative aid, the Trustees heretofore mentioned in this particular bequest shall be empowered, at their discretion, to unite the funds herein bequeathed for the purpose of promoting a more enlarged and extensive plan of education to those who stand in need of it."

The income of the Charity is derived from a sum of £1,200 sterling permanently sunk under the provisions of the 28th Vic. chap. 23, and a further sum of £400 similarly sunk, which produce a yearly income of £96; this was supplemented by the sum of £138 which was paid by the Government out of the Education Vote.

The administration of the Trust was for a time carried out virtually by the Custos of the parish of St. George alone, but in 1871 a Law (14) was passed empowering the Governor to appoint a Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the then existing ones.

In 1872 the Buff Bay River Estate in the district of St. George was purchased and a Model School was established; it was attended principally by the children of the Charles Town Maroons.

In 1888 after considerable correspondence had taken place between the Government and the Jamaica Schools Commission as to the disposal of the educational half of the Charity, the Governor decided in Privy Council that the school at Buff Bay River Estate should be abolished. The Superintending Inspector of Schools, the Chairman of the Board of Supervision, and the member of the Legislative Council for Portland for the time being, and subsequently the Custos of St. Mary, were appointed by the Governor Trustees to prepare a scheme for utilising the fund to the best advantage in accordance with the intentions expressed in the will. Proposals to this end will be placed before the Legislature in 1915.

CALABAR INSTITUTION.

Chetolah Park, Slipe Pen Road, Kingston.

THE Institution, or Jamaica Baptist College, was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery, but was not opened until the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar, near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England, in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust deed, were the education of ministers of the gospel and day school teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands and for Africa. The college is now situated at Chetolah Park, Kingston.

The normal department for training day school teachers was closed at the end of 1900, owing to the withdrawal by the Government of all aid to colleges (for male students) under denominational management; 235 students were trained in this department.

The theological department for the training of ministers of the gospel, and in which more than a hundred students have been trained is now joining with the similar work inaugurated in 1913 by the Wesleyan Church in Jamaica.

The tutorial staff now consists of the Rev. Ernest Price, B.A., B.D., as President, Theological Tutor and Treasurer; assisted by the Rev. David Davis, B.A., B.D. The Wesleyan Tutor who acts with these, is the Rev. J. T. Hudson, B.A., B.D. The course of study extends to three, four, or five years, according to circumstances; and the students are examined annually by examiners in England. There are at present 8 Baptist students.

The institution is maintained in the following way: (1) The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and provides for the teaching staff. (2) The Baptist Churches in Jamaica provide for the board and residence of the theological students, as also for the general current expenses of the college.

The local management of the institution is vested in a committee representing contributing churches in the island.

The Rev. T. G. Somers of Spanish Town is the Secretary of the Institution.

CALABAR HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

(At *Chetolah Park, Kingston.*)

This school was opened on the 12th September, 1912, with the aim of supplying another secondary school for both boarders and day boys, in which a thorough modern education should be given, in a definitely religious atmosphere, with a view to earnest life in the professional or commercial world either in Jamaica or elsewhere. The whole aim of the school life is to develop self-reliance, honour and courage, and to train boys to these by allowing them as much liberty as is reasonable.

All ordinary school subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Elementary Science and Drawing are taught, and pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local and other examinations.

The usual three terms common to schools in Kingston are held.

The fees are as follows:—For Day-Boys, £8 per year; for Boarders £36 per year. An extra £1 must be deposited with each new boy for books and supplemented as occasion demands.

The School has only accommodation for 80 boys, and applications for vacancies have to be made some time in advance.

Staff.

Rev. Ernest Price, B.A. (Bristol), B.A. Hons. (London), B.D. Hons. (London.); Rev. David Davis, B.A. (Adelaide), B.D. (London); Rev. R. A. Knight, M.A. B.Th. (McMasters) Leslie Comber, Glaister Knight, (Camb. Senior) and Harry Brown, Physical Drill Instructor.

JAMAICA CHURCH THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

THE Jamaica Church Theological College was established (1) to assist in the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders in the diocese of Jamaica. (2) to direct and assist the catechists and evangelists in the diocese of Jamaica in their studies and in practical preparation for their work.

The property of the College is vested in the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica. The general management of the college is entrusted to a General Committee, and the studies and discipline to an Executive Board. [For further information see the Statutes of Jamaica Church Theological College, Section V. of Appendix to the Canons of the Church of England in Jamaica and the Annual Reports published in the Appendix to the Journal of Synod.]

The College stands in its own grounds between the Bishop's Lodge and Up-Park Camp. The College is affiliated with Durham University.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman*; the Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop, *Vice-Chairman*; Ven. Archdeacon Sharpe, Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A.; the Rev. Canon MacDermot, the Rev. Canon Wortley, A. H. Jones, L. G. Gruchy, the Rev. Canon Harty, the Rev. F. L. King the Rev. S. Negus; the Rev. J. L. Ramson,

M.A.; the Rev. S. A. Swaby, the Rev. R. J. Ripley, Mr. Justice, Cargill, Dr. W. D. Neish, Rev. Canon Hendrick, M.A., Rev. J. H. H. Graham, I. R. Latreille, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

Teaching Staff.—*The Warden*; besides Lecturers on special subjects.
 Revd. G. B. Verity, L. Th, Tutor.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE.

(*Winchester Park, North Street.*)

St. George's College was founded in 1850 and is under the direct control of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus who are personally responsible for the training of the students entrusted to their care.

The object of the college is to prepare students for a commercial or a professional career by solid and complete education which is based upon careful religious training.

The institution is a day school, though accommodations are offered by respectable families in and about Kingston to board such students as are desirous of attending St. George's College and are recommended by the faculty.

Applicants for admission to the college, unless personally known to some member of the faculty, must bring a satisfactory testimonial of good conduct. Those who come from other secondary schools must present a like testimonial from the school authorities.

The tuition fee is £2 per quarter, payable in advance, as follows:—

First quarter payable January 10th, second quarter payable March 20th, third quarter payable May 30th, and fourth quarter payable October 10th.

Organizations at the College include—The Debating Society, St. George's College Dramatic Association, The Athletic Association, the Sodality of Our Lady, and the League of the Sacred Heart.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master, Rev. Wm. F. O'Hare, S. J.; *Assistant Masters*, Rev. J. V. Kelly, S. J.; Rev. John A. Pfister, S. J.; Rev. Jos. A. Keller, S. J.; Rev. Miles O'Mallia, S. J.; Rev. Alphason Weis, S. J.; Rev. Bernard H. Pohlman, S. J.; Rev. Michael J. Sheehy, S. J.

Teacher of Shorthand, C. A. Warner; *Drill Master*, Lance Corp. McAvoy.

THE CONTINUATION SCHOOL, R.C.

THIS School was opened on August 30th, 1908, at the junction of Church and Sutton streets, Kingston. It is intended for boys who have completed their fourteenth year and are desirous of continuing their studies. All advanced elementary branches are taught. Book-keeping, Stenography, Drawing, Vocal Music and Elocution and the Principles of Debate may be taken as extra subjects.

The pupils at present number 76.

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

THE Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis established a Boarding School in Kingston in 1858. There are upwards of 40 boarders, and 70 day scholars.

Desiring to give the pupils, who may be committed to their care, an education equal to that enjoyed by the young ladies of Europe, they have adopted the course of instruction pursued in the most celebrated convents of England and France.

The ordinary course of education consists of the English and French languages, Catechism, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, Astronomy, Type-Writing, Shorthand, Chronology, plain and ornamental Writing, plain and fancy Needle Work. Wax Flowers and Fruits, Gold and Silk Embroidery, are taught without extra charge.

There is a country residence, belonging to the Convent, two miles from town to which, twice a year, the boarders go, with the Sisters, to spend the vacations.

The terms, payable quarterly in advance, are for boarders:—

For board, lodging and education, £10 0s. 0d. per quarter. Vocal and Instrumental Music. Drawing and Painting form extra charges.

For day boarders the terms are £1 10s. payable as above

The Sisters of this Convent have charge of the elementary schools in the Convent a training college for women teachers and first class elementary schools at Hope Road North St., Orange St.

The Mother Superioress of the Convent—Mother M. Veronica.

CONVENT OF MERCY, ST. MARY'S ("ALPHA").

HIGH SCHOOL, ORPHANAGE, HOUSE OF MERCY, INDUSTRIAL AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

THE Convent High School was opened for the benefit of the children of the upper classes. It comprises boarding and day schools in which a high class English education is imparted. If desired, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and for the Musical Examinations of the Associated Board of the R.A.M. and R.C.M. This school has attained a high standard of excellence, and gained first-class diplomas for art needlework and kindergarten at local exhibitions. In connection with it there is a select preparatory school for little boys. The boarding school, in an admirably healthy situation, with spacious dormitory and beautiful surroundings, offers every advantage and home comfort.

The Orphanage contains at present 45 children. A sound elementary education is given them in addition to a training in such domestic duties as may assist them afterwards in the earning of a livelihood. This branch of the institution receives no manner of government or public support, but is maintained by the Sisters of Mercy.

The House of Mercy is for the protection of young women of good character, irrespective of religious belief. The girls who have been in the industrial school are encouraged to pass on to this part of the institution where the training commenced in the industrial school is continued. The inmates at present number 33. To support them there is a laundry in connection with the House of Mercy.

The boys in the industrial school, whilst being grounded in elementary education, at the same time receive practical instruction in the culture of vegetables, fruits, flowers, etc.

When old enough the boys are apprenticed to trades, so that on leaving the institution they are actually supporting themselves; having been transformed from waifs preying on society into wealth-producing members of the community. Thus is solved the problem intended to be worked out by industrial schools.

The elementary schools have 877 children on the books. There is a Kindergarten for the little ones, in which the latest methods and appliances are in use. These schools also rank high in the first class.

The Sisters are also in charge of the elementary school known as East Branch, and an elementary school in Spanish Town.

A new school was opened in 1912 on the Windward Road, the number on the books is 125.

In the Industrial Schools there are 114 boys and 55 girls.

BELMONT ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

(Stony Hill.)

THE Belmont Orphanage was established in November, 1892, as a home and industrial school for orphan and destitute children and is registered to accommodate twenty girls.

The object of the institution is to provide a comfortable, though frugal, home where a number of children, so limited as to be not much larger than a good sized family, may be cared for and trained for the duties of life, chiefly as domestic servants. The orphanage was built, and is partly supported, by voluntary contributions; it receives also the Government grant-in-aid under the Industrial Schools Law. The training provided includes the ordinary branches of household work, cooking, house cleaning, washing and needlework. The children are also taught baking, and the Orphanage supplies a few families with bread. Straw plaiting is also taught, and orders for hats and baskets are executed. The children work a small field, and cure coffee, prepare starch, arrowroot, coco-nut oil, and cassava-flour chiefly for home use. Those who are old enough attend the day school for three hours a day, doing supplementary bookwork at home. They also attend the Sunday school and Church services at St. Jude's. There is a board of visitors for the Orphanage consisting of the Archbishop of the West Indies and the Assistant Bishop of Jamaica, Dr. Turton, Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. R. H. Jackson, Mrs. Turton and Miss Nuttall. The actual work of the institution is carried on under the general direction of Miss Nuttall, Secretary and Resident Principal, and the Archbishop of the West Indies, Treasurer and Manager for the purposes specified by the Industrial Schools Law. Contributions for, or communications respecting, the Orphanage may be sent to Miss Nuttall, Belmont Orphanage, Stony Hill P.O.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

HAPPY GROVE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

In September, 1904, Happy Grove School in Portland, was certified by the Governor under Laws 34 of 1881 and 13 of 1891 to be an Industrial School for 12 East Indian female children.

There is also a training school for creole girls in connection with Happy Grove Industrial and a boys school has lately been organized at Seaside, on Industrial and educational lines similar to the Happy Grove. Miss A. M. Andrews, Principal.

SEASIDE BOYS SCHOOL.

A training school for boys has also been begun at Seaside with Prof. Wendell Farr, Hector's River, as Principal.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DEACONESS HOME.

(93 Hanover Street, Kingston.)

THIS institution was opened in the year, 1890. Its objects are the providing a centre for the work of Deaconesses in religious, educational and social efforts, the training of Jamaica women as parochial workers and nurses; and also of some teachers for the schools connected with the Institution. The home is in the charge of Sisters from London. There is a Bureau at the Deaconess Home Nursing Hostel in connection with the Nurses Union whence nurses can be obtained for private cases on application to the Directress either personally or by telephone, telegram or letter.

In connection with the same Union there are two district nurses working among the poor.

There is a Nursing Hostel at 116 East Street, where private patients are received. They have there the advantage of skilled nursing, and can be attended by their own medical men.

There are ten schools under the superintendence of the Deaconess Home, namely a Boarding and Day School for girls, the preparatory department of which boys under 9 years of age are admitted, at the Deaconess Home, Kingston; a Deaconess Home High School at 106 East Street, Kingston; Middle Class Schools for girls at Richmond and Linstead; and a High School for girls at each of the following places:—Spanish Town; Montego Bay; St. Ann's Bay; Brown's Town, St. Ann and Oracabessa. Arrangements can be made for boarding pupils attending the above schools on application to the Head Deaconess, Deaconess Home, Kingston, or to the local rector.

The following is the Council of Management of the Deaconess Home :—

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman*.

The Right Reverend the Assistant Bishop.

Rev. Canon Wortley.

Mrs. R. Hill Jackson.

Mrs. Barclay.

Mrs. Phillippo.

Mrs. S. C. Burke.

Mrs. Nuttall.

Mrs. A. Douet.

Mrs. Ripley.

Sister Madeline (Head Deaconess), Sisters Isabel and Adelaide.

Revd. J. L. Ramson, M.A., *Chaplain*.

Treasurer—I. R. Latreille.

Hon. Secretary—Miss F. C. Burke.

A book stall for the sale of devotional literature, etc., was opened in October, 1906, and is being carried on with increasing success.

The Earthquake of January 14th, 1907, rendered uninhabitable the premises at 93 Hanover St., but they have now been restored and are again occupied by the Deaconesses. The house at 23½ Charles St., their temporary residence and the house adjoining are now the home of boarders who are pupils of the Deaconess Home School.

Applications concerning any part of the work of the Deaconess Home or the institutions connected with it, may be made to the Head Deaconess, 93 Hanover St., Kingston.

PART IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

THE early history of the Church of England in Jamaica from its establishment in 1662 under the deputy governorship of Sir Charles Lyttelton up to the year 1866, the time of the inauguration of crown government, has been published in previous numbers of the Jamaica Handbook, and to these the reader is referred for such information as he needs prior to the advent in Jamaica of Sir John Peter Grant.

"Law 30 of 1870," Sir J. P. Grant stated in his Blue Book Report, "regulated the dis-establishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this Island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government of the Church on the voluntary principle; gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion, after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such Corporate Body all Church property." The Law, framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents, also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion."

A constitution was then drawn up, in which it was provided that the government of the Church should be vested in a synod to consist of a bishop, the clergy and the representatives of the laity chosen by the registered male communicants and by such of the non-communicant members as might declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All representatives to synod were to be themselves communicants. Provision was also made for the annual appointment of a Diocesan Council to consist of twelve clergymen and twelve laymen, "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board." The Diocesan Financial Board was "to administer such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of church property, according to such rules as the synod may approve," and was to consist of the bishop, the archdeacons and commissaries, the members of the corporate body and 12 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the synod as chairman of such board. The corporate body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) was to hold the property and funds of the Church and to exercise all the other rights and duties required of them under the law of disestablishment, and was to consist of four communicant lay-members of the church to be appointed by the synod.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church was placed in the hands of church committees, elected by those qualified to vote for lay representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-thirds of whom should be communicants. The clergyman of the church to be served was given the power of nomination and was made chairman of the committee when in session. Two churchwardens were to be appointed for each church from the elected church committee—one to be chosen by the incumbent, the other by the church committee itself—and their duties were the care of the church buildings, churchyards, and other church property, the allocation of pews and sittings and the preservation of order in the churches.

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connection of a quarter of a century with the Diocese, and Dr. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months' service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 15th July 1880, a Special Synod was held for the election of another bishop. The Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the incumbent of St. George's church, Kingston, was chosen, and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's cathedral.

London, on 28th October, 1880. Dr. Nuttall returned to the colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as bishop of Jamaica.

In 1893 Bishop Nuttall was elected Primate of the West Indian Province; and under date 3rd May, 1893, the then Lord Bishop of Antigua (as Senior Bishop) duly notified the election to the Bishops of the Province.

At a meeting of the Provincial Synod of the West Indies, held in London in July, 1897, Dr. Nuttall was unanimously chosen to be the first Archbishop of the West Indies.

At a Special Synod held on the 12th September, 1888, it was unanimously resolved "that the appointment of an Assistant Bishop was necessary to assist the Bishop of Jamaica, in consequence of the growth of the Diocese and the heavy work which its missionary character entails on him." The Synod thereupon proceeded to consider the appointment, and having received a nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., from His Lordship the Bishop, the question as to the confirmation of the nomination was put and unanimously agreed to. Archdeacon Douet proceeded to England and was consecrated a Bishop in Westminster Abbey on the 30th November. He returned to Jamaica on the 29th December, 1888, and retired from the office on the 30th September, 1904.

At the Synod of February, 1905, the matter of the appointment of a successor to Bishop Douet was duly considered, and the following decisions were unanimously arrived at:—

- (1) "That the appointment of a Bishop to assist the Bishop of the Diocese is necessary."
- (2) "That such Bishop shall be appointed with right of succession at the next vacancy in the Bishopric without any further election, and be styled Co-adjutor Bishop."
- (3) "That the Synod delegates the selection and appointment of such Co-adjutor Bishop to the Bishop of the Diocese, with such other persons as he may consult, as provided in Canon XXII, Article 4."

The selection of his co-adjutor being now entrusted to the Archbishop, His Grace left Jamaica on 1st May, first to preside at the meeting of the Provincial Synod in Barbados to which body the matter had to be reported, and then to go to England to personally choose his Assistant.

With the unanimous approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, St. Alban's and Islington, and of Bishop Montgomery, whose advice he had taken, the Archbishop of the West Indies on 27th July, 1905, formally offered the appointment of Co-adjutor Bishop of Jamaica with right of succession to the Rev. Albert Ernest Joscelyne, D.D., Vicar of St. Peter's, Islington, who by letter dated 28th July, 1905, accepted office. He was consecrated Bishop in Westminster Abbey on St. Luke's Day, October 18th, 1905, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Bishops of Winchester, Islington and Honduras, and nine other Bishops. Bishop Joscelyne arrived in Jamaica on 14th December, 1905. Towards the close of 1912 Bishop Joscelyne resigned office as from the 31st March, 1913.

The Synod of 1913 decided that the Archbishop's Assistant should be Assistant Bishop without right of succession. A special Synod was held on 15th July 1913 to receive the Archbishop's nomination of his assistant, with a view to his election and appointment if the Synod so decided. The result was the unanimous election of the Archbishop's nominee, the Rev. George Frederick Cecil deCarteret, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, East Greenwich, London. He was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in Southwark Cathedral on 18th October, and arrived in Jamaica on 7th November.

In the year 1908 the Archbishop of the West Indies received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. from the Universities of Durham and Cambridge, respectively.

According to the latest printed returns (with omissions supplied and mistakes corrected) there are about 41,000 registered communicants of the Church of England in Jamaica. This figure, however, does not include the large number of adherents of the church who, though they are nominally members and attend the services, have not been enrolled as full members taking an active share in the work and responsibilities of the church.

At the Census in 1911 as many as 266,478 persons returned themselves as belonging to the Church of England.

In regard to the finances of the church for 1913 it may be stated that the receipts of money for all purposes paid into the credit of the Diocesan Church Fund for that year amounted to £28,947.

Under the head of Expenditure we find from the report of the Diocesan Financial Board that for Episcopal Supervision the amount was £1,389 14s. 9d

The Diocesan Expenses Fund shows an expenditure of £1,948 7s. 8d. This fund has no endowment and the whole expenditure has to be met by assessments on the churches. It should, however, be borne in mind that this fund contributed £100 to the Clergy Pension Fund and £48 0s. 0d. to a Special Clergy Pension Fund ; £129 10s. 0d. for removal expenses of Clergy and £100 for Episcopal Travelling allowance. The staff connected with the office, including Secretaries to the Bishop, Synod, Diocesan Council, Diocesan Financial Board and Diocesan Education Board, the Accountant, two Clerks, and the Auditor, cost £866 12s. 0d. The contribution from this fund to the "Jamaica Churchman" is £20. The other items of expenditure in this account comprise Law account, Printing, Postages, Stationery, Rent, Furniture, Books and Contingencies, &c.

The grants from the General Sustentation Funds to the poor churches amounted to £944 16s. 4d.

Some portion of the money expended consists of grants made by societies in England which now pass through the books of the Diocesan Financial Board, the appropriation of some of which is regulated by the bishop of the diocese.

The great bulk of the expenditure goes to meet the salaries of the clergy and catechists, and may roughly be stated at £12,546.

The capital funds of the church on 31st December, 1914, consisted of £68,050 in debentures, Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock £10,060, and Colonial Bishoprics Fund, £2,600. Total, £80,710.

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS FROM FIRST YEAR AFTER DISESTABLISHMENT TO 1914.

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.					Government School Grants, &c.	
		State-paid.			Non-State paid.	Total.	Grants to Church of England Schools.	Number of Schools.
		Rectors.	Island Curates.	Stipendiary Curates.				
27th Synod	Feb. 1896	..	9	2	90	101	£15,504 8 3	370
28th "	Feb. 1897	..	8	2	90	100	14,225 4 11	209
29th "	Feb. 1898	..	10	2	88	100	11,483 5 6	299
30th "	Feb. 1899	..	6	2	94	102	14,861 6 6	299
31st "	Feb. 1900	..	6	2	94	102	12,719 15 6	299
32nd "	Feb. 1901	..	6	2	87	95	11,955 7 11	262
33rd "	Jan. 1902	..	6	2	85	93	11,815 11 5	261
34th "	Feb. 1903	..	6	2	88	96	11,728 9 10	252
35th "	Feb. 1904	..	6	2	87	95	11,528 9 10	230
36th "	Feb. 1905	..	5	2	86	90	12,165 12 1	214
37th "	Feb. 1906	..	4	2	86	92	13,416 2 2	207
38th "	Feb. 1907	..	4	2	88	94	11,850 4 7	204
39th "	Feb. 1908	..	4	2	84	90	11,850 4 7	195
40th "	Feb. 1909	..	4	2	85	91	12,245 12 2	196
41st "	Jan. 1910	..	4	2	82	88	12,953 10 9	195
42nd "	Feb. 1911	..	4	2	86	92	12,953 10 9	194
43rd "	Feb. 1912	..	2	2	84	88	14,610 13 2	194
44th "	Feb. 1913	..	2	2	84	88	15,461 7 2	193
45th "	July 1913	..	2	2	84	88	16,541 5 9	192
46th "	Feb. 1914	..	2	2	84	88	16,376 3 10	191
47th "	July 1915	..	2	1	88	91	..	193

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

President—Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Archbishop of the West Indies.

Secretary—Rev. P. B. Richardson.

Solicitor and Legal Adviser—E. Nuttall, B.A., LL.M.

THE INCORPORATED LAY BODY

A. H. Jones

Sir J. Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G.

Hon. H. T. Ronaldson

Lt. Col. L. G. Gruchy.

Secretary—E. Nuttall, B.A., LL.M.

DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

Ex-Officio Members.

The Most Rev. the Archbishop, *President*.

The Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop.

The Ven. Archdeacons Sharpe and Simms.

*Nominated by the Bishop**Elected by the Synod.*

Rev. Canon MacDermot

Rev. Canon Wortley

Rev. Canon Harty

Rev. J. H. H. Graham

Rev. R. J. Ripley

Rev. F. L. King

Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A.

Rev. G. S. Grange, B.A.

Rev. S. Negus

Rev. Canon Hendrick, M.A.

Rev. S. O. Ormsby

Rev. P. B. Richardson

Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G.

Lt. Col. L. G. Gruchy

A. N. Dixon

J. M. Nethersole

F. Cundall, F.S.A.

A. H. Jones

J. W. Mennell

Dr. W. D. Neish

G. P. Myers

E. H. E. MacLavery, I.S.O.

Mr. Justice Cargill B.A., LL.B.

Hon. Dugald Campbell

Secretary—R. C. B. Foster.

DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.

Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., *Chairman*.

A. H. Jones *Vice-Chairman*.

Permanent Members.

The Archbishop.

The Commissaries.

The Assistant Bishop

The Members of the Incorporated Lay Body.

The Archdeacons

Members not Permanent.

1. Rev. R. J. Ripley	7 A. N. Dixon.
2. G. P. Myers	8. J. W. Mennell
3. F. Cundall, F.S.A.	9. Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A.
4. J. M. Nethersole	10. Dr. W. D. Neish
5. Rev. Canon Wortley	11. E. H. E. MacLavery
6. Hon. Dugald Campbell	12. Mr. Justice Cargill. B.A; LL.B,
Accountant—I. R. Latreille	Secretary—R. C. B. Foster
Auditor—C. O. Magnan	Hon. Sec. W. O. & C. P. Funds—Ven.
Treasurer—The Colonial Bank	Archdeacon Simms
<i>Business Referees</i>	E. W. Lucie-Smith
	R. S. Gamble
	A. Munro

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SYNOD AND COMMISSARY OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA IN ENGLAND.

Rev. Canon E. H. Pearce, M.A. . . . 3 Little Cloisters, Westminster, London, S.W.

COMMISSARY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Very Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D.D., Madison Ave., New York.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA.

Assistant Commissaries for the Diocese.

Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A.	Ven. Archdeacon
Rev. Canon MacDermot	Rev. Canon Wortley

EXAMINING CHAPLAINS.—Rev. Canon MacDermot and the Warden of the Theological College, and the Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A.

DIOCESAN SECRETARY—Vacant.

BISHOP'S REGISTRAR—E. Nuttall, B.A., LL.M.

CLERGY AND CHURCHES.

Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
Kingston—			
Parish Church	R. J. Ripley	St. Andrew, <i>contd.</i>	
St. George's	G. H. Thompson		
Allman Town	J. L. Ramson, M.A.		
St. Barnabas	W. Clarke. B.A., B.D.		
All Saints	T. Harty	The Grove	R. J. Ripley
St. Michael's	P. B. Richardson	Woodford	
St. Paul's		Bowden Hill	
St. Patrick's	S. O. Ormsby	Maryland	S. T. A. Jones
St. Alban's	G. H. Thompson	Jack's Hill	
St. Mark's		Craigton	
Port Royal	P. B. Richardson	Clifton	G. B. Verity, L.Th.
		Mavis Bank	
St. Andrew—		Mount James	T. L. Tucker
Halfway Tree†		Brandon Hill	
Swallowfield	E. J. Wortley	St. Christopher's	H. S. Lynch
Hunts Bay	H. M. F. MacDermot	Stony Hill	
Pinfold	W. H. B. Carter	St. Luke's	E. E. Brice
		August Town	Wm. Simms, M.A.
		Toms River	T. L. Tucker

CLERGY AND CHURCHES OF THE DIOCESE, *continued*

Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
St. Andrew, contd.		St. Ann—	
Padmore	H. S. Lynch	St. Ann's Bay	C. H. Swaby
Essex Hall		Clarks Town	
Admiral Town	E. E. Brice	Chester	
		Priory	
St. Thomas—		Steer Town	
Morant Bay	A. N. Thomson	Ocho Rios	H. F. R. Sharpe
St. Boniface		Salisbury	G. A. Brown, L.Th.
Danvers		Clifton Lodge	
Yallahs	A. Cole	Brown's Town	J. P. Hall
Bull Bay	S. O. Ormsby	Bambo	J. Cass
Woburn Lawn	R. A. Evelyn	Aboukir	H. C. Bowen
Blue Mtn. Valley		Gibraltar	H. F. R. Sharpe
The Abbey	J. A. Bowen	Moneague	
Bath		Claremont	
Golden Grove		Prickle Pole	
Mt. Felix		Guy's Hill	F. G. Toase, M.A.
Thornton		Clapham	
Port Morant			
Portland—		Trelawny—	
Port Antonio	G. S. Grange, B.A.		
Manchioneal	S. I. Moodie	Falmouth	J. I. Kirschmann
Rural Hill		Lichfield	
Boston	P. A. Conahan	Deeside	W. J. Dewdney
St. Margaret's		Swanswick	A. H. Smythe
Bay		Rio Bueno	H. C. Bowen
Hope Bay		Retirement	A. H. Smythe
Mt. Hermon		Jackson Town	H. C. Bowen
Fruitful Vale	R. L. Reid	Stewart Town	
Buff Bay		St. Silas	
Rose Hill	P. A. Conahan	Albert Town	J. N. Swaby
Birnam Wood		Wait-a-Bit	
Fairfield	S. M. Binger	Wilson Valley	
Claverty Cottage		Freemans Hall	
Bybrook			
Moore Town			
Fellowship			
Cooper's Hill		St. James—	
John's Hall		Montego Bay	
Comfort Castle		Grace Hill	J. Massiah, M.A.
Bellevue		Whitehouse	
St. Mary—		Holy Trinity,	
Port Maria	J. H. H. Graham	Montego Bay	B. A. S. MacCalla
Bonnygate	W. T. Graham, B.A.	Montpelier	J. T. H. Chandler
Retreat		Cambridge	
Boscobel	S. A. Swaby	Catadupa	
Highgate	W. E. Evelyn	Blue Hole	W. J. Dewdney
Annotto Bay	W. T. Graham	Marley	
Mahoe Hill	F. H. Sharpe	Vaughansfield	B. A. S. MacCalla
Gayle	H. A. Mitchell	Mocho	
Labyrinth			
Belfield	T. L. Tucker	Hanover—	
Bromley		Lucca	
Scott's Hall	H. A. Mitchell	Dalmally	W. T. Johnson
Woodside		Mt. Peace	
St. Martin			

CLERGY AND CHURCHES OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
HANOVER, <i>contd.</i>			
Green Island	A. B. Mullings	Manchester— <i>contd.</i>	
Church Hill			
Grange	A. W. Finlason	Mile Gully	H. G. James
Chichester		Comfort Hall	
Chester Castle		Christiana	J. Cass
Chigwell		Porus	
Westmoreland—		Richmond Park	J. N. Somerville
Sav.-la-Mar	Vacant	St. Toolies	
Meylersfield		Harmons	M. F. Johns
George's Plain	R. L. Reid	Chantilly	
Grange Hill		Cumberland	F. L. King
Bluefields	E. L. Jones	Snowdon	
Kings		Providence	C. M. Buckley, M.A.
St. Matthias	C. V. Fraser	Pratville	
St. Paul's		Smithfield	A. A. Hedmann
Negril	H. Clarke	Keynsham	
Sheffield		Balaclava	J. N. Swaby
Mt. Airey	F. G. Jolly	Auchtembeddie	
Petersfield		Crown Lands	J. Cass
Grange	J. G. Duncan	Craig Head	
Darliston		Alston	C. T. Rickard
Beeston Spring		Spaldings	
New Road		Alligator Pond	
Kew Park		Clarendon—	
Hopewell		Chapelton	R. J. Macpherson
Ashton		Red Hills	
Berkshire		Wildmans Gift	C. E. Tomlinson
St. Elizabeth—		Comfort	
Black River	C. R. S. Pike,	Arthur's Seat	C. E. Tomlinson
Pondside		Croft's Hill	
Crawford	H. A. Cover	Good Hope	C. E. Tomlinson
Lacovia		Frankfield	
Whitehall	C. Melville	Trinity	J. D. Hunt
Slipe		St. Gabriel's	
Orange Grove	C. T. Rickard	May Pen	J. N. Somerville
Gilnock		Mocho	
St. Alban's	H. W. Cope	Toll Gate	S. Negus
Mount Hermon		Milk River	
Nain	J. A. L. Somerville	Kemp's Hill	S. Negus
St. Mary		Portland	
Mayfield	A. A. Hedmann	Hayes	C. E. Tomlinson
Bull Savanna		Vere, St. Peter's	
Plains		Salt River	
Barbary Hall		Mitchell Town	
Mountainside		Ænon Town	
Newell		St. Catherine—	
Siloah		The Cathedral	S. P. Hendrick, L. Th. M.A.
Mt. Trinity		Highgate	
Manchester—		Mt. Moreland	
Mandeville	—	Crescent	
Old England	E. B. Pike		

CLERGY AND CHURCHES OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
St. Catherine, <i>contd.</i>		St. Catherine, <i>contd.</i>	
Trinity, Sp. Town	S. P. Hendrick, M.A.	Lluidas Vale	P. Chaperlin
Linstead	E. P. Williams	Point Hill	
Ewarton		Old Harbour	G. C. Hedmann, L.Th.
Morris Hall	J. R. M. Cass	St. Dorothy	
Harewood		St. Philip's	C. R. G. Thomas
St. Faith's	C. R. G. Thomas	S. Gabriel's	
St. Boniface		Watermount	
Somerset Hall		Top Hill	
St. John's O. P. Church			

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Church of Scotland in Jamaica has twelve churches, four clergymen, one paid and two unpaid lay missionaries and 3,000 to 3,400 communicants, ten day schools, ten Sunday Schools with scholars to the number of 1,200 and upwards. Its adherents are over 8,000.

The General Assembly of the Church, which met at Edinburgh in May, 1890, gave its sanction and approval to the formation of a Presbytery, the members of which shall be the ordained Ministers of the Church labouring in Jamaica and in the Island of Grenada, along with a representative Elder from each Kirk Session.

There is one church in Kingston, and there are eleven others situated in the parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth.

The Scotch Church in Kingston was opened for service in the year 1819. It cost over £12,000 sterling in its erection. It was ruined by the earthquake; but was restored in 1910 at a cost of over £2,000. An organ built by Messrs. Butt of London, England, was installed at a cost of £1,000.

There is a Young Men's Guild in connection with the church. It meets from October to July on every alternate Tuesday evening at 7.30. It is affiliated with the Guild in Scotland. Any young man coming to Jamaica from Scotland should bring his letters of connection with him. There is a gymnasium and reading room in connection with the guild. There is also a Woman's Guild which meets during the same months on the first Monday at 5 o'clock of each month. It, too, is affiliated with the Woman's Guild of Scotland.

PRESBYTERY: Rev. W. Graham is Moderator. Rev. R. C. Dickson, Clerk.

The value of buildings and other property belonging to the Church of Scotland in Manchester and St. Elizabeth is about £5,000.

STATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN JAMAICA.

Churches.	Ministers.	Address
Kingston	Rev. W. Graham, M.A.	Edin. Kingston.
Bible Missionary and Deaconess	Miss Mayo	do
Medina	Rev. W. C. Morrison	do
Hyde Park	do	do
Mayfield	do	do
Thornton	Rev. R. C. Dickson	do
Retirement	do	do
Accompong	do	do
Glen Stuart	do	do
Giddy Hall	Rev. J. Maxwell	do
Cambridge	Rev. J. Maxwell	do
Kilmarnock	Mr. Buckland	do
Happy Grove	Rev. J. Maxwell	do
	do	do

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE Roman Catholic population of Jamaica numbers about 31,760 souls, of whom 17,000 are residents of Kingston.

Their principal church is the Cathedral of Holy Trinity. It is situated at the eastern end of North Street. St. Anne's, on Oxford Street, forms a large parish.

Throughout Jamaica there are 69 churches, chapels or stations served by the Fathers from Kingston or by pastors resident in the outlying districts.

There are 46 Catholic schools in the island.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

The Cathedral.

Sundays—5.00, 6.00, 7.30, 9.00 a.m. and 3.30 and 7.00 p.m.
 Week Days—5.30, 6.00 and 6.30 a.m.
 Wednesdays and Fridays—7.00 p.m.

St. Anne's

Sundays—6.00, 7.00 and 8.30 a.m. 3.30 and 7.00 p.m.
 Week Days—6.30 a.m.
 Wednesdays and Fridays—7.00 p.m.

POSTAL ADDRESSES OF THE CLERGY.

Winchester Park, North Street, Kingston.

The Right Rev. John J. Collins, S.J., D.D., Bishop of Antiphellos, V.A. Jamaica

Rev. John Harpes, S.J.
 Rev. Patrick F. X. Mulry, S.J.
 Rev. Francis deS. Howle, S.J.
 Rev. Maurice E. Prendergast, S.J.
 Rev. Joseph I. Fink, S.J.
 Rev. Francis H. Kreis, S.J.
 Rev. William F. O'Hare, S.J.
 Rev. John A. Pfister, S.J.

Rev. James V. Kelly, S.J.
 Rev. Miles O'Malia, S.J.
 Rev. Alphensius Weis, S.J.
 Rev. Michael J. Sheehy, S.J.
 Rev. Joseph J. McLaughlin, S.J.
 Rev. Joseph A. Keller, S.J.
 Rev. Bernard H. Pohlman, S.J.

Rev. Francis X. Pilloid, S.J., Brown's Town.
 Rev. Frederick Grewen, S.J., Spanish Town.
 Rev. Peter Kayser, S.J., Buff Bay.
 Rev. J. M. Prendergast, S.J., Montego Bay.
 Rev. Joseph J. Williams, S.J., Montego Bay.

JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSION.

THE published report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for 1913 shews that there are 214 churches connected with it, 198 in Jamaica and 16 in the Cayman Islands and Central America. In these churches there are 34,416 members and 3,338 inquirers, of which 975 members are in the churches abroad. The Chapel accommodation provided is sufficient for about 84,000 persons. There are many very commodious and substantial places of worship belonging to the Baptists in the island, such as at East Queen Street, Kingston, Spanish Town, Porus, Salter's Hill, Annotto Bay, Lucea, Montego Bay, Mount Carey, Bethel Town, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Jericho, and many others. In 1913 the churches contributed £1,782 4s. 10d. for building purposes. The congregations support their own pastors without extraneous aid.

The figures given above relate only to the churches included in the Jamaica Baptist

Union. There are numerous Baptist churches in the island which do not belong to the Union.

The Officers of the Union for 1915, are

Chairman—Rev. J. T. Dillon.

Vice Chairman—Rev. George Turner

Secretary—Rev. P. Williams, Bethel Town.

There are several important Denominational Institutions connected with the Baptist Body in Jamaica.

1. *Calabar College*, for the education of Ministers. (Detailed information concerning this Institution may be found at page 362 of the Handbook.)

2. *The Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society*.—Secretary, Rev. A. G. Kirkham, Petersfield P.O. This society was founded, on its present basis, in 1855, and its objects are thus set forth: To provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of the island—to support the Calabar Institution—to assist Sunday schools—to send the Gospel to Africa, Central America and the islands by which we are surrounded, and to aid churches in the Jamaica Baptist Union in their building operations.

The income for 1913 was £1,702 3s. 8d. and there are at present 4 foreign and 2 home missionaries, connected with the society. The foreign missionaries are labouring in the Cayman Islands, Bocas-del Toro and Hayti.

3. *The Sunday School Society*.—Secretary, Rev. W. Head, Cave Valley P.O.

This Society exists to encourage and stimulate the Churches in their Sunday School efforts. There are about 2,075 Teachers and 24,777 scholars in the Sunday Schools.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers who reside in the Island, with their postal addresses:—

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Barron, Charles ..	Ocho Rios	Lindsay, C. A. ..	Porus
Bell, E. A. ..	Chapelton	Linton, J. S. ..	Four Paths
Bennett, C. M. ..	Guy's Hill	Marston, T. E. ..	Rio Bueno
Bennett, R. E. ..	Grange Hill	Marson, S. I. ..	Santa Cruz
Bennett, W. C. ..	Linstead	Mowl, E. ..	Cedar Valley
Brown, Charles S. ..	Gayle	Meredith, A. W. ..	Alexandria
Brown, W. D. ..	Latium	Miller, A. ..	Balaclava
Beverly, L. M. ..	Point Hill	Potgrave, A. V. ..	Port Antonio
Burgess, M. B. ..	Adelphi	Phillips, W. R. ..	Morant Bay
Coore, F. W. ..	Clonmel	Price, Ernest, B.A.,	Calabar College.
Chambers, R. G. ..	Point	B.D., Prn. Calabar	Kingston
Chapman, C. ..	Montego Bay	College	
Christie, W. M. ..	Flint River	Pratt, W., M.A. ..	Kingston
Davis, D., B.A., B.D.	Calabar College	Reid, J. E. ..	Hope Bay
Dillon, J. T. ..	St. Ann's Bay	Roberts, D. M. ..	Montego Bay
Donaldson, E. V. ..	Rock River	Rowe, R. H. ..	Linstead
Douglas, E. G. ..	Ulster Spring	Sawyers, T.B. ..	Claremont
Eccleston, A. G. ..	Falmouth	Sibley, W. P. ..	Hector's River
Edwards, J. A. ...	Yallahs	Somers, T. G. ..	Spanish Town
Head, W. ..	Cave Valley	Stone, G. ..	Falmouth
Heighington, E. B. ..	Worsup	Thompson, W. J. ..	Buff Bay
Helwig, S. H. ..	Duncans	Thrift, J. ..	Stewart Town
Henderson, G. E.,	Brown's Town	Touzalin, E. J. ..	Annotto Bay
M.A.		Tucker, W. A. ..	Spanish Town
Henderson, W. D. ..	Oracabessa	Turner, George ..	Crofts Hill
James, E. B. ..	Port Maria	Vaughan, W. D. ..	Milk River
Jones, J. A. ..	Point	Walters, J. M. ..	Old Harbour
Kingdon, John ..	Falmouth	Washington, S. J. ..	Porus
Kirkham, A. G. ..	Petersfield	Webster, H. L. ..	Montego Bay
Knight, R. A. L.,	Kingston	Williams, Philip ..	Bethel Town
M.A., T.H.B.		Yair, John ..	Lucea

THE National Baptist Convention in connection with the National Baptist Convention U.S.A.; President, Rev. G. E. Stewart; Vice-President, Rev. G. T. Hollar; General Secretary, Rev. R. M. Whittle. The Convention has at present 24 places of worship.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year the Scottish Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of Estates in Jamaica to send out a minister to instruct their slaves.

In 1847 the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its church buildings and congregations to the care of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and these, together with the others since gathered or added, in all now sixty-nine, form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. They are scattered over ten of the parishes of the island. Besides what are counted regularly organized congregations there are eighteen out-stations where meetings are conducted for the worship of God and religious instruction.

In 1900 the United Presbyterian and the Free Church in Scotland were united to form the United Free Church of Scotland with which the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica is connected.

The Synod of 1894 resolved to establish a mission to the East Indian immigrants in the island. In September of that year East Indian converts who had been trained as Catechists in Trinidad by the mission of the Presbyterian Church of Canada arrived and the mission was commenced. There are now five Catechists at work, four of whom have been trained in Jamaica.

Some schools have been established for the education of East Indian Children. This mission is superintended by the Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A.

The official organ of the Synod is "The Presbyterian," a monthly religious periodical edited by the Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., St. Paul's Manse, 128 Duke St., Kingston.

In 1884 the Presbyterian Incorporating and Vesting Law was passed by which all the mission property is held in trust. The Corporation are, Rev. R. Johnston, M.A., B.D., Rev. G. McNeill, *Convener*; Adam Roxburgh, Esq., Rev. A. W. Ross, Rev. J. McDonald, Rev. H. H. Hamilton and Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A.

General Board:—Rev. A. W. Ross, *Chairman*; Adam Roxburgh, Esq., *Ex-officio*; South-Eastern Presbytery, Revs. C. A. Wilson and J. D. Robertson; North-Eastern Presbytery, Revs. James Macnee and T. H. Grant; Western Presbytery, Revs. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., and B. C. Lumsden; Northern Presbytery, Revs. S. McDowell and J. O. MacFarlane; Southern Presbytery, Revs. W. J. Shaw and Jas. Luke; Grand Cayman Presbytery, Revs. J. S. Blackman and R. C. Young, M.A.

The General Board meets three times a year—in August, January, and after Synod. It has the oversight of the mission work of the church, and deals with the questions of finance and education.

CONSTITUTION.—Each congregation is under the government of a "Session of Elders" chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the ministers and an elder from each of the charges; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the ministers and an elder from each charge, presided over by a moderator elected annually. There are six Presbyteries, North-eastern, South-eastern, Northern, Western, Southern, and Grand Cayman and in these the elders and ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

STATISTICS: PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL.—On the roll of the Synod there are 69 congregations, 18 outstations, and 35 ordained ministers, of whom 14 have been sent by the Mother Church, and 21 are natives of the island. There are 26 Catechists, 5 East Indian Catechists and 406 ruling elders in the various congregations. The communicants at 31st December, 1913, numbered 12,427; the candidates, 1,150; Sunday Schools, 104; Sabbath classes, 903; adults in these classes 2,622; children 8,744; Teachers, 924; Day Schools 57; Scholars on Roll, 7,752; Average Attendance, 4,695; money given for all purposes, £6,946 0s. 6d. For Ministers' Stipends £2,838 18s. 9d.

There is Church accommodation for nearly 20,000 persons.

The Moderator for the year 1914 is the Rev. C. A. Wilson.

The Clerk of the Synod is the Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., Lucea P.O.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Church.	Minister.	Post Office.
THE NORTHERN PRESBYTERY.		
Falmouth	Vacant	Falmouth
Bellevue	do	do
Somerton	D. A. Gordon	Adelphi
Reid's Friendship	do	do
Hampden	T. B. Prentice	Hampden
Mount Zion	G. S. Grey	Little River
Montego Bay	S. McDowell	Montego Bay
Mount Horeb	J. O. McFarlane	Cambridge
Mount Hermon	A. W. Ross	Lamb's River
THE WESTERN PRESBYTERY.		
Lucea	D. A. Rothnie, M.A.	Lucea
Campbell Memorial	do	do
Sav.-la-Mar	R. C. Young, M.A.	Sav.-la-Mar
Friendship	I. A. Dell	do
Stirling	W. M. Lumsden	Grange Hill
Green Island	do	do
Riverside	John McDonald	Riverside
Cacoon	do	do
Brownsville	T. Redpath	Cascade
Carlile Memorial	do	do
Negril	Vacant	Negril
Little London	do	do
Askenish and Maryland	B. C. Lumsden	Lucea
THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERY.		
New Broughton	Robert Johnston, M.A., B.D.	Cross Keys
Grove Town	do	do
Alligator Pond	W. J. Shaw	Alligator Pond
Marley Hill	do	do
Plowden Hill	do	do
Ebenezer	Q. R. Noble	Spur Tree
Mount Olivet	T. D. MacNee	Walderston
Baillieston	do	do
Bryce and Robins Hall	James Luke	Coleyville
Victoria Town	J. W. Grant	Milk River
Longwood	do	do
Pusey Hill	do	do
Lowe River	W. W. Hardie, M.A.	Coleyville
Pike	do	do
THE NORTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY.		
Port Maria and Preston	H. H. Hamilton	Port Maria
Hampstead & Kilancholly	I. N. D. Gordon	Hampstead
Carron Hall	James Macnee	Carron Hall
Salem	S. R. Brathwaite	Islington
Eliot	do	do
Camberwell	do	do
Goshen & Welch Memorial	A. A. Barclay	Gayle
Jameson	do	do
Lauriston	G. McNeill	St. Ann's Bay
Seafield	J. G. Peterkin	Carron Hall
Cedar Valley	do	do
Rose Hill	T. H. Grant	Troja
Brainerd	do	do
THE SOUTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY.		
St. Andrew's Church	Vacant	Kingston
St. John's	C. A. Wilson	do
St. Paul's	J. F. Gartshore, M.A.	do
Mt. Carmel	R. E. Philips	Chapelton

Church.	Minister.	Post Office.
Light of-the-Valley	Vacant	Chapelton
Ewing's Caymanas	do	Spanish Town
Castleton, Chesterfield and Brandon Hill	J. D. Robertson	Castleton
THE GRAND CAYMAN PRESBYTERY.		
George Town, Gd. Cayman	Vacant	Gd. Cayman
Prospect	do	do
West Bay	J. S. Blackman	do
Bodden Town	W. B. Pouchie	do
East End, Gun Bay and North Side	} Vacant	do

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

THESE Churches were founded by the London Missionary Society, which commenced its operations in Jamaica in 1834.

When the Society relinquished its responsibility for the maintenance of its churches in the island, the Congregational or Independent form of church government was adopted; and, in 1876, the Congregational Union of Jamaica was formed.

In connection with this Union there are 30 churches, and a number of out-stations and cottage meeting houses. The principal preaching stations are given below.

There are 10 ordained ministers, 3,516 church members (communicants), and 263 candidates and inquirers. In connection with the Sabbath schools there are 40 schools, 218 teachers, and over 3,171 scholars.

The educational work of the churches is represented by 25 public day schools, in which there are 3,000 children, with an average attendance of 2,040.

The following table gives particulars as to the names of the Congregational ministers and the stations in which they labour.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES AND PREACHING STATIONS.

Church or Station.	Accommodation.	Minister's Name.	Church or Station.	Accommodation.	Minister's Name.
Kingston	700	} Rev. Wm. Priestnal	Content	110	} Rev. C. H. Baker
Rosedale	250		Pleasant Valley	100	
Shortwood	300		Chapelton	550	
Porus	900	} Mr. D. Robotham	Beulah	60	} Rev. George Lacey
Breadnut	310		Mahoe Hill	100	
Bottom	140		Mt. Liberty	100	
Redberry	140	} Hon Rev. W. B. Esson, J.P.	Taremount	300	} Vacant.
Trinity	140		Tabernacle	150	
Mount Airey	140		Mount Tabor	120	
Richmond	180	} Rev. T. L. Atkinson	Collington	60	} Rev. A. W. Cunningham
Park	630		Alexandria	60	
Davyton	135		Mount Zion	450	
Blue Mountain	163	} Rev. James Watson	Rutlands	150	} Rev. George Lacey (acting)
Bellefield	800		Long Look	100	
Mandeville	180		Wilbury	300	
New Green	100	} Rev. C. H. Baker, J.P.	Lucky Valley	60	} Rev. W. Scrivener
Broad Leaf	180		Mount Effort	60	
Royal Flat	200		Top Hill	60	
Richmond	180	} Rev. C. H. Baker, J.P.	First Hill	450	} Rev. W. Scrivener
Heart's-Ease	160		Dry Harbour	300	
Four Paths	500		Runaway Bay	200	
Brixton Hill	490	} Rev. C. H. Baker, J.P.	Total	10,338	
Rock	160				
Woodside	30				

The Secretary of the Union is Rev. C. H. Baker, Four Paths P.O.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

THE Wesleyan Methodist Church in the West Indies results from the labours of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Its history in Jamaica dates from 1789.

The Churches in the West Indies are grouped into five Districts under the care and control of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

The Jamaica District, which includes missions in the Republics of Panama and Costa Rica numbers about 21,000 full and accredited members, 14,500 Sunday School Scholars, 42 Ministers and Preachers on trial, 412 Lay Preachers and 1,800 Class Leaders.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Methodist Connexion in Jamaica commenced the work of Foreign Missions in 1888, by sending its first missionary to the Isthmus of Panama, whose mission is to the Spanish-speaking population as well as the English-speaking people on the Isthmus. There are now other stations, and resident missionaries are living in Colon, Costa Rica and Bocas Del Toro.

Rev. W. J. Williams is Chairman of the District and General Superintendent. Rev. J. Kissock Braham, B.D., is the Secretary. The Synod meets annually in Jamaica.

STATISTICS, 1913, FOR THE JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Chapels	..	..	138	Attendants at public worship,		
Preaching places	..	..	31	estimated	..	60,000
Ministers	..	..	42	Sabbath Schools	..	158
Lay Preachers	..	..	412	Sabbath Scholars	..	15,373
Members	..	..	20,943	Day Schools	..	81
Members on trial	..	..	1,247	Pupils	..	11,995

Value of Commercial Property estimated £200,000.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CIRCUITS AND MINISTERS, 1915.

Circuits.		Ministers.		Post Office.
Kingston—Coke	..	Rev. Arthur Kirby	..	Kingston
"	..	" A. R. Thomas	..	do
"	..	" William J. Turnbull	..	do
"	..	" J. T. Hudson, B.A., B.D.	..	do
		(Theological Tutor)		
"	..	" Geo. Lockett	..	Belvedere
"	..	" H. C. Quinlan	..	Kingston
Kingston—Wesley	..	" W. J. Williams	..	do
"	..	" J. W. Wright	..	do
"	..	" John Duff	..	do
Clarendon	..	" N. A. Baquie	..	May Pen
Manchester	..	" W. Baillie	..	Williamsfield
Mount Fletcher	..	" Elijah Mar	..	Mavis Bank
Grateful Hill	..	" T. M. Sherlock	..	Glengoffe
Montego Bay	..	" A. F. Lighthourn	..	Montego Bay
Lucea	..	" Robert Mettam	..	Lucea
Falmouth	..	" H. Gillies Clerk	..	Falmouth
Duncans	..	" T. W. Halliday	..	Duncans
"	..	" S. T. Brown	..	Dry Harbour
Mount Ward	..	" J. A. McIntosh	..	Ramble
Sav.-la-Mar	..	" C. C. Wallace	..	Sav.-la-Mar
Black River	..	"	..	Black River
Mountainside	..	" A. M. Smith	..	Southfield
Spanish Town	..	" D. D. Parnter, B.A.	..	Spanish Town
St. Ann's Bay	..	" E. Armon Jones	..	St. Ann's Bay
Watsonville	..	" M. B. King	..	Moneague
Ocho Rios	..	" C. Reynolds	..	Retreat
Beechamville and Benson-ton	..	" A. W. Geddes	..	Claremont
"	..	" T. Whitfield	..	Pedro
"	..	" R. M. Parnter	..	Claremont

Circuits.	Ministers.	Post Office
Brown's Town and Edmondson	Rev. W. H. Sloley	Brown's Town
"	"	Alexandria
"	" M. Barker	Cave Valley
Guy's Hill and Hampstead	" W. J. Jacobs	Guy's Hill
Morant Bay	" Jon. Grant	Morant Bay
Bath and Port Morant	" H. T. Page	Port Morant
Manchioneal	" A. Cresser	Manchioneal
Port Antonio and Buff Bay	" J. Kissock Braham, B.D.	Port Antonio
"	" A. N. Walker, B.A.	Buff Bay
Yallahs	"	Yallahs
Turks Island	"	Turks Island
Panama and Colon	" C. G. Hardwick	Panama
"	" F. T. Parker	Colon
Costa Rica	" E. A. Pitt	Port Limon
Bocas del Toro	" M. C. Surgeon.	

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

THE United Methodist Free Churches were formed in 1857—by the union in England of two previously existing bodies—the Wesleyan Methodist Association, dating from 1835, and the Wesleyan Reformers, dating from 1849, both of which bodies were branches from the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

The Jamaica mission consisting of nine groups of churches, comprising 44 individual churches and mission stations, is under the jurisdiction of the Jamaica District meeting which has power to make arrangements for carrying on the work.

Each church conducts its internal affairs for itself, subject to the provisions of the foundation deed of the church and the laws passed by the Jamaica District meeting.

The Annual District meeting is held in Kingston the third week of January in each year.

All the churches have the privilege of sending representatives to this meeting.

The church property in this island is settled by an act of incorporation, Law 25 of 1895, on a Board of Trustees consisting of all the Superintendents of circuits in Jamaica and an equal number of laymen to be appointed by the Jamaica District meeting.

The following is a list of stations and ministers for 1914:—

Rev. G. L. Young, Bartons P.O., *District Chairman*.

Rev. G. A. Miller, Claremont P.O., *District Secretary*.

A. A. Hamilton, Esq., Kingston P.O., *District Treasurer*.

Circuits.	Stations.	Ministers.	Post Office.
Kingston	East Street	—	
	Christ Church	—	
	New Town	—	
Stony Hill	Ewarton	Rev. W. Griffith	Cross Roads
	Stony Hill	do	do
	Allman Hill	—	
	Rock Hall	—	
Mispah	Cavaliers	—	
	Mizpah	Rev. G. L. Young	Bartons
	Bethuel	Rev. C. A. Spencer	Glengoffe
Brown's Hall	Belmont	do	do
	Mt. Prospect	do	do
	Brown's Hall	do	do
	Doddington	Rev. G. L. Young	Barton's
	Kentish	do	do
	Old Works	do	do
	Mount Olive	do	do
Mt. Regale	Mountain River	do	do
	Blue Hole	do	do
	Mt. Regale	do	do
		Rev. R. H. Mc-	Richmond
	Lewisburgh	Laughlin	
	Rock River	do	do
	Marlborough	do	do
Enfield	Richmond	do	do
	Jobs Hill	do	do
	Enfield	do	do
	Devon	Rev. T. Lawrence	Annotto Bay
	Pontefract	do	do
Claremont	Albany	do	do
	Craig Mill	do	do
	Claremont	do	do
	Brittenville	Rev. G. A. Miller	—
	Beecher Town	do	do
Frankfield	Walker's Wood	do	do
	Golden Grove	do	do
	Frankfield	do	do
	Crooked River	Rev. J. K. Phillips	Frankfield
	Desire	do	do
	Santa Hill	do	do
	Unity (St. Marks)	do	do

Members of Corporate Body of the United Methodist Free Churches, Jamaica District:—

- Rev. G. L. Young, Bartons P.O.
- Rev. G. A. Miller, Claremont P.O.
- Rev. R. H. McLaughlin, Richmond P.O.
- Rev. W. Griffith, Cross Roads P.O.
- Rev. J. K. Phillips, Frankfield P.O.
- Thos. Ashley, 80 King Street, Kingston.
- A. A. Hamilton, 23 George's Lane, Kingston.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"The Christian Church" or "The Church of the Disciples of Christ" represents in Jamaica a religious movement which was commenced in America in the year 1809, having for its object the union of all christians on the ground of New Testament teaching alone. At the present time it numbers in the United States about 16,000 congregations, 10,000

ministers and 1,500,000 members. There are about 326 missionaries in the foreign field, and the church sustains 40 Universities, Colleges and Schools.

There are now in Jamaica, twenty-four churches, grouped in ten districts, and constituting "The Jamaica Association of Christian Churches."

President—Rev. G. D. Purdy, Halfway Tree.

Vice-President—Rev. Frank Beach, M.A.

Secretary—Rev. J. E. Randall, Kingston.

Churches.	Ministers.	Postal Address.
Kingston	Rev. J. E. Randall ..	70 Duke St.
Torrington	Rev. G. D. Purdy ..	Halfway Tree
King's Gate	Rev. E. W. Hunt ..	do
Carmel	Rev. E. A. Edwards ..	Dallas Castle
New Bethel	do ..	do
Mount Zion	Rev. T. N. Brown ..	Bull Bay
Mount Olivet	do ..	do
Bushy Park	do ..	do
Bloxburgh	do ..	do
Providence	Rev. J. Gordon Hay, J.P. ..	Castleton
Chesterfield	do ..	do
Flint River	do ..	do
Mamby Vale	do ..	do
Oberlin	Rev. Frank Beach, M.A. ..	Lawrence Tavern
Manning's Hill	do ..	do
Salisbury Plain	do ..	do
Mt. Industry	Rev. C. C. Hastings ..	Brainerd
Lucky Hill	do ..	do
Airy Mount	do ..	do
Highgate	Rev. A. N. Shirley ..	Highgate
Fairy Hill	G. A. Smith ..	Swift River
Berea	do ..	do
Hazel Grove	Rev. R. S. Bailey ..	Troy
Mt. Hermon	do ..	do

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren (commonly and now officially, styled The Moravian Church, from the fact, that their original seats were in Bohemia and Moravia), commenced its labours in Jamaica as far back as 1754.

The number of communicants at the close of 1913 was 6,438, with a total membership of 14,176. There were 58 schools with an average attendance of 7,436. Of these schools 26 are first-class, 25 second class and 7 third. The latest census gives the number of professed adherents as 30,000.

The Church for many years maintained two training colleges, one for males at Fairfield the other for women at Bethlehem. Within recent years these colleges have received Government aid. The Fairfield College was begun in 1839, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Holland, and was successfully carried on till 1899, when, owing to the enlargement of the Mico Training College and the subsequent withdrawal of aid by the Government from voluntary colleges for training male teachers, it was closed.

The Training College for women was begun at Bethabara in 1861. It was temporarily removed to Salem in Westmoreland in 1888; but has now been established in commodious buildings at Bethlehem, in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The teaching staff consists of the Rev. S. C. Ashton, Director; with three resident instructresses.

The Church in Jamaica is governed by the Synod which meets, as a rule, once in 3 years. The Church is directed, between Synod, by its Executive, the Provincial Elders' Conference, the members of which are Rev. J. Reinke (Chairman), the Rev. F. P. Wilde, and the Rev. S. C. Ashton. The Right Rev. Bishop Westphal, B.D., is the Bishop in the Jamaica Province.

The following is a list of the Ministers and Assistants, with the congregations served by them:—

Parish.	Name of Ministers.	Name of Congregation.	Postal Address.
Kingston	Jonathan Reinke, Chairman of the P. E. C.	Kingston Church	Kingston
Manchester	Frank P. Wilde, B.D. Samuel Allen, B.D. S. E. Swaby Augustus Westphal, B.D. F. Weiss Vacant W. Z. Getfield S. E. Morrison An Assistant	Bethabara Bethany Broadleaf Fairfield Mizpah Nazareth Moravia Patrick Town Beulah	Newport Mile Gully Porus Spur Tree Walderston Maidstone Christiana Newport Christiana
St. Elizabeth	An Assistant S. C. Ashton James Black An Assistant W. Morris J. Gale A. L. Bodfish W. J. Driver An Assistant An Assistant An Assistant	Aberdeen Bethlehem Carisbrook Dober Eden Fulneck Lititz Springfield Newton Ballard's Valley Lacovia	Siloah Malvern Maggotty Cotterwood Balaclava Middle Quarters Watson's Hill Springfield Lacovia Watson's Hill Lacovia
Westmoreland	J. Carnegie Geo. H. Lopp T. J. R. Phillips An Assistant An Assistant	Beaufort Carmel Salem Cairn Curran Kilmarnock	Darliston Newmarket Bluefields Darliston Newmarket
St. James	S. H. Crawford	Irwin Hill	Montego Bay
Clarendon	An Assistant Richard Gale A. Clarke F. Smith	Ritchies Emeriti do —	Spaldings Newport do Devon

FRIENDS MISSION.

THE Friends Mission in Jamaica is under the auspices of the American Friends Board of Foreign Missions, which has its headquarters at Richmond, Indiana, U.S.A.

The work in Jamaica was begun in the year 1881 and has been carried on continuously since that time.

There are nine principal stations and twelve outstations, with a membership of 1,400.

The following is a list of missionaries and Post Office addresses :—

Mrs. H. Alma Swift, Secretary, Buff Bay.

Miss A. M. Andrews, Principal, Happy Grove Training School for Girls, Hectors River P.O.

Professor Wendell G. Farr, Principal Happy Grove Training School for Boys, Hectors River P.O.

Mrs. Wendall G. Farr, Teacher Domestic Science, Happy Grove Training School for Girls, Hectors River P.O.

Rev. Chas. Kurtzhals, Treasurer, Friends Jamaica Mission, Seaside, Hectors River P.O.

Mrs. Chas. Kurtzhals, Seaside, Hectors River P.O.

Miss M. E. White, Port Antonio P.O.

Miss S. F. Stanley, Annotto Bay P.O.

Miss A. I. Kennedy, Albany P.O.

Miss Jennie Hoover, Annotto Bay P.O.

Miss Lizzie Allen, Fellowship P.O.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, is the Headquarters for the Salvation Army throughout the British West India islands, Panama, Costa Rica and British Guiana. The Offices of administration are at 96 Orange Street, Kingston.

The chief officers of the Salvation Army are Colonel and Mrs. Rothwell, resident in Kingston. The officers in charge of the Jamaica Division are Brigadier and Mrs. Souter. The official organ of the Army for the West Indies, The "War Cry," is published in Kingston, and has a circulation of 3,000 copies.

There are branches of work in the following towns and districts outside of Kingston namely:—

Spanish Town, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, Buff Bay, Louisiana, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Moneague, Dunsville, Black River, Southfield, Bluefields, Caledonia, Savanna-la-Mar, Logwoods, Haddo, Linstead and other places.

In Kingston there are Halls at Jones' Pen, 18 Prince of Wales Street, Allman Town, and the Central Hall and Training College, and Officers residence at 96 Orange Street.

The *Young Women's Industrial Home* is at 153½ Orange Street. This Institution receives orphans, and also young children and young girls from questionable or inconvenient surroundings, and teaches them domestic and womanly arts. The Home is supported by voluntary contributions, and by any profits accruing from work performed by the inmates. Correspondence referring to the Home should be addressed to Mrs. Brigadier Souter.

The *Men's Metropole* is in Peter's Lane. Cheap lodgings are provided at this Institution for men only, and cases of distress are here dealt with.

There are 50 Officers working in Jamaica.

Brigadier Geo. Souter, Major Walter Shaw, are appointed Marriage Officers for the Salvation Army in Jamaica.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Allen Temple, 75 Beeston Street.

THE African Methodist Episcopal Church Connection was established in Philadelphia Pa., U.S.A., November, 1798. The Jamaica Branch was organized in August, 1914, by the Rev. Alfonso Dumar, B.D., Superintendent of Missions with four ordained Ministers and 696 members.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Headquarters of the Jamaica Conference are at 124 Manchester Square, Kingston. The first Seventh Day Adventist Church in Jamaica was organised 12th January, 1894. Later a property was secured at 32 Text Lane. In addition a mission house was erected.

The Watchman press, the denominational publishing house for the West Indies, is located at Riversdale, Jamaica. Two monthly papers, the "West Indian Watchman" and the "West Indian Messenger" besides tracts, pamphlets and small books are published.

Church Buildings	..	45	Registered Membership	..	2,000
Other places of Worship	..	21	Sabbath Schools	..	65
Ordained Ministers	..	9	Day Schools	..	3

Officers.

E. C. Boger, *President.*

Charles Degering, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Executive Committee—E. B. Boger, Hubert Fletcher, W. H. Randle, W. F. Burkley,

Charles Degering, C. H. Keslake, N. J. Aalborg.;

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

THE Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, situated in Princess Street, was, with all its appurtenances, with the exception of one register book of Births, Marriages and Deaths, entirely consumed by the fire of December, 1882.

The English and German Synagogue in Orange Street met, likewise, with a similar fate on the same occasion; its parapernalia, however, was saved through the promptitude of the late Mr. H. A. Joseph.

Soon after the eventful conflagration, a complete union of the entire Jewish Community was contemplated, but owing to some difficulties which arose with regard to the Ritual, a good number of the members of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation under the leadership of the late Mr. David Martin, withdrew from the movement and erected a small but handsome Synagogue in East Street which was consecrated on the 3rd of September, 1884.

A very small number of the members of the English and German Congregation also withdrew from the proposed union, but owing to want of means, their Synagogue remained in ruins until 1893 when it was re-built and consecrated on the 23rd of September, 1894.

The majority of both congregations, however, united themselves under the designation of "The Amalgamated Congregation of Israelites," and raised funds for the erection of a synagogue in the upper part of Duke Street, the site being purchased for £800. The foundation stone was laid in August, 1885, and the consecration of this fine brick building took place on the 19th July, 1888.

Thus instead of one united congregation, as was contemplated, there were three, which continued separate until the 28th of December, 1900 when the Amalgamated and Spanish and Portuguese congregations, united and worshipped under one roof.

In the earthquake of the 14th January, 1907, besides the walls of the Jewish Burial Grounds being thrown down, the "Jewish Home" and the three Synagogues were wrecked, but through the energy of Mr. Arthur S. Finzi and the late Mr. Aaron M. Sollas, the President and Treasurer, respectively, the little Synagogue in East Street, was again erected and consecrated on Friday evening the 22nd March, 1907, the eve of *Shabat Agadol*.

This little Synagogue bears the proud record of being the first place of worship re-erected in Kingston and St. Andrew, after the catastrophe.

The members of the English and German Congregation having since sold the ground in Orange Street, on which their old Synagogue stood and having purchased a plot of land in Hanover Street, erected a Synagogue thereon, which was consecrated on the 20th April, 1910.

The re-building of the Synagogue of the United Congregation of Israelites, having been completed, was dedicated on the 28th March, 1912. Service is now held in this Synagogue, instead of the one in East Street.

Synagogue of The United Congregation of Israelites, Duke Street.

MINISTER—

—

HAZAN—M. H. Solomon.

WARDENS FOR 1914-15.

President—Altamont E. DaCosta.

Vice-President—Arthur G. Solomon.

Treasurer—Abraham Dolphy.

English and German Synagogue, Hanover Street.

Minister—

WARDENS FOR 1914-15.

President—Ellis Wolfe.

Vice-President—George H. Lyon.

Treasurer—E. Shamah.

PART X.

PAROCHIAL INFORMATION.

THE PARISHES.

GENERAL HISTORY.

IN Hickeringill's "Jamaica View'd" published in the year 1661, appears what is probably the oldest English map of the island. With the exception of Guanaboa, The Seven Plantations, The Angels and St. Jago de la Vega, only towns on the sea-board are mentioned in it, and there is no attempt to divide the island into parishes.

In a census taken on 1662 (cf. Bridges's "Annals" I. 427) the Island was divided into ten districts as follows:—the Precincts of Port Moranto; Morant; Yealoth; and Legene; the town of Saint Angelo Delvega [St. Jago de la Vega]; Between Black River, Bowen Savanna and thereabouts; In the Angels Quarter; In the Seven Plantations, Macaria, Quathebeca; In the Quarters Quanaboa and Guardelena; and Upon Point Caugway.

Sir Thomas Modyford, in his "View of the condition of Jamaica, the 1st of October 1664," reprinted in the appendix to the first volume of the "Journals of the House of Assembly" ([Spanish Town] 1811), says "there is in the said island but seven established parishes: *videlicet*, the town and parish of St. Katherine's, St. John's, the town and parish of Port Royal, Clarendon, St. David's, St. Andrew's, and St. Thomas, which are very large, and in them all but one church, that at St. Katherine's."

The parish of St. David was part of the precinct of St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George was part of the precinct of St. Mary.

As a result of the survey ordered by Sir Thomas Modyford, and made by "Serjeant-Major John Man, Surveyor-General for His Majesty," who calculated that the island comprised seven millions of acres, a map was prepared by Man and copied by "Mr. Innians, the surveyor," and published in the Blome's "Description of the island of Jamaica" in 1671. There are included on this map in addition to two unnamed precincts occupying approximately the positions of the present Hanover and Manchester: the precincts of St. Catherine, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. David, St. Thomas, St. George, St. Mary, St. John, St. Ann, St. James, St. Elizabeth and Clarendon.

In the year 1673, Vere was formed by cutting off a portion of Clarendon but it still remained part of the precinct of Clarendon; and in 1675 when an act was passed for dividing his Majesty's Island of Jamaica into several parishes and precincts, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale was taken from St. Catherine; and Clarendon lost another piece out of which was formed St. Dorothy, which parish became part of the precinct of St. Catherine.

In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch. His Majesty's present Captain General and Chief Governour, September 20th 1683," prefixed to the "Laws of Jamaica," (London 1684), it states "since that time (1661) it has been divided into Fifteen Parishes and they into eight Provinces or Precincts".

The first act on record having reference to the parishes of the island was read on the 11th May, 1675, by the Council, and sent to the Assembly with this amendment, that the Magotty be annexed to the sixteen-mile-walk, but continue still to pay all parochial duties to St. John's except to the repairing of the highways, until a church be built and a parish settled in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale (Journals of Assembly I. 9). A law was passed in 1677 The law itself had not been preserved, but it is recited in a law passed in 1681 (33 Car. 2) "An Act for the maintenance of Ministers and the Poor, and erecting and repairing of churches." ("The laws of Jamaica," London 1684): "and whereas this island, in the twenty-ninth year of His Majesty's reign, by an Act of this Country, was divided into fifteen parishes, which were called, distinguished and known, by the several names hereafter mentioned, that is to say, *St. Thomas, St. Davids, Port Royal, St. Andrews, St. Katherines, St. Dorothys, St. Thomas in the Valley, Clarendon, Vere, St. Johns, St. Georges, St. Maries, St. Anns, St. James and St. Elizabeths*; Be it therefore enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of the said Parishes rest remain and for ever hereafter be distinguished and known by the afore-

said respective Names, and by no other whatsoever, anything in this or any other Law to the contrary notwithstanding."

In 1692, on the destruction of the greater part of Port Royal by earthquake, most of the inhabitants that survived settled in hastily erected buildings in St. Andrew, on the harbour, and in the following year the parish of Kingston was formed.

In 1703, Westmoreland was formed out of a portion of St. Elizabeth. In 1723, Portland was formed, the land being taken partly from St. Thomas-in-the-East, and partly from St. George (by 10 Geo. I.); and Hanover was formed out of part of Westmoreland. In 1739 (12 Geo. II. ch. 6) parts of the Carpenters Mountains, heretofore esteemed part of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon, were transferred to Vere.

In 1758, the three counties of Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall were created (by 31 Geo. II. ch. 15.) with a view to the more convenient holding of courts of justice. Kingston was declared the county town of Surrey; St. Jago de la Vega, that of Middlesex; and Savanna-la-Mar that of Cornwall. In the first named were the seven parishes of Port Royal, Kingston, St. Andrew, St. David, Portland, St. George and St. Thomas-in-the-East; Middlesex comprised St. Catherine, St. John, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Dorothy, Clarendon, Vere, St. Ann, and St. Mary; while Cornwall had but four parishes. St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover, and St. James. The next change was in 1770 when Trelawny was formed out of a portion of St. James.

In 1814 Manchester was created by taking parts from Clarendon, Vere and St. Elizabeth, thus transferring a portion of Cornwall to Middlesex.

In 1809 a law was passed (50 Geo. III.) for fixing the boundaries of the several Counties and Parishes of this Island by which the extent and boundaries of the said several and respective Counties and Parishes of this Island, as laid down and delineated in the three maps of the representative counties and the general map of this Island, made and published by James Robertson, were taken as the bounds of the counties and parishes, and printed copies of the maps were recognized as evidence in all Courts of Justice in the Island of the boundaries of the said several counties and parishes.

In 1831, McGeachy and Smith, surveyors, proposed to publish by subscription maps of the three counties at £20 a piece. They received the names of eighty-six subscribers but the maps were never published. (*St. Jago Gazette*, Feb. 12, 1831.)

In 1841, the last parish to be created in the history of Jamaica, Metcalfe, was formed out of the parishes of St. Mary and St. George, whereby Middlesex again gained land this time at the expense of Surrey. The parishes then numbered 22. In 1844, an Act, (8 Vic. c. 39) was passed defining the boundaries of Kingston harbour.

In 1867, was passed the law for the reduction of the number of parishes. In Surrey, Kingston was increased by taking part of St. Andrew, a part of the parish and the whole town of Port Royal. St. Andrew took the remaining part of Port Royal parish; and St. David was merged into St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George into Portland, which also took the Manchioneal district of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

In Middlesex the recently created parish of Metcalfe was merged again into the parish of St. Mary. St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. John and St. Dorothy were all merged into St. Catherine, and Vere again became part of Clarendon; St. Ann and Manchester remaining as they were. In Cornwall there was no alteration, the five parishes remaining as they were.

In 1900 Port Royal was made a separate parish for municipal purposes, remaining still part of the electoral district of Kingston.

KINGSTON.

Topography.—Kingston is the capital of the island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground (of about 90 feet per mile) on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, at right angles to the sea were originally laid out by compass north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shore line, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west street bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees. In consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets, they are now so worn as to be much below the general level.

King Street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide; Queen Street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west,

but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen streets a plaza or parade ground was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and militia, but the central portion is now enclosed and converted into a garden, which adds much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope river and other smaller streams from the Liguanea mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope river (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain, six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malarial conditions.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before water was obtained. About the year 1848 a private company brought down water from the Hope River for the supply of the city. The government purchased the entire plant from the company and have very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is sufficient, in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses. A further supply of water was obtained from the Wag Water, a river which flows to the northside of the island. This water is brought by a tunnel, of ancient construction through the main ridge of the island. The rights of Constant Spring and Temple Hall estates to this water have been purchased by the Government. This further supply of water has largely augmented the delivery; but the increase of population, particularly in the suburbs, has rendered it necessary to seek additional sources of supply, and this has been secured by the water rights of the Ferry River, about seven miles to the west of the city.

History.—The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692, in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. That dealt it a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, Lieut.-Governor of the Island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan for which was drawn up by Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being Kingston. There was not at first much progress in its settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favourite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the parish of St. Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1703) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be "the chief seat of trade and head port of entry" of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should "for ever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish," and, further, that it should have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly."

So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by a historian of the time:—

"Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake. * * * It is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out, happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of

the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica.'

In 1721 an Act was passed empowering the inhabitants to erect a Court House and Exchange: and for nearly half a century the town continued to grow in size and opulence and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of government. The Governor (Admiral Knowles) twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length the Assembly gave way and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, (after Knowles had left) the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely built portion of the town lying between King and Orange Streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effects of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a Corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain by-laws, ordinances and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal; On the obverse the island arms, crest, supporters and mottoes. Legend. *Sigi Commune Civil: Kingston in Jamaica*. Reverse, Britannia in the dress of Minerva, holding a trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the Island; behind her the British Lion, supporting her shield, a conch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend, *Hos fovet, hos curat, servatque, Britannia Mater*.

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city. It began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east end of Harbour street and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable property were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,149 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish American States; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal stores in Harbour and Port Royal streets three wharves, and the extensive and well built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,000. The value of the merchandise, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £60,830, making a total of £90,830. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica, and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council. Since 1885, its affairs have been administered by a Mayor and City Council, elected every three years, similar to the parochial boards of the other parishes.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the Government and of the general public would be best served by a transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head Quarters House (the official residence of the Officer in Command of the Troops) which was purchased for £5,000, whilst Bishop's Lodge, (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica situated in the Liguanea plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Government House. The Legislative Council was thereafter con-

vened in Kingston and a Chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall of the ground floor of Head-Quarters House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was five hundred and seventy-seven, whilst twelve were partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about six thousand persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £150,000 and £220,000. The number of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire was as follows: Barry Street, 36; Church Street, 26; Duke Street, 2; Harbour Street, 55; King Street, 30; Little Port Royal Street, 3; Orange Street, 69; Port Royal Street 55; Princess Street 75; Tower Street, 58; West Street, 13; Luke Lane, 87; Mark Lane, 1; Matthew's Lane, 35; Peter's Lane, 36; Temple Lane, 9; and Water Lane 37; whilst one house in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Luke Lane, two in Matthew's Lane, and one in Peter's Lane were partially destroyed; Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues; the premises of the Ordnance Department; the Government Savings Bank; the office of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank and several wharf premises.

On the 14th January, 1907, the city suffered great damage from the disastrous Earthquake of that date and from fire. Much the same area as that devastated by fire in 1882 was destroyed in the fire of 1907 in addition to the havoc caused by the Earthquake. The loss of life was variously estimated as between 1,000 and 1,500. The value of property destroyed amounted to between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000. A Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers, amounted to £55,395, and a free Imperial grant was made by Parliament of £150,000 and a loan of £800,000 was authorised. The relief funds were distributed by a Relief Committee afterwards the Assistance Committee, constituted by the Assistance Committee Law 20 of 1907. After considerable delay and much negotiations, and on the failure of an appeal in a test case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Insurance Companies agreed to pay the claims to the extent of 85 per cent. on the face values of the policies, and the money was distributed in 1909.

The Imperial Loan is administered by a Loan Board created by Law. Up to 31st March, 1910, loans had been made to the value of £326,000.

The city has in great measure recovered from the disaster of 1907. Myrtle Bank hotel is rebuilt; and in King street substantial structures have been erected. Among these may be specially named the new Bank of Nova Scotia and the building of Messrs Nathan and Co., Ltd., Messrs. D. Henderson & Co., Waterloo House and the Bee Hive. On the western and eastern sides the handsome blocks of the new Public Buildings are now opened for use. The western block houses the Post Office, Treasury, Audit Office, and Customs; the eastern block contains the Supreme Court and Law Offices, the office of Titles, Surveyor General and Inspector General of Police and Prisons, and the Education Department.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral in North street was opened for service on Sunday, 5th February, 1911. It is dedicated to Holy Trinity, and is a substantial building, beautifully decorated internally with mural paintings. In East street there is the rebuilt Institute of Jamaica. The Ward Theatre, North Parade, was presented to the city by the late Lieut. Colonel Ward, C.M.G., for many years Custos of the city. The offices of the Royal Mail Company in Port Royal street and the Colonial Bank in Harbour street are also worthy of note.

The population, of the city by the Census of 1911, was 59,674; males 25,037, females 34,637.

There are two Building Societies doing business in the city and many of the important Fire and Life Insurance Companies of the world are represented by agents in Kingston. Besides these a Discount Society, an Ice Company, a Marine Insurance Company, a Telephone Company, an Electric Light and Power Company, and an Electric Tramway Company are in successful operation. The Banks now doing business are the Colonial Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Royal Bank of Canada.

The city is lighted with gas, and many of the public and private buildings with electric light. The principal thoroughfares are traversed by electric cars. There is a commodious market at the lower end of King Street. In connection with this structure is a public landing place; and another market in Orange Street, near the Parade. In the upper part of King Street and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the Kingston Parade Gardens is a statue of Queen Victoria, by Geflowski, erected in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne by a vote of the

Legislature. A statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe stands at the foot of King Street. On the eastern side of the parade (just without the garden fence) stands another full length marble statue, that of Edward Jordan, C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities," erected by public subscription. The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881, on the northern side of the Garden, by his numerous friends and admirers. A statue of Father Dupont, a Roman Catholic Priest, who for many years laboured among the poor of the city, erected at the north-east corner of the Garden, was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907. There is a convenient building in Orange Street known as the "Night Shelter" for the convenience of the peasantry coming to the Kingston markets.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, the United States, Canada and Europe. A steamer under the flag of R.M.S.S. Co., maintains communication with the outports. Electric cars run to Constant Spring to the north and Papine Corner to the north-east about six miles in each direction. A branch runs along the harbour shore to Rock Fort Gardens. Another branch runs through Camp and connects with Cross Roads.

One daily and several weekly, tri-weekly and monthly newspapers are published in the city. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and posts are made up for the home parishes and some of the country parishes daily and by all trains leaving Kingston, and for all the country parishes. The markets are plentifully supplied. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates.

The climate is dry. The thermometer has been as high as 93° in the hot months and has stood as low as 66° in the cool months.

PORT ROYAL.

The Harbour of Kingston is enclosed to the southward by a narrow strip about 7 miles in length; at the western extremity of which, at the mouth of the harbour lies the old town of Port Royal. This strip is known as the Palisadoes, and the town formed part of the parish of Kingston until 1900 when a law was passed creating the separate parish of Port Royal with a Parochial Board consisting of 1 naval and 1 military member, and 2 elected members, with the Commodore as chairman *ex officio* until the removal of the Naval Authorities from Jamaica and the closing of the dock-yard on 31st March, 1905. By section 10 of the law (13 of 1900) it is provided that for purposes of collection of rates and taxes, Registration of Voters and for all judicial purposes the parish shall still form a part of the parish of Kingston. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies and at that time the richest spot in the universe," the head quarters of the buccaners, and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. The rector of the parish at that time states in his narrative of the occurrence: "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut upon them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth, by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcases of those who had been buried out of their graves." At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who, according to the inscription thereon, "was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death."

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected and the place under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish, but in the beginning of the year 1703 a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses where a quantity of gunpowder was deposited and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the Royal Forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began to be restored; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of fifty vessels which were in Port Royal harbour on that day four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This further calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with

houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged.

In 1779 Nelson was in command at Fort Charles, when the island was in a critical state through fear of invasion.

In 1816, on the 13th July, about midday, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole of the town, including the naval hospital; and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of the fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal for several years was of importance only as a naval and military station. Its importance in this respect has, however, been much reduced by the recent abolition of the naval yard and the removal of the Commodore from the station. Victoria Battery and other parts of Port Royal were much injured in the earthquake of 1907.

The following description of this famous British Station is retained for historic purposes only. The naval hospital, which is now in charge of the Military Authorities, is a very fine building, built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and 57½ feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more, so that the hospital can find room for 200 patients in all. A yellow fever hospital was added by Dr. Thomas Colan, as Deputy Inspector General, in which yellow fever cases could be isolated and treated, and the necessity of the main hospital being put in quarantine is thus obviated.

Port Royal has always hitherto been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American and West Indian Station numbered some twenty-five ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling at Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to refit, and the Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships of-war.

A line of pipes laid by the Imperial authorities from Rock Spring at the head of the harbour along the Palisades supplies the garrison and town with water.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemics of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change. In the church is a monument by Roubiliac.

ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea, and the name still lingers round the plain. It now consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town and the town of Port Royal. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill, while a large settlement of villa residences has recently sprung up round Cross Roads where a market has been erected.

Halfway Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, derives its name from a cotton tree dating from the conquest, which as late as 1866 stood at the intersection of four roads from Passage Fort to Stony Hill, and Spanish Town to Gordon Town, near the church. It is the head court station of the parish and has a post and a telegraph office, and a revenue office. It is also centrally situated in regard to the residences of the higher officials of the colony and of some of the leading merchants of Kingston. There is a market, a structure of iron and wood, which dates from 1881. The parish church, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, has been enlarged and renovated from time to time at considerable cost. It was much damaged by the earthquake of 1907, but has since been restored and enlarged. The original church stood on the old burial ground between King's House and the Constant Spring road. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the church and churchyard. There is a good monument inside the church to James Lawes, son of Sir Nicholas Lawes, once governor of the island, by John Cheer; monuments also to General Villette, commander of the forces, to Admiral Davers, to Zachary Bayley and to Sir James Fergusson killed in the earthquake of 1907, whilst Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G., and Christopher Lipscomb, bishop of Jamaica, are commemorated in the churchyard. In the centre of this village stands a clock tower erected in 1913 in memory of Edward VII. Not far from Halfway Tree is situated King's House, (rebuilt since the earthquake of 1907) the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica; and there is a large hotel at Constant Spring, closed at present three miles

distant. Between Halfway Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope land are the Government Experimental Plantations with the office of the Director of Agriculture, the Island Chemist's Laboratory, the Farm School and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works. The buildings of the Jamaica College stand on a portion of the Hope lands. The cars of the West India Electric Company run between Kingston and Halfway Tree, and between Halfway Tree, Constant Spring and Hope Gardens.

There are two social clubs, the Liguanea, between Half-way Tree and Cross Roads, and the St. Andrew by Cross Roads. At both lawn tennis is a great attraction. At the former there are golf links.

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction, and contains a constabulary station, a court house and a post office and telegraph station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to Newcastle, is a picket house in connection with the cantonment at that place.

The detachment of British Infantry (before its withdrawal from Jamaica in 1905, was stationed at the military cantonment at Newcastle, on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range. It is situated 3,974 feet above the sea amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate.

Not far from Newcastle, on a property named Silver Hill, is the Jamaica Spa. It consists of two mineral springs of great value; they are the property of the Government and were many years ago in great request. The buildings which were erected at a cost of £3,000, have fallen into decay and there are now no lodgings in the immediate locality. The springs are but little known.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place which formerly constituted the military barracks, are now used for the purposes of a Boys and Girls Reformatory and Industrial School.

Up-Park Camp Barracks, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Kingston, contain the head quarters of a West Indian Regiment and the Brigade and other military offices and a chapel. The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from these barracks, which consist of parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. Most of them have been reconstructed since the earthquake of 1907. There is an excellent hospital for the troops and a swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the field officers are separate buildings, each standing by itself in its own compound. On the northern boundary of Kingston are the Mico College which was wrecked by the Earthquake rebuilt, and since destroyed by fire, and again reconstructed, and Wolmer's Schools removed from Kingston in 1908.

On the introduction of coffee into the island in the year 1778 it was planted in this parish of which it has ever since been the principal production. The coffee grown in St. Andrew, especially in the higher altitudes, commands a high price in the English markets. The properties were much damaged by the floods of 1909. In 1837 there were many as as one hundred coffee plantations in the parish but the number is now considerably less. The Government established, many years ago, a Cinchona Plantation at Bellevue, some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cultivation of cinchona was carried on by private proprietors, considerable tracts of crown lands being purchased under the very favourable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona planting. Owing, however, to the heavy fall in the price of bark the cultivation was discontinued and the exportation has ceased. The cultivation of tea has been taken up at the Government Cinchona Plantation. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans. Bananas, pine apples and oranges are also productions of this parish. The area of the parish is 166 square miles.

According to the Census of 1911 the population of St. Andrew was 52,773; 24,861 males and 27,912 females. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

Resident Magistrates' Courts and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill.

There is a house to house post office delivery in part of lower St. Andrew twice daily.

ST. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It may have been named after Thomas, Lord Windsor, Governor in 1662. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by General

Venables of the army of occupation in 1655: "Morante is a large and beautiful hat, being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannahs, and has wild cattle and hogs in very great plenty, and ends at the mine, which is at the cape or point of Morante itself, by which towards the north is the port of Antonio."

In respect of physical beauty this parish is second to none in the island. The sugar estates and banana plantations in the Plantain Garden River district present a pretty view when seen from the eminence above them called Quaw Hill. From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates but is now utilized largely for banana cultivation. There are still some large sugar estates in cultivation in the parish. One of the oldest of these is Belvedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first speaker of the first House of Assembly.

In addition to the Dry River and the Falls river there are two important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs and Morant Bay rivers, which when swollen by heavy rains, become formidable torrents and are quite impassable. Of late years additional bridges have, however, been built in the parish. The Morant Point Light House (erected by Sir George Grove, better known in connection with music) stands at the east end of the island in this parish. The principal towns or villages are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington, Bath and Yallahs Bay.

Morant Bay is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the principal scene of the disturbances of 1865. Nearly all the public buildings were then burnt down.

The town now contains a public general hospital, an alms house, a court house, a constabulary station, a post office and telegraph station, an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels, an iron market and a system of Water Works. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoal gradually, vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach and three fathoms within half that distance.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, was formerly a shipping port of great importance; at present it has but little shipping. It is a very secure harbour, and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter with the regular trade wind. At Bowden is the Wireless Station of the Direct West India Cable Company.

The village of Trinityville, about 10½ miles from Morant Bay, is a populous and thriving place.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, an Episcopal church and a Wesleyan chapel. A sulphurous hot mineral spring (of which an account is given in another portion of this work) is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained to a certain extent for the sake of its valuable trees and palms.

There are an Episcopal church (originally built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels at Yallahs Bay; and in the vicinity are two large salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers.

Easington which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is a steel girder bridge over the Yallahs river at Easington. Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name, on which there is also a small Episcopal church.

The area of this parish is 274 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 39,330; males 18,873, females 20,457.

PORTLAND.

A lengthy essay on the Natural and Political History of Portland, by Andrew Gregory Johnston, was published in the "Literary and Scientific Journal" in 1848, having won one of the prizes of £50 offered to each parish of the island by the Government for the best account of such parish. This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was governor of the island at the date of its formation. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723 in accordance with proposals made by Sir Nicholas Lawes, the late Governor, for revesting in the Crown Lands in the North-east of the island to be made available for intending settlers from the Virgin Islands. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery. The chief towns and villages are Port Antonio, Buff Bay Manchioneal, Hope Bay and St. Margaret's Bay.

Port Antonio has two of the finest and securest harbours in the island. The western harbour is sheltered by a small islet called the Navy Island. The entrance to the western harbour is now being widened to suit the convenience of large vessels which it is contem-

plated will soon be calling at Port Antonio, as the result of the continued expansion of the Fruit Trade and the opening of the Panama canal later on.

Vessels of large tonnage can lie alongside the wharves in the western harbour. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula and contains, besides the residences of the gentry, Fort George, the old military barracks, which have been converted into a school managed by a Local Board, the Titchfield School Board, financed by the Titchfield Trust, under the Jamaica Schools Commission, Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea shore where the stores, wharves, Court House, Gaol, &c., are built. The Episcopal church stands conspicuously in the middle of the lower portion of the town at the south-east end.

The port is divided into the eastern and western harbours, by a narrow peninsula which takes a north-easterly direction nearly half a mile from the mainland. The fort and barracks are conspicuous objects from the offing. A light house has been erected on the Folly Point at the entrance of the harbour which is a great aid to navigation. The light is a fixed white one, visible 13 nautical miles in clear weather, and is a 4th order dioptric, 54 feet high from the water mark. The light house is 50 feet from base to vane and is painted in alternate horizontal bands of red and white. It was first lighted in 1888. Port Antonio is supplied with very good water by means of pipes from a stream at Red Hazel, the reservoir being only a mile and a half from the town. The supply has been improved by the erection of a reservoir of 10 millions gallons capacity, and the use of mechanical pressure filters, the first of the kind to be used in the island. These improvements cost nearly £7,000. Port Antonio is a very favourite place with Americans. The Hotel Titchfield which was totally destroyed by fire in January, 1910, was rebuilt during the same year and extended in 1911, to accommodate 250 guests.

There is a large and handsome Town Hall. The lower storey contains the offices of the court and parochial offices and the upper storey forms a town hall and court room. Market buildings were completed in Port Antonio, one on either side of West Street, in 1885; the north-eastern building has however been recently removed to the rear of the south-west building, and a square has been thus provided and is being laid out in palms, etc. A substantial building roofed with earthen tiles for revenue offices was built in 1886. The extension of Port Antonio was previously retarded by the fact that all the lands in the immediate vicinity of the town are the properties of the Titchfield Trustees and the United Fruit Company. A law was passed giving power to sell the Titchfield lands, but it has not been thought advisable to put it in force. The Trustees have, however, realized the possibilities of the land, and are filling up the swampy portions and joining the Government and the Parochial Board in constructing concrete cement drains through them, also laying out new roads, and leasing the lands on easier terms. Five acres of these lands have been leased by the Parochial Board, who have laid it out as a Park and Pleasure Ground, called the Olivier Park, after the late governor, who opened it in 1904. The Port Antonio Cricket Club have also leased eight acres of the swampy land, reclaimed it and converted it into one of the best recreation grounds in the island. An American gentleman also purchased a property called the Folly, adjacent to these lands and expended a considerable sum in erecting the first reinforced concrete building here, in filling the adjacent swamps, and laying out the ground as a beautiful private park. Over £3,000 has been expended in recent years in improving the streets and laying concrete drains. Most of the residences, and all the streets and public buildings are lighted with electricity. The population of Port Antonio has increased from 1,784 in 1891 to a little over 7,000 at the census taken in April 1911.

The fruit trade, which was opened up in Portland in the year 1868, has made Port Antonio a town of considerable importance, and the parish of Portland one of the wealthiest communities in the island. Fruit cultivation is the business of the large proprietor as well as the peasant, and the shipments of fruit constitutes the great bulk of the trade of the port. At Port Antonio are the headquarters of the fruit business in Jamaica. Five shipping companies having their chief offices here, and the United Fruit Company own a large acreage of land in the parish. All the companies' steamers leave constantly for the United States.

The Maroon settlement, called Moore Town, is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande, which is the second largest river in the island, but on account of the rapids formed by the hilly nature of the country through which it runs it is of no use for navigation.

St. Margaret's Bay is a thriving village on the west of the Rio Grande and on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio; it contains a substantial Episcopal church and carries on an extensive business in fruit. There is a new police station and

the United Fruit Company have constructed a fine wharf here, and also at Hope Bay a village lying a little further west. Hope Bay contains an Episcopal church, about 500 inhabitants, a Wesleyan church and a constabulary Station.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George; it lies between the Spanish River and the Buff Bay River and is on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio. This town contains a fine Episcopal church, and Wesleyan, Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels, a Court House, the parish alms-house, a public general hospital, a constabulary station, a telegraph station and a market. Buff Bay is a rising and prosperous place, and is an important centre of the fruit trade, and there is a wharf owned by the United Fruit Company, but owing to the exposed character of the coast it is only available in fair weather. For weeks at a time, especially during the "northers," the coast is unapproachable by vessels. About two miles out of the town, on one side of the Buff Bay river, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town. From Spring Garden east of Buff Bay River, going up the Spanish River Valley for four and a half miles at Chepstove there is a very fine waterfall known as "Fishdone." The scenery up this valley exceeds in beauty the well-known Bog Walk. On Spring Garden are the ruins of an old fort constructed to repel the buccaneers. There are at Low Layton 105 feet above sea-level, the remains of an extinct volcano. The Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish, Swift and White rivers which formerly presented formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, have now been bridged. The bridge over the Rio Grande is the longest in the island, the iron work alone being 480 feet in length, in six spans of 80 feet each.

Manchioneal lies on the north eastern coast of the island; it is becoming of some importance since the fruit trade has been established. The town holds an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a court house, &c. Its principal exports are bananas and coco-nuts. The harbour, situated at the southern extremity of a coco-nut plantation, is very small; the entrance is only about half a cable wide and leads to an anchorage close off Shifto Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the southward is a narrow well-protected haven for small vessels. Manchioneal was the scene of some of the exploits of 'Tom Cringle,' recorded in his Log; and the Great House on Muirton is said to be one to which he was taken on his arrival from Cuba with yellow fever.

Darlingford, an extensive coco-nut plantation belonging to the heirs of the late Sir Charles Darling, Governor of Jamaica, stands around the village of Manchioneal.

There are great demands for lands with roads to them, especially by the small cultivators in the parish, owing to nearly all the large land-owners needing their lands for their own purposes, and steps are being taken to open up new roads soon, some of which will give access to Crown Lands which in this parish have been added to by the purchase by the Government of West India Improvement Company Lands. Strong representations have been made and still being urged upon the Government by the Parochial Board for providing more roads to open up the thousands of acres of fertile land so as to increase the output of the small cultivators.

The area of the parish is 285 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 49,360; 24,843 males and 24,517 females.

ST. MARY.

This parish was probably called after the Spanish port, Santa Maria. It includes the late parish of Metcalfe, as well as a part of the old parish of St. George, and possesses a great variety of agricultural resources, combined with much that is interesting from a geological, as well as a physical point of view. Nearly every product of the colony can be produced in it, although the supply of labour is very precarious, necessitating the somewhat extensive employment of East Indian immigrants. The roads, owing to the natural formation of the soil and the heavy traffic they are called upon to carry are difficult to keep in good condition. Much improvement, however, is to be observed both in the main and parochial roads of late. There are 177 miles of the former and 345 miles of the latter. The copper mines at Job's Hill and the ferruginous springs of Newport only require easy means of access to become useful. The parish is exceptionally seasonable and is intersected by large rivers. The climate on the hillward plains is warm and humid and vegetation is rapid; while in the uplands is cool though moist. Generally speaking the climate is healthy, the prevailing sickness being intermittent fever unattended with much mortality. The chief products are bananas, oranges, logwood, fustic, pimento, cocoa, coffee and coco-nuts and sugar (manufactured chiefly by the small settlers). Banana cultivation has made great strides and the exports of the fruit now exceed those of any other parish in the island.

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The parish has three considerable towns, namely: Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Oracabessa, the last named having come into prominence as the result of the banana trade and of its good harbour. There are also in the parish several thriving villages and out bays; the chief of the former being Highgate, Hampstead, Gayle and Richmond and of the latter Salt Gut and Rio Nuevo. The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, situated somewhat nearer the western than eastern end of the parish with a fairly good harbour, its complete exposure to "northers" being broken by Cabaritta Isle, which acts to a certain extent as a natural breakwater. Port Maria contains a public general hospital and an alms-house, a church, a kirk and a Baptist chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a court house and a fine market, a post office and telegraph office and government elementary school. The municipal buildings, which are very substantial and commodious, being built of stone, were erected out of the bequest of Thomas Manning. They contain the town hall, the court house and offices, the revenue and parochial board offices and the constabulary station.

The St. Mary Poor House at Simpson Hill $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town was built in 1896 at a cost of £4,200, is the finest building of its kind in the island and has accommodation for 120 inmates and the staff. There are also several fine stores and no less than seven wharves and a comfortable hotel. The Victoria Park, opened in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, is in the old parade ground next to the church. Gray's Charity is on Fort Haldane, where evidence of its military uses in the past still exist, in the vicinity of, and possessing a commanding view of the town and harbour. Here a substantial building has been erected and this is occupied by the inmates connected with the charity. An excellent supply of wholesome water is afforded the town by works constructed in 1886, and subsequently improved and extended. An organized Fire Brigade is in existence.

Annotto Bay on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio, is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Wag Water river (a corruption of Agua alta) and is distant about sixteen miles from Port Maria and thirty miles from Kingston, from which it is approached by what is termed the Junction road. On this road is Castleton Gardens, eleven miles distant from Annotto Bay and nineteen miles from Kingston. The town is intersected by three sluggish rivers which create swamps in the neighbourhood and render it, at certain seasons of the year, unhealthy; but the inhabitants on the whole enjoy tolerably fair health and longevity. It is a considerable shipping port, especially for logwood and bananas, the shipment of which is greatly facilitated by the recent construction of a railway to the siding to the seabeach. The town contains a public general hospital and alms-house, a court house and constabulary station, post office and telegraph office; also a fine large church at the eastern end of the town, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels and a government elementary school. The Maroon Town of Scott's Hall is situated on the Junction road behind Castleton Gardens. The parochial board in the year 1910 furnished the town with a fine and abundant supply of water, meeting the cost, nearly £5,000, entirely from its own resources. The reclaiming of the swamp lands here also is receiving attention.

Oracabessa (Golden Head), situated eight miles west of Port Maria on the main road to St. Ann's Bay, has a safe little harbour, and is visited by steamers for bananas. It has a post and telegraph office, several small stores and wharves, a Baptist and a Wesleyan chapel and schools and a police station. The town is considered healthy and is visited as a health resort.

On the western side of the Gayle estate, from which it takes its name, is the village of Gayle. It contains a post and telegraph office, a market, pound and a constabulary station, a church and a school. The court house is a mile away but owing to the destruction of the building by the earthquake in 1907, the local courts are now held at the old court house at Retreat where also there is a constabulary station.

The village of Highgate is eight miles from Port Maria on the main road to Richmond. Owing to the proximity to the railway station at that place, and being within a mile of the recently constructed railway siding it has made considerable progress within the past few years. A market is now in the course of erection.

There are a number of shops, a post and telegraph office, a church and an elementary school.

The village of Richmond (Meek Spring) sprung into existence as the result of railway extension. Upon its selection for a railway station many stores, shops, and residences were erected, and now Richmond is a populous and thriving centre in which a large volume of business connected with the fruit trade is transacted; a substantial court house in which is included the constabulary station has been built and there are also a post and telegraph office, a market, a pound and a social and tennis club.

It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish governor of Jamaica, Sasi, built a fort when he attempted to re-conquer the island. The fort having been captured by the English, Sasi escaped and left the island from Runaway Bay in St. Ann. The Rio Nuevo is becoming more important year by year by the shipping of fruits and other produce.

The chief rivers from east to west are the Dry River, Annotto River, Wag Water, Antrim river, Oracabessa river, Rio Nuevo and White river; there are also White Hall river, Haughton, Tiber, Flint and Pencar rivers, all these are now bridged.

The area of the parish is 249 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 37,523 males and 35,433 females.

ST. ANN.

This parish was named after Ann Hyde, wife of James II. It is one of the larger parishes of the island and has been appropriately designated "The Garden of Jamaica." "When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it "on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the "parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety "and beauty of the prospect." Hill, in his "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," thus writes of the parish: "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann;—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embellished with wood and water, from the deep forests, from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty."

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. It contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, a court house, a public general hospital, a post office, a telegraph station, a good hotel, and two miles to the westward of the town are the poor houses. There is a fine market, and an excellent water supply obtained from the Roaring river. It does a large shipping trade, to which trade the regular steam communication between the United States and Jamaica has been a great incentive.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nueva" or "Sevilla d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Juan d'Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica, he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son) the Hereditary Viceroy of the New World, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November 1509, accompanied by a number of the Viceroy's friends. "Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nuevo, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here." The town contained many buildings worthy of note, amongst which were a monastery, a cathedral, a theatre and many palaces. Sevilla did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. The reason for the change is not quite agreed upon; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Sevilla having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to "a visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, however, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of corsairs." To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall estate there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels; but there is some reason to think from records of Ferdinand, Columbus's son and companion on the voyage, that the site of this occurrence may have been westward of St. Ann's Bay opposite the place known as the Priory village. Priory contains the remains of an old English church. Midway between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios are the Roaring River Falls, the largest in the island; the scenery here and for some miles round is much admired by visitors and is well worth a visit. Application to the gate keeper of Roaring River and the payment of a small fee for keeping the road in repair will always ensure permission to view the Falls, and a guide can easily be obtained.

Colonel Charles Drax left a sum of money and a claim on the estate for founding a free school, which was held for a time at Walton, near Moneague. In 1885 this was, by law, merged in the Jamaica High School (now Jamaica College) at Hope, in St. Andrew.

Fonthill, once the property of William Beckford (now attached to Drax Hall), was named after Beckford's property in England, Fonthill Abbey.

The principal towns are St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Brown's Town, Dry Harbour and Clarendon.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Chereras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance and the harbour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. For this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water and provisions, Ocho Rios was at one time very frequently visited by British war ships for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near the town is Shaw Park estate where Sasi, the last of the Spanish Governors, had pitched his tent and where he was discovered and pursued by the British troops. He subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba, from a spot about ten miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay. Ocho Rios has an Episcopal church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market, court house and police station. On the way to Moneague the road runs through the celebrated Fern Gully.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann, and is situated in the western interior part of the parish; it contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, an Evangelist tabernacle, a court house, two private schools, a police station, a market called the "Norman Market," with a clock tower, in which is a clock presented by Sir Henry Norman, and a government school. Brown's Town is a thriving place, and a good produce trade is carried on there.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well there, is a town increasing in trade and prosperity and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession of the island. There are some very large caves about a mile-and-a-half from the village; they are often visited by tourists and are well worth the trouble which is necessary to thoroughly explore them: a guide can always be obtained at Dry Harbour or Runaway Bay.

In the Dry Harbour Mountains there is a fine underground stream (probably the Cave River) flowing through a natural tunnel which can be explored for a considerable distance.

At Cave Valley there is a thriving market and a police station.

At Moseley Hall in the south-eastern corner of the parish there is a very fine cave that used to be frequently visited and there are several smaller but not less interesting ones in other parts of the parish.

In the Pedro Hills is Edinburgh Castle on which property is situated the "sink hole" where the murderer Hutchinson is supposed to have thrown down the bodies of all his victims. At Pedro River there is a market.

The village of Clarendon, (formerly called Finger Post) is increasing in size and importance; it has an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and London Missionary Society chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market and a police station. Above Clarendon on the Pedro Road is the Ramble tea estate the first and only extensive tea plantation and factory in the West Indies.

Moneague, ten miles from Ewarton, is situated in a cool and pleasant part of the parish; it has a court house, a police station, a post office and telegraph station and a market; a good produce business is done here. There is also a fine hotel on a commanding site. The building is a handsome and comfortable one, and situate as it is in one of the most charming districts of the island, attracts visitors from northern climates seeking to escape the severity of the winter. There is also an hotel at Holly Mount on Mount Diabolo, whence very fine views are obtained, now reached by motor car from Moneague or by horses from Ewarton.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, pimento and coffee. The cultivation of bananas is extending, and the orange trees yield abundantly. Pimento, the "all-spice" of commerce, grows luxuriantly in St. Ann, in which it is indigenous.

The area of the parish is 476 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 70,651; 34,024 males and 36,627 females.

TRELAWNY.

This parish derives its name from a former governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. It was taken out of part of St. James in 1770. The principal towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town, Duncans, Clark's Town and Ulster Spring.

Falmouth was a town of considerable importance, and is more regularly laid out than any other town in the island, except Kingston; the streets are wide and clean and the

public buildings are substantial and handsome. The court house, a building erected in the days of Jamaica's extravagance, is lofty and spacious and affords accommodation for nearly all the parochial officers. It contains full length portraits of General Sir John Keane, lieutenant governor from 1827 to 1829, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe governor from 1839 to 1842. The other public buildings are the former district prison, now used as constabulary barracks and alms house, and the public general hospital. The Episcopal church, the Wesleyan chapel and the kirk are all good buildings and well situated. The spacious Baptist chapel was erected under the auspices of William Knibb who played an important part in Trelwany both before and after Emancipation. The military barracks, now unoccupied, are spacious, solid buildings and are capable of accommodating 700 men; they have always been regarded as being particularly healthy. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae river, it is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square, from which the inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses or by means of carriers employed for the purpose. There is a market in the square, and a Victoria Park.

The entrance to the harbour, which was difficult of access owing to a very narrow and intricate channel, has recently been deepened. The depth of water in the harbour is ample and there is quite sufficient space for the accommodation of a number of ships or steamers of large size.

Martha Brae, one-and-a-half miles inland from Falmouth, is supposed by some to have been the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters. The secret gold mine of the Spaniards is said to be in the neighbourhood of Martha Brae.

Clarke's Town, ten miles from Falmouth, is the next largest town in the parish, and is becoming important by reason of its central position. There is a smart trade in produce here, and the ground provisions from Ulster Spring, are nearly all sold here. There is an Episcopal church, a Baptist church, a post office, a government dispensary, a police station and a court house.

Stewart Town is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighbouring parishes. It contains an Episcopal church and spacious chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, and is the site of a post office and police station; and there is a high school for girls at Westwood, hard by.

Ducans is a town not very distant from the sea coast in which a brisk trade is carried on. It is the site of a post office, telegraph station and police station.

Rio Bueno was once an important shipping roadstead. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. It contains an Episcopal church and a police station. There are other villages in the parish of some importance, namely, the Rock, Salt Marsh, Sawyers and Ulster Spring. The last named village has become a place of importance. The land is very fertile and there are numbers of prosperous small settlers in the district. There is a large Episcopal church at a place called Spring Garden in the immediate vicinity of the village; a Wesleyan chapel and a Baptist chapel. A large schoolroom is attached to each of these places of worship which is well attended by the children of the peasantry. There is a constabulary station and a telegraph office in this district.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee and ginger and a small quantity of dyewoods. The parish is noted for its fine flavoured rums the prices obtained for which have enabled many of the estates to keep up cultivation in spite of adverse seasons and when the price of sugar did not repay the cost of production. The estates have all along and still have a comparatively plentiful supply of native labour. By the in-givings of 1837 Trelawny contained 76 fine sugar estates, two coffee plantations and several pens and settlements. It was then said that the parish produced more sugar than any other parish in the island. The cultivation of bananas is considerable.

The area is 332½ square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish is 35,463; 16,432 males and 19,031 females.

ST. JAMES.

This, one of the smaller parishes of the island, was named after the Duke of York (afterwards James II). Montego Bay, the most important town in the parish ranks next to Kingston and Port Antonio in point of population. The chief buildings in the town are the court house, the Episcopal church, with the monument to Rosa Palmer by Bacon, and Trinity chapel, the Presbyterian church, the Roman Catholic Church, the chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and the Baptist denominations, the custom house

and the old barracks. The terminus of the railway line from Kingston is at Montego Bay.

The sanitary condition of the town has been much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. There is a large market, and extensive mercantile stores indicate the commercial importance of the town.

Montego Bay was called "Alanteca Bay" by the Spaniards from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E.; but between November and March, when northers sometimes blow in, accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary and accidents have been known to occur. Sea-bathing is a great institution at Montego Bay, the inhabitants claiming that the "Doctor's Cove" and the White Sands are the best bathing places in the island. The town has a supply of excellent water. There is an ice factory and a telephone system in the town, which is lighted by acetelyne gas.

The surrounding hills are dotted with fine residences, some of which like Grove Hill (mentioned in "Tom Cringle's Log") have historic interest.

The Spring Hill Hotel, overlooking the Bay is one of the best hotels outside Kingston, while adjoining it is Pleasant Hill recently purchased by the government as a home for the Montego Bay Secondary School, with accommodation for boarders as well as day scholars.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, coffee and bananas.

The increase in the acreage under cultivation in bananas has been remarkable during the last ten years and is rapidly increasing.

At Ducketts, Seven Rivers, and Chesterfield, in a district of large rainfall, are considerable estates in banana cultivation, while the United Fruit Co., have recently put into cultivation a large area at Mocho, near Catadupa station.

Cambridge, now the second place of importance in the parish, owes its position entirely to the fruit cultivation in its vicinity.

The provision of a road from Catadupa station into the interior has immensely stimulated the development of a district rich in agricultural resources, while the land in the Montego Bay River Valley is eagerly sought and rapidly rising in value.

A fine central factory has recently been built by the North-side Estates Co., at Little River, and replete with every modern requirement guarantees the continued prosperity of the sugar industry, in that district of the parish.

The area is 234 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 18,767 males and 22,609 females.

HANOVER.

Kingston and Port Royal excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. When it was formed the Assembly wished to call it St. Sophia in honour of the mother of George I., but in this it was over-ridden by the Council, and the name was chosen with reference to the reigning family in England. The only town, Lucrea, is one of the most picturesque of the towns of Jamaica. It contains amongst its principal buildings a handsome court house, the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches and schools, and chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations and a market. The Episcopal Church has the distinction of being the only church in the island with a spire reminding one of some of the old English parish churches, beautifully situated at the entrance of the fine harbour. The whole western shore of the landlocked harbour is fringed with houses and the hills above are studded with residences embowered in foliage which are fanned the live-long day with the pure, fresh sea-breeze. The harbour, although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours on the north side of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide, but within, it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. The banana trade has attained to considerable dimensions here, two lines of steamers calling regularly every week for fruit, while the export trade in yams to the ports of the island and the Isthmus is still vigorously maintained. Fort Charlotte, which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that over-looks the channel. In the barracks is kept Rusea's school, which affords secondary education for boys and girls. The former prison buildings are used as constabulary barracks and almshouse.

The townlet at Green Island, further westward, is a shipping port in which are Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and a Baptist chapel. Of recent years this township

has witnessed considerable development agriculturally in respect chiefly of the banana trade, evidenced by the regular weekly calling of the fruitships at this port. Hopes are being entertained for an early revival of the sugar industry in the formerly thrown-up estates around Green Island.

On the other side of Lucea, about 8 miles eastward, Mosquito Cove has been recently buoyed and made a port of call.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which the best known is Knoekalva, which is between 4,000 and 5,000 acres in extent. A traveller who visited this property in 1866 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine form and enormous size, which would attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood, Ramble, Houghton Grove, Burnt Ground and Chatacom Castle are amongst the other most valuable breeding pens in this parish. Shettlewood is now famous for its Indian cattle which are preferred by planters for working purpose to any other description, owing to their activity and hardihood as well as their immunity from the attacks of ticks.

The parish is mountainous and well watered, the highest summit is the Dolphin Head, which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally bananas, sugar and rum, pimento, ginger and arrowroot. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions, of which the 'Lucea yam' enjoys a great reputation in the island.

The area is 167 square miles. According to the Census of 1911 the population of the parish was 17,615 males and 19,817 females.

WESTMORELAND.

Westmoreland was so called because it is the westernmost parish in the colony.

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce. The chief places of worship are the new Episcopal church, the Presbyterian church, the Baptist chapel and the Wesleyan chapel. Distributed through the parish are at least 20 large and substantial places of worship belonging to all the principal Christian denominations, besides other and smaller places of meeting for prayer. The town is supplied with water from one of the numerous springs which rise from the rock at Sweet River Pen, four miles distant. A drinking fountain and a horse trough were presented to the town by the late Mr. E. J. Sadler: a commodious new market was opened during 1892. There is also a telephone service and an ice factory. A reading room has been established and there is a Masonic Lodge and a Forester's Court.

Contiguous to the town of Savanna-la-Mar is Manning's Free School, managed by a local board under the Jamaica Schools Commission, which offers the means of obtaining a liberal education, and takes a good place among the educational institutions of the island.

The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane of 1744 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respects, than that of Port Royal."

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay, Scott's Cove, and Negril as shipping places, and several small townships. Bluefields was the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, and was for a time the residence of Gosse the naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefields Bay to Martha Brae, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is said to be still in existence.

Some 10,000 to 12,000 acres are morass lands, which however afford maintenance in dry weather to numbers of stock. Making allowance for this, fully three-fourths of the remainder of its area consists of hills of moderate elevation, amongst which many of the chief breeding pens are located, the remaining one-fourth being lowlands of alluvial formation in which are situate the sugar estates.

Recently an impetus has been given to the growing of sugar cane for which the parish has always been famous and in 1909 a large factory was established at Frome, at which the canes grown on Belle Isle, Fontabelle and Frome are made into sugar.

Westmoreland is still fairly wooded, and has long been remarkable for the regularity of its annual rains, a natural advantage enabling its agricultural operations to be carried on without much fluctuation and to the great advantage of its labouring population.

The parish is also well watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Negrit, New Savanna, Morgan's Gut, Smithfield, Bowen's River, Bluefields, Robins, Roaring River, Great River and the Cabaritta, the latter of which is navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some 12 miles from its mouth.

There is a considerable Coolie settlement at a place called Paul Island, where the marsh lands are suitable for the growth of rice. The coolies have successfully grown large quantities of that article and sold it at remunerative prices to the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood. Considerable business is also done in logwood.

Coffee and ginger are cultivated to some extent in the higher lands and the abundance of logwood trees, as well as of flowering or fruit trees throughout the pens or other settled lands, afford encouragement to the keeper of bees, an industry which might with profit and advantage be pursued to a greater extent than at present in many parts of the island; rum and sugar are its chief products.

Between 16th and 18th November, 1912, the parish was visited by one of the greatest hurricanes the Island has ever experienced, causing destruction and destitution throughout the parish, only one life however was reported lost.

Owing to the great destruction of houses and the need for accommodation for the poorer classes of persons the Parochial Board erected six tenement buildings four on the Poor House land and two at Newmarket.

The area of the parish is 308 square miles. The population in 1911 was males 31,795 and females 34,661, the increase for the last twenty year-period being 13,006.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Saint Elizabeth, one of the largest parishes and one of the most interesting and important, was probably named in honour of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Modyford. It comprises an area of 462 square miles.

The chief town and shipping port is Black River, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name. The appearance of the town has been very much improved during recent years. More business is transacted in Black River than in most places of the same size, while its unsavoury reputation for unhealthiness is perhaps scarcely warranted by the Registrar General's statistics. The principal buildings are the court house, the public general hospital—both of which are situated at some distance to the westward of the town itself—the parish church, the prison and the market. The court house presents a fine appearance from the sea and at once attracts the attention of the visitor. In the parish church are many interesting memorial tablets recalling to the memory of the living the many good qualities of the departed Saint Elizabeth gentry. The handsomest of these mural tablets are those on either side of the chancel to the memory of Caleb Dickenson and Robert Hugh Munro, founders of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust. The market place is a plain but graceful iron structure; excellent markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town enjoys an ample house to house supply of pure water brought from the Y. S. river. It is lighted by electric light, and was the first town in Jamaica lighted by this means.

An interesting feature of the town of Black River is the large quantity of logwood piled up on the wharves awaiting shipment; at certain seasons of the year as many as a dozen or fourteen large vessels may be seen lying in the harbour, most of them loading with logwood. The bar at the mouth of the river is a serious hindrance to the speedy loading and despatching of the vessels; the lighters which convey the cargoes from the wharves on either bank of the river to the shipping frequently ground on the bar, causing waste of time and much extra labour. At Lacovia there is a factory for the extraction of dye from logwood.

The principal villages of the parish are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Newport, Siloah and Malvern. There is also a Maroon township called Accompong on the northern boundary of the parish.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other parish of the island. The northern and north-eastern parts are mountainous while an extensive plain occupies the central and southern districts. Through this plain, dividing it into two sections, runs from north to south the Santa Cruz range of mountains; at the southern extremity the range terminates abruptly in a sheer precipice which descends 1,600 feet to the sea.

The Santa Cruz Mountains are well known for their charming climate which is at the same time both cool and dry. The thermometer seldom rises above 80° F. in the hottest months, while there is an entire absence of that excessive humidity which is a serious drawback to much of the higher land of the island. There are many hospitable homes

in these hills, and the residents are justly proud of the climate and scenery. The district is a centre of educational activity. Foremost among the schools situated in the bracing air of these mountains, the two schools of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust, that for girls at Hampton and that for boys at Potsdam, and the Moravian Female Training School at Bethlehem. Of these schools an account is given in another part of this work. On the slope of the mountain is the Manning Home for waifs and stray children.

At Malvern there are boarding houses. The lowlands of the parish may be divided into three parts; one portion—and that a very considerable one—being taken up with morass; a second consisting of savannahs; and the third comprising some of the finest country for stock raising and grazing purposes in the island. Rising far up in the northern interior of the parish, tumbling down through the gorges there until it reaches the plain and then sluggishly creeping through the morass, comes the Black River. The stream is navigable for lighters for nearly 30 miles of its course and forms a valuable highway for the conveyance of the produce of the upper parts of the parish to the sea, while goods are conveyed by the same means from the seaport to the interior. The Grosmond and Y. S. tributaries have been opened up. The river abounds with crocodiles; while in it as in the less important streams which flow through the morass, fish are plentiful. The Y. S. Falls are an object of interest to sightseers, as are the Magotty Falls on the Black River.

The savannahs deserve some notice. In dry weather they are huge brown wastes but after rain no land recovers more quickly or is more wonderfully fertile. The well-being of the inhabitants of these districts therefore depends more directly than elsewhere on the rainfall. St. Elizabeth is the largest corn-producing parish in the island, most of it being grown on the savannahs, where, in good seasons, the yield is very large. Parts of the savannahs are also famous for horses, which are reckoned amongst the best bred in Jamaica. These are raised principally by settlers, some of whom possess beautiful specimens of the stud horse and brood mare. The abundance of corn naturally enables the owners to feed their stock well, and they declare that there is a peculiarly nutritive property in their savannah grass, which renders it superior to any other for horses.

The lowlands of St. Elizabeth boast of such properties as Gilnock, Font Hill, Pepper, Longhill, Goshen, Friendship and Warminster; these and many others being famous for the quality of their cattle and horses.

St. Elizabeth produces sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, logwood, ginger and tobacco, besides the minor products. Some districts are particularly well adapted for the cultivation of ground provisions, of which there is usually a good supply throughout the parish. Recently experiments have been made in banana cultivation with good hope of success.

At Santa Cruz there is a well organized alms house, with an infirmary attached. Poor relief is also afforded to some extent on the out-door system. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent roads and these are being still further improved. One hundred and ten miles of parochial roads were transferred to the Public Works Department under Law 17 of 1890, thus leaving a larger amount of local funds for the improvement and maintenance of the roads which still remain in the care of the parochial authorities.

According to the Census of 1911 the population was 36,967 males and 41,733 females. The increase since the Census of 1891 was 16,444.

MANCHESTER

Manchester was separated from the adjoining parishes of St. Elizabeth, Clarendon and Vere in 1814, and was named after the Duke of Manchester who was governor of the island at the time. In August, 1816, a meeting of the Committee of the Vestry was held to arrange the erection of a court house, church, gaol and parsonage to make the town of Mandeville.

Sixty acres were purchased from Robert Crawford, owner of Caledonia property, and given out to be cleaned up at £8 per acre, and thus Manchester, the chief town, and one of the prettiest towns in the island, came into being. Its situation on the top of a mountain 2,200 feet above sea level is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. It is in a central part of the parish and contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist chapel, a free school, a court house, a constabulary station and a public general hospital, a large and convenient market and an aerated water factory. It has billiard, tennis, golf, cricket, and ladies clubs, and polo and gymkhana grounds.

It has a very good water supply, two large reservoirs have lately been built, holding capacity being 800,000 gallons. The hotels and hospital are supplied with water from the reservoir. There are two private schools one for girls and one for boys, and the middle grade school managed by the trustees of the Manchester schools. A branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia has been erected.

Mandeville is much frequented as a winter resort for visitors from Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. The climate is salubrious and the temperature ranges from 70° to 75° in the day time, to 48° to 54° at night. There is a good hotel and a number of good boarding houses.

Porus is a populous village; containing an Episcopal church, a Baptist chapel and a fine chapel of the London Missionary Society, a court house, a constabulary station, &c. There are other villages in Manchester, such as Newport, Barracks and Devon. Christiana is the centre of the ginger growing district. Alligator Pond is a shipping port of some importance. There are four railway stations in the parish: Porus, Williamsfield, Kendal and Green Vale. The nearest station to Mandeville is Williamsfield, four miles distant. The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the American markets for its flavour, and is exported to a considerable extent. The principal products of the parish are coffee, pimento and ginger.

The area of the parish is 302 square miles. According to the Census of 1911 the population of the parish was 65,194; 30,931 males and 34,262 females.

CLARENDON.

This parish was named in honour of the celebrated Lord Chancellor. It is one of the largest parishes in the island and for electoral and revenue purposes it is divided into three districts, upper, middle and lower.

The principal towns or villages in the upper district are Chapelton, Rock River and Frankfield; in the middle district, May Pen, Four Paths and Hayes; and in the Vere or lower district, the Alley and Milk River, village. The shipping ports and wharves are at Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River.

Chapelton is a town of considerable commercial importance and a trade in coffee is carried on there, during the coffee season. A few years ago large quantities of sugar, cultivated by small settlers, cured in barrels, used to be sold in Chapelton, but that trade considerably declined during the recent years of depression in the sugar market. On better prices being obtained, however, the peasantry immediately resumed the use of the small sugar mills (commonly called "John Crow Mills," from the number of stock formerly killed in working them and devoured by the John Crows.) The owners of these mills had to submit to their being inspected and certified in terms of "The Prevention of Accidents at Sugar Mills Law," which was passed in 1888. Altogether there are about 800 small sugar mills in Clarendon, of which over 600 are in the Upper District.

Chapelton is the railway terminus of the Rio Minho branch of Jamaica Railway and contains an Episcopal church, St. Paul's, recently restored; an Independent chapel Salem, in connection with the London Missionary Society; a small Presbyterian church; a court house, (containing offices of an Assistant Collector of Taxes, and the Clerk of the Courts, both stationed in Chapelton) constabulary barracks, and Inspector's quarters, a public general hospital, public works office and store, a large covered market, post and telegraph office, and several large stores. The population of Chapelton is about 900. It stands on a small hill which is naturally drained on every side, and is remarkably healthy, as indeed are undoubtedly the whole of Upper Clarendon and the Clarendon mountains.

Rock River is a small village about five miles to the east of Chapelton, near a sugar estate of the same name, and contains a constabulary station and a few shops.

Frankfield is an important village 12 miles to the northwest of Chapelton on a good driving road, and is the centre of a large and flourishing agricultural district. In the village are a church, a post office, a dispensary regularly attended by the District Medical Officer from Chapelton and several shops.

May Pen is the head station of the parish, under Law 20 of 1867, and in the court house are the courts office, collectorate and parochial offices. There is a police station, an iron market, and a post and telegraph office. It is an important railway station and collects the traffic of a large part of the valley of the Rio Minho. Close to the station the river (here called the Dry River from the fact of its bed being dry for the greater part of the year) is spanned by a handsome lattice girder bridge, used for both road and railway. A large trade in logwood has been carried on for some years. The public general hospital has been closed and the building loaned to the parochial board by the government for

the purposes of an *alma house* to take the place of those at Chapelton and the Alley which have been closed.

Four Paths is situated on the main road about four miles west of May Pen. There is a railway station in its immediate vicinity. The trade of the place has fallen off of late years. It has a public market, constabulary station and a post office.

Hayes is a small uninteresting village about seven miles south of May Pen, built on a savannah of the same name. It would be difficult to account for its existence on so arid and unproductive a site, but it has nevertheless a substantial public market, generally well attended and supplied, post office, and numerous small stores. The water supply has been improved at the instance of the parochial board by the erection of a force pump in the only available well in the locality.

Milk River (formerly called The Rest) is reached by an excellent level road, a branch from the main road between Four Paths and Porus, or from Clarendon Park Station, a distance of 10 or 11 miles. The village has a church, several good stores, a post and telegraph office, and a constabulary station. The Milk River is navigable for lighters for four or five miles. The custom house and several wharves are on the banks of the river. A large business in logwood and other produce is done there. The river used to abound in crocodiles, but the constant passage of boats has made them scarce. The Milk River Bath (of which an account is given in another part of this Handbook) stands on the west bank of the river about three miles from the village.

The Alley, which was formerly the capital of the parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates. In this district may be seen some of the finest cane cultivation in the island, the estate of Money Musk, Amity Hall, Bog, Morland, Hillside, and having very large acreages in canes, while they have also all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances for the manufacture of sugar and rum. The village contains an interesting old Episcopal church, a court house, (with a sub-collectorate), constabulary station, a post and telegraph office; and in the vicinity is a large public general hospital and poor house. [For an account of the irrigation works in progress see Vere Irrigation, Part XIII of this Handbook.]

Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under DuCasse in 1694, and after three days' gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. This, in words of Bridges, was "the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

Sawkins says in his report on the Geology of Jamaica: "The geology of this parish is perhaps more interesting than that of any in the island. The Clarendon mines at Charing Cross and Stanford Hill afford a nearer approach to true lodes or mineral veins than any of the other metalliferous deposits of Jamaica." Copper mining is now being carried on in the neighbourhood.

There is a very fine main road from Chapelton to Cave Valley in St. Ann, and under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the Public Works Department has taken over and reconstructed some 90 miles of the most important of the old parochial roads, thus making wheeled traffic possible to nearly every district of the parish.

The Bull Head, rising to a height of 3,600 feet or thereabouts and situated near its northern limit, is the highest land in the parish. This mountain is as nearly as possible the centre of the island and is a conspicuous object to vessels making the island from the south. The ascent is easy and the view from it on a clear day magnificent. It commands the entire parish; to the north lies the parish of St. Ann; to the west the Manchester hills, and eastward an uninterrupted prospect to the Blue Mountain Peak.

The Round Hill in Vere is a conspicuous object arising out of the plain, and seen from great distances.

The climate of Upper Clarendon including the Mocho Mountains is unsurpassed in the island, and the scenery is beautiful.

The prosperity of the parish generally has suffered and is suffering from the abandonment of sugar estates, over thirty having reverted to bush in the upper district within the past generation, while nearly every year the number decreases on the seaboard. In 1837 there were 69 sugar estates in full working order in the parish (including the district of Vere), and in addition there were then 38 coffee plantations. There is a central sugar factory at Amity Hall in Vere.

A fine tobacco plantation was for some years worked principally by Cubans at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton (once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it

and called it after his own name). It was abandoned some years ago, but Tobacco cultivation on a considerable scale has since been resumed. Several indigo walks were established in the Vere district by the early English settlers, but they had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy import duty which was levied on the article in the English market. At one time 50,000 cwts. of indigo per annum were produced from these indigo plantations.

The area of the parish is 474 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 73,914; 36,412 males and 37,502 females.

ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. In the first act in which it is mentioned it is correctly spelled Katherine. It consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or Saint Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. Amongst the more important public buildings are the old King's House (formerly the official residence of governors of the island), the building formerly used for the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, the cathedral, the court house, the Record Office, the Registrar General's Office, the Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol, the St. Catherine district prison, the Lepers' Home, and the constabulary depot buildings. There are two Episcopal churches, namely, the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Catherine, and Trinity chapel. The remains of several of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the cathedral or in the church yard attached. There are several good monuments by Bacon, the Effingham tomb and others. The town also contains a Roman Catholic church, and chapels attached to the Wesleyan and Baptist bodies; commodious markets, an alms house and a public general hospital, Beckford and Smith's Middle Grade School, partly endowed. There is also a town hall, in which there is a stage for dramatic representations, and a club; the Hotel Rio Cobre is owned by the Government. There is a telephone service. At this town is the junction of the north and west branches of the railway.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the marble statue of Rodney, by Bacon, and the two large bronze guns which were captured by the Admiral in 1782 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when governor of Jamaica; a tamarind tree in the grounds of the Infant School, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot for mutiny in 1660, and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the Convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the street named thereafter.

The drive from Spanish Town to Bog Walk, past the power station which supplies the electric motive power for the Kingston tramways from the Rio Cobre, is a favourite with visitors. The "Bog Walk" affords one of the finest bits of scenery in the island.

"A torrent gushing in misty depths and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur."—(*King.*)

Old Harbour contains a court house, an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel and a public market. About a mile from the town stands the old parish church, built by the earlier English settlers. The town is supplied with water from a river six miles off. The Ludford Endowed School is also here.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish Governor of that name, who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded with little low cays and rocky islets. When Columbus discovered it, it was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigenes of the Antilles that he had seen. There are an Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel in the village.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow, shut in by mountains, is a thriving and increasing township. It contains a court house a Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan chapel, an alms house and many fine stores. The public general hospital has been closed. There is a good water supply and a market. An Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel are in the vicinity. The railway extension to this place

developed the great resources of the surrounding country and rendered it one of the most important trading centres in the island. The Episcopal church near Linstead has become historical from the circumstance of all the public records having been deposited there under a militia guard during the period of the anticipated French invasion of 1805. Ewarton is the terminus of one branch of the railway which joins the Port Antonio branch at Bog Walk.

Six miles from Spanish Town to the south-east is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of government) by a line of stage-coaches; it is now a fishing village, with a few houses, the principal building being a small chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six miles from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. The buildings afford comfortable accommodation for visitors. There is a main road between Spanish Town and this place. In the immediate neighbourhood is the quarantine station (of which a full account is given in another part of this work). On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's lookout, from which the admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who was "miraculously saved" from the earthquake of 1692.

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaward) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station. All ammunition and other combustible materials used to be deposited here by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the salt ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson, and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well known calipeva. The inhabitants of Spanish Town were formerly supplied with salt to the extent of 5,000 bushels a year from the pond referred to.

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, grape fruit, corn, tobacco, cocoa, grass and milk. The Rio Cobre canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plains has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The cultivation of fruit, especially bananas, is fast superseding the sugarcane. There is an important factory of logwood dye at Spanish Town.

The area of the parish is 470 square miles. According to the Census of 1911 the population was 88,104, of whom 43,359 were males and 44,745 were females. The increase since the Census of 1891 was 22,595.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

THE Parochial Board of each parish except Port Royal, consists of the person representing the electoral district in the Legislative Council, the Custos of the parish, and from 9 to 15 persons elected by the taxpayers who are qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council. In 1900 Port Royal was constituted a separate parish for all purposes of municipal administration, and a Board was formed consisting of the Commodore (Chairman) a Naval Officer, Military Officer and two elected members (Law 13 of 1900). When the naval station was abandoned the senior military officer became chairman. In Kingston the corporate name of the Board is the "Mayor and Council of Kingston;" the Chairman of the Board is styled "Mayor of Kingston" and the members are called Councillors.

The Parochial Boards manage all the local affairs that have hitherto been in the hands of the Municipal and Road Boards. This change was effected by Law 16 of 1885 now repealed, with amendment Laws, and Law 17 of 1901 is the consolidated Law.

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF KINGSTON.

The Council consists of twelve elected members.

The Custos and the member of the Legislative Council for the parish are members *ex officio*.

Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, M.L.C., *Mayor*; R. W. Bryant, *Vice-Chairman*; Altamont E. DaCosta, J. L. King, W. T. Connolly, Napthali M. Alexander, Mortimer D. Farrier, Ivanhoe Gadpaille, Alexander Dixon, Geo. P. Myers, Arthur George, S. A. Nightengale, T. R. McMillan.

Clerk to City Council and Accountant—L. Foster Davis	£400
Assistant Clerk—F. L. Patterson	200
Third Clerk—C. E. Wright	130
City Surveyor—C. V. Abrahams	500
Health Officer—Dr. L. Oliver Crosswell—£200, allowance £60	260
Inspector of Poor—H. J. R. Grey—£150, allowance £50 (and residence)	200
Superintendent Fire Brigade—F. G. Sale (and residence)	275
Office of the Board is temporarily at No. 1A Duke Street.	

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Brigade can be summoned in the event of fire, from 49 boxes—situated at certain points, the call being received in about 2 seconds. Calls can also be received by telephone through the "Exchange."

The entire staff has sleeping accommodation at the Central Station, with dining room attached.

The Officers' families are in residence on the Station premises, the men having an opportunity of visiting their families once in about each 5 days.

The average time taken by the men in getting ready to answer a call is 40 seconds, and that duty is practiced twice daily.

<i>Staff.</i>			
1 Superintendent	..	£275	0 0
1 Second Officer	..	165	0 0
4 Sub-Officers weekly 30/ 22/ 20/ 20/		239	4 0
21 Firemen and Grooms 15/ to 18/6 weekly		716	6 0
1 Lineman 12/ weekly	..	31	4 0
1 Hydrant Man 12/ weekly	..	31	4 0
		£1,457	18 0
Annual up-keep of the Department			
average	..	1,100	0 0

Total Cost annually £2,557 18 0

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FIRES in the City of Kingston during the past 26 years and the approximate damage to property resulting therefrom:

Year.	Number of Fires.	Approximate Damage.	Remarks.
1889	18	£ 257 0 0	
1890	16	2,750 0 0	Shortage of water
1891	12	130 0 0	
1892	11	333 0 0	
1893	5	25 0 0	
1894	5	40 0 0	
1895	4	2,936 0 0	Shortage of water.
1896	1	2,930 0 0	
1897	5	12,322 0 0	Wharf fire £12,000.
1898	2	1,150 0 0	Lower King Street £1,000.
1899	3	670 0 0	
1900	2	240 0 0	
1901	1	40 0 0	
1902	3	3,500 0 0	Government & Railway Stores £3,000.
1903	4	1,010 0 0	Parade £900
1904	4	7,850 0 0	Cafe and Colosseum £6,000.
1905	1	40 0 0	
1906	11	2,840 0 0	Parade and Princess Street £2,500.
1907	4	1,000,850 0 0	Earthquake year £1,000,000.
1908	7	8,900 0 0	Vicinity of Parade West.
1909	6	33,150 0 0	Government Wharf £30,000.
1910	4	1,550 0 0	
1911	3	4,700 0 0	King's Warehouse, £1,000.
1912	4	2,400 0 0	
1913	9	9,700 0 0	
1914	7	4,560 0 0	

PARISH OF ST. ANDREW.

The parish has three divisions returning five members each.

The Custos and the member of the Legislative Council for the Parish are members *ex-officio*.

Geo. Norman Penso, *Chairman*; M. D. Farrier, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. B. S. Gosset, *Custos*; M.L.C. for Parish; Geo. W. Byrnes, Jos. R. Belgrave, T. J. Francis W. G. Thomson, Wm. Johnson, Geo. N. Penso, C. A. DeLeon, W. J. Brooks, G. P. Myers, Ivanhoe Gadpaille, A. Septimus Smith, Enos J. Rainford, H. H. Pouyat.

Clerk—J. W. A. Vancuylenburg	..	Salary	£200
Asst. Clerk—F. W. Humphries	..	"	100
Inspector of Poor Ditto	..	"	120
Clerk Kingston and St. Andrew's Union Poor House—			
J. Montague Simpson	..	"	60
Superintendent of Roads and Works—A. Linton	..		250
Medical Officer of Health—Dr. Crooks	..		160
Office of the Board at Halfway Tree.			

PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

The parish has 5 divisions, each returning three members.

The Custos and the member of the Legislative Council for the Parish are members *ex-officio*.

J. H. Williams, *Chairman*; C. U. Bogle, *Vice-Chairman*; I. J. Mordecai (Senior Res. Justice of the Peace); Hon. H. Cork, M.L.C.; George R. Groves, Charles S. Burke, A. C. Bancroft, W. T. Lannaman, A. Donaldson, R. J. McLean, J. T. Edman, T. A. Edman, Captain E. H. Egerton Eves, E. A. Blake, A. B. Saunders, Rev. H. C. Quinlan, R. E. Bogle.

Clerk—Fred. H. Hawkins		Salary	£250
Personal allowance		"	50
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—Ambrose Hearne		"	250
Travelling Allowance		"	50
Asst. Supt. of Roads—H. G. Pasmore	..	"	120
Inspector of Poor—Chas. N. Dias	..	"	78
Medical Officer of Health—Dr. F. A. Norton	..	"	150
Office of the Board at Morant Bay.			

PORTLAND.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 division returns two members, No. 2 six members, No. 3 two members, and No. 4 five members.

The Custos and the Member for the Legislative Council are Member *ex-officio*.

A. E. French, *Chairman*; J. W. Hill, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. Commander E. Codrington Hall, R.N., *Custos*; Hon. S. S. Stedman, M.L.C.; R. H. Brooks, P. H. Thompson, Rev. A. V. Petgrave, Thomas A. Douglass, J. S. Newry, C. H. Gale, Hon. Henry Cork, Rev. P. A. Conahan, J. F. Baugh, Rev. W. J. Thompson, T. C. Geddes, G. D. Henriques. R. A. Burgess

Clerk—P. B. Spence	..	Salary	£300
Personal Allowance	..		25
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works and Keeper of			
Hydrants—J. E. McCrea	..	"	277 10
Medical Officer of Health—Dr. F. G. Grosett	..	"	150
Supt. Port Antonio Water Works—L. G. Nash	..	"	100
Asst. Supt. of Roads, Keeper of Cemetery and Clerk			
Market—W. G. Russell	..	"	174 10
Asst. Supt. of Roads, Inspector Nuisances and Inspector			
of Poor—W. H. Stewart	..	"	90
Inspector of Poor—Charles A. Gale	..	"	96

Office of the Board at Port Antonio.

ST. MARY.

The parish has five divisions. No. 1 returns four members, No. 2 returns two, and Nos. 3, 4 and 5 return three each.

The Custos and Member of the Legislative Council are members *ex-officio*.

Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., *Chairman*; Revd. James Macnee, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. R. P. Simmonds, M.L.C.; J. A. Benjamin, J. Cecil Sharpe, T. R. B. Vermont, Revd. H. B. Wolcott, T. McLean Gray, H. R. Cargill, Rev. I. N. P. Gordon, Revd. Jas. McNee, A. Davidson Goffe, F. H. Delisser, Revd. C. S. Brown, S. Magnus Walker, Revd. A. A. Barclay, K. MacK. Mallet-Pringle, H. E. Vernon.

Clerk—Sidney C. McCutchin	Salary	£300
Superintendent of Roads and Works—C. H. Roe	"	300
Inspector of Poor, Pay Clerk and Clerical Assistant—		
Arthur DePass	"	150
Travelling Allowance		50

Office of the Board at Port Maria.

ST. ANN.

St. Ann has four divisions. No. 1 returns two members; Nos. 2 and 3, four members each; No. 4 division returns five members.

The Custos and Member of the Legislative Council are members *ex-officio*.

Hon. J. H. Levy, *Chairman*; A. Roxburgh, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. Col. E. A. Moulton-Barrett, C.M.G. *Custos*; Hon. J. H. Allwood, M.L.C.; T. Bramwell, H. Wilmot, J. Allen, W. Levy, H. Brown, H. Allen, A. J. Hart, H. Fowler, Rev. J. Dillon, H. Tennant, E. C. Baines, A. B. Geddes and J. Cameron.

Clerk—P. Arscott	Salary	£360
Travelling Allowance		80
Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk—H. N. Pullar	"	190
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—H. P. Rubie	"	300
Travelling allowance		50

Office of the Board at St. Ann's Bay.

TRELAWNY.

The parish has four divisions. Nos. 1, 2, 3, return four members each. No. 4 returns three members.

The Custos and the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish are members *ex-officio*.

Alfred Leopold Delgado, *Chairman*; E. P. Messado, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. Guy S. Ewen, M.L.C.; A. L. Delgado, E. J. Hawkes, Percy Sewell, S. A. Stewart, John Stockhausen, H. R. Milliner, Rev. W. S. Lea, Rev. T. B. Prentice, Rev. A. G. Eccleston, J. G. Pile, E. L. Harris, John H. Clerk, Joseph Stockhausen.

Clerk—W. Fitz-Ritson	Salary	£250
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—D. N. Ingram	"	240
Inspector of Poor—W. Fitz-Ritson	"	20
Assistant Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk—D. L. Ogilvie	"	120

Office of the Board at Falmouth.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns five members, No. 2 four members, Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

The Custos and the member of the Legislative Council for the parish are members *ex officio*.

Samuel Hart, *Chairman*; A. H. Browne, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. W. C. Kerr, *Custos*; Hon. D. A. Corinaldi, M.L.C.; Rev. H. L. Webster, A. B. Lowe, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett,

C. W. Smith, Jos. Henderson, H. Ramsden, A. E. Hall, Ed. Foster, J. A. Brown, Rev. M. B. Burgess, S. H. Whittingham, L. I. G. Hawthorn, H. C. Shekell.	
Clerk—R. P. Collymore	Salary £335
Inspector of Poor—F. A. Wallace	" 120
Superintendent Roads and Works—O. R. Rowlands	" 250
Office of the Board at Montego Bay.	

PARISH OF HANOVER.

The parish has 3 divisions. No. 1 returns three members, No. 2 six members, No. 3 four members.

The Custos and the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish are members *ex officio*.

G. A. L. Sanftleben. *Custos, Chairman*; D. W. Talbot, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. C. W. Hewitt, M.L.C., H. E. Clare. A. A. Aird, J. C. Daley, W. N. Forrester, Rev. J. Yair, G. Smith, Rev. A. B. Mullings, Rev. T. Redpath, Rev. B. C. Lumsden, W. R. Dodd, T. A. Kerr, M. J. Scott.

Clerk—F. L. Roper	Salary £180
Pay Clerk—F. L. Roper	" 30
Superintendent Roads and Works—R. A. Hogg	" 212 10 0
Assistant Superintendent Roads—R. Rigg	" 55
Inspector of Poor—J. J. Connell	" 75

Office of the Board at Lucea.

PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.

The parish has 6 divisions. No. 1 returns two members; No. 2 returns three members; Nos. 3, 4, and 5, two members each; No. 6, four members.

The Custos and the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish are members *ex officio*.

Hon. F. R. Evans, M.L.C., *Chairman*; T. A. Junor *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, *Custos*; Benjamin Smith, Benjamin Methuselah Washington, Rudolphus F. Lindo, A. L. Sloley, Rev. William M. Lumsden, Charles Wesley Foote, Alfred Benjamin Preston, Hugh I. Gunning, Robert B. Leslie, T. H. Facey, Charles Kerr Chambers, E. A. Waldemar, Rev. T. J. R. Phillips, R. A. Anderson.

Clerk—Oscar M. Seaton, D.D.S.	Salary £205
Inspector of Poor—Oscar M. Seaton, D.D.S.	" 25
1st Assistant Inspector of Poor—Alex. A. Tomlinson	" 90
2nd Assistant Inspector of Poor—Richard W. Smith	" 55
Superintendent Roads and Works—W. B. Elworthy	" 275
Travelling Allowance	" 25
Assistant Superintendents—	
Hedley Clarke Goodin	" 84
J. McIntyre	" 78
Travelling allowance, each	" 12
Medical Officer of Health—H. Robins, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	" 150
Sanitary Inspector, Savanna-la-Mar—Alfred B. Allwood	" 52
Turncock Savanna-la-Mar Water Works—D. N. Williams	" 60
Assistant Turncock—A. White	" 24
Pay Clerk—James T. Turner	" 40
Master and Dispenser Poor House—W. E. Tullis	" 75
Matron Poor House—Mary Gordon	" 30

In addition to the above there are six certificated nurses, one for each district of the parish, who are paid a salary of £15 per annum, each, and allowed private practice.

There are also seven Sanitary Inspectors in the different districts of the parish.

ST. ELIZABETH.

There are 6 divisions. Nos. 1, 2 and 6 return three members each; Nos. 3, 4 and 5 return two members each.

The Custos and the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish are member *ex officio*.

A. N. Williams, *Chairman*; H. M. Messias, *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. John Maxwell, O. E. Tomlinson, Hon. H. W. Griffith, M.L.C., P. W. Sangster, F. Stafford Maxwell, Rev. J. R. Gale, J. F. Miller, C. R. Gregory, M. S. Miller, A. J. Hendricks, R. D. Binns, Rev. S. J. Marson.

Clerk—F. Braganza Bowen	Salary	£362
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—Reginald Lawrence	"	250
£50 travelling allowance.		
Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—D. A. Michaels	"	150
Inspector of Poor—Wm. Weller	"	68
Office of the Board at Black River.		

MANCHESTER.

The parish has three divisions, each returning five members.

The Custos and Member of the Legislative Council for the parish are members *ex officio*.

Alexander Cochrane Lowe Martin, *Chairman*; E. W. Muirhead, *Vice-Chairman*; The Custos, Robert John Miller, Hon. W.B. Esson, M.L.C.; J. S. Nicholson, S. A. Hendriks, D. D. Phillips, W. H. Coke, S. T. Glanville, H. E. Lewis, C. Josephs, D. S. Williams, C. E. Levy, S. J. A. Stewart, G. W. Fitzherbert.

Clerk—George A. Bonitto	Salary	£240
Superintendent Roads and Works—A. G. Nash	"	300
Inspector of Poor—R. B. Parker	"	125
Office of the Board at Mandeville.		

CLARENDON.

The parish has three divisions. Nos. 1 and 2 return four members each; No. 3 returns six members.

The Custos and the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish are members *ex officio*.

Rev. S. Negus, *Chairman*; T. B. Thompson, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. H. T. Ronaldson, M.L.C., T. Harty, A. A. Lewis, C. A. Sampson, J. A. Wallace, W. F. March, H. F. D'Aguilar, W. H. McCauley, U. T. McKay, M. Lopez, A. E. Abrahams, David Girvan.

Clerk—J. W. Welsh	Salary	£300
Supt. Roads and Works—E. J. Lewis	"	300
Inspector of Poor—G. P. Hall	"	102
Office of the Board at May Pen.		

ST. CATHERINE.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns four members; No. 2 returns five members; Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

The Custos and the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish are members *ex officio*.

Revd. T. Gordon Somers, *Chairman*; Arthur A. Melhado, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. George McGrath, *Custos*, Hon. A. A. Fleming, M.L.C., W. D. Soares, D. A. Aldred, A. E. Masias, Revd. W. C. Bennett, A. S. Ross, T. J. Cawley, A. M. Tucker, E. A. McNeill, Revd. G. L. Young, William McCulloch, H. G. Melhado, O. J. March.

Clerk—Jacob A. P. M. Andrade	Salary	£300
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—Alex. McFarlane	"	350
Travelling allowance	"	50
Inspector of Poor—Charles M. Silvera	£100 per annum.	
With horse allowance, £24.		

PARISH OF PORT ROYAL.

Three Military Members nominated by the G.O.C.

Major F. S. Butcher R.G.A., *Chairman*.

Major R. M. Macrory, R.E. Captain M. G. Winder, R.A.M.C.

Two Elected Members.

G. P. Myers.	E. W. Russell.	
Clerk of the Board—V. A. Bird	Salary	£40.

The following are the Churchwardens appointed by the Governor for the year 1915, of the parish of Kingston the Rector of which is still drawing state-pay:—

R. S. Haughton and A. H. Jones.

PART XI.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

In 1898, in accordance with the recommendations of the West India Royal Commission, a Special Department of Agriculture, supported by Imperial Funds, was created for the West Indies and placed under the charge of a Commissioner, with headquarters at Barbados. The Commissioner is in charge of the Botanic Gardens, Stations for Cane Sugar Experiments Agricultural Schools and Local Experiment Plots at Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis and the Virgin Islands. His services are also available as Consulting Officer in agricultural matters to the Governments of Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, British Honduras, Bahamas and Bermuda. He visits these colonies at the invitation of the Governments concerned when his advice on agricultural matters is desired.

The following are the principal officers on the staff of the Department:—

Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies—Francis Watts
C.M.G., D. Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.

Scientific Assistant—W. R. Dunlop.

Entomologist—Henry A. Ballou, M.Sc.

Mycologist and Agricultural Lecturer—W. Nowell, D.I.C.

Chief Clerk—Alleyne Graham Howell.

Publications.—Official Journal, "The West Indian Bulletin," issued quarterly, "The Agricultural News," issued fortnightly, with numerous Pamphlets, Leaflets, &c., &c.

The West Indian Head Quarters of the Department are at Barbados, where the Commissioner resides.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The following establishments are maintained under the Department of Agriculture:—

1. *Hope Gardens and Agricultural Experiment Station*, near the foot of the hills in the Liguanea Plain, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kingston, consist of about 260 acres under cultivation. The inner portion is laid out as a botanical garden and experimental station. There are large nurseries containing plants, such as cocoa, citrus, rubber, nutmeg, tropical plants, fruit, etc., a large assortment of ornamental foliage and flowering plants. Elevation between 600 and 700 feet. Annual mean temperature 76.1° Fah.; average rainfall for 32 years is 54.74 inches.

2. *Castleton*, the Botanic Garden in the parish of St. Mary, on the road connecting Kingston with Annotto Bay, nineteen miles from Kingston and eleven from Annotto Bay, contains a large collection of tropical plants. The chief features are the palmetum and a collection of economic, spice and fruit trees. A cultivation of 25 acres in bananas

and cocoa was started in 1910. Elevation 496 feet. Annual mean temperature 75.5° Fah.; average annual rainfall 117.89 inches for 39 years.

3. *The Hill Gardens*, in the parish of St. Andrew on the slopes of the Blue Mountains about 21 miles from Kingston, by way of Gordon Town.

Elevation, 4,900 feet. Annual mean temperature 62.3° Fah.; average rainfall 103.97 inches both for 42 years.

4. *Kingston Parade Garden*, the public pleasure garden of Kingston, is kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, and tanks for aquatics. Area 7 acres Elevation 60 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.6° Fah.; average rainfall for 34 years is 32.24 inches.

5. *The Public Gardens*, Kingston, in the neighbourhood of the Public Buildings, with lawns, flower beds and palms.

6. *The Bath Garden*, St. Thomas-in-the-East. This old garden has been resuscitated and is now used as a centre for the propagation of cocoa.

7. *King's House Garden and Grounds*, 4 miles from Kingston, contain about 177 acres, of which about 30 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden attached to the official residence of the Governor. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation, as well as the rarer tropical palms and orchids. Elevation 400 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.4° Fah.; average rainfall for 19 years is 47.31 inches.

The Director of Agriculture issues a Bulletin which was originally the Bulletin of the Department of Public Gardens and Plantations. The title now is "The Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture" and it is issued half-yearly. The Bulletin is supplied (at 1/ per annum) to residents in the island, and is a most useful agent in the dissemination of information among all classes.

GOVERNMENT FARM SCHOOL.

The Legislative Council in the Session of 1909, approved of a proposal for the establishment of a Farm School as a branch of the Department of Agriculture.

The Farm School is situated at Hope. Buildings were altered and new ones put up, affording accommodation for 25 boarders. The first term opened January 25th, 1910 with a full complement of students. Provision was made in 1911 for receiving 12 additional students at the School, and in 1912 for 8 more.

The Hope Estate of over 1,700 acres has recently been purchased, and a number of well-bred animals have been purchased for the Farm.

The object of the Institution is to give young men and lads of over 15 years of age a sound knowledge of the principles of agricultural science and as complete a training as possible in all branches of practical tropical agriculture. The course includes:—1. Cultivation of staple crops and vegetables; 2. General management of live-stock; 3. Dairying; 4. Poultry rearing; 5. Bee-keeping; 6. Veterinary work; 7. Farriery; 8. Carpentry; 9. Land Measurement. Instruction is also given in English, Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

A full course extends over three years and at the end of that time successful students are granted a certificate.

All students must pay in advance a fee of £5 per term to cover the cost of board. There are 3 terms in the year of 12 weeks each. Tuition is free. A candidate for admission must furnish:—

- (a) Evidence of being over 15 years of age.
- (b) A certificate of good character from a minister of religion or a justice of the peace.

Applications for admission, or for further information, should be addressed to the Director of Agriculture, Hope Gardens, Kingston P.O.

Director in Charge—Hon. H. H. Cousins, M.A., F.C.S.

STAFF—Head Master—P. W. Murray; Assistant Master—H. G. Coote and A. F. Thelwell; Veterinary Surgeon—Vacant; Farm Superintendent—P. W. Murray (acting). Foremen—E. U. Lewis, T. V. Kelly.

VISITING INSTRUCTORS—Beekeeping—E. N. Eddowes; Manual Training—C. E. Skyers; Medical Officer—Dr. Lewis Crooks. Drill Instructor—Sgt. McAvoy.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

The Government Laboratory was in 1901 made a branch of the Agricultural service, and is now a part of the Department of Agriculture (*See part V.*)

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Office—11 North Parade, Kingston.

A Society of Agriculture was formed in 1895, with the Governor as President, the objects being to obtain useful information and disseminate it, encourage improved cultivation of products, improved breeds of stock, and watch over the interests of the agricultural industry generally.

A Board of Management was formed originally, consisting of the elected members of the Legislative Council, who were members of the board *ex officio*, 14 members elected by the society, and 14 members nominated by the Governor, who hold office for three years.

Changes have been made and the Board now consists of the Governor as president, the Director of Agriculture *ex officio*, two vice-presidents, and fifteen members elected by the society.

The Society receives a grant from the Government.

The subscription for membership of the Society is four shillings per annum, foreign members five shillings.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

His Excellency the Governor, *President*.

Elected.—Hon. Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G., Clonmel, and P. C. Cork, Barbican, St. Andrew, *Vice-Presidents*; Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G., Kingston, Robert Craig, Clarendon, Hon. D. Campbell, St. Catherine, A. W. Douet, St. Ann, Rev. W. T. Graham, St. Mary, H. Q. Levy, Clarendon, A. C. L. Martin, Manchester, E. W. Muirhead, Manchester, Hon. George McGrath, St. Ann and St. Catherine, Adam Roxburgh, St. Ann, Hon. R. P. Simmonds, St. Mary, Hon. S. S. Stedman, Portland, Archd. Spooner, Vere, Conrad Watson, Clarendon, Hon. J. R. Williams, Kingston; *ex officio*. Hon. H. H. Cousins, M.A., Director of Agriculture.

Secretary—John Barclay, Salary £400 and travelling expenses.

One of the first matters undertaken was that of organizing local associations of agriculturists in different parts of the island; and there are now 150 affiliated Branch Societies at work in the various parishes. Some of the Branch Societies are important local organizations, holding shows and local competitions in agriculture, and watching over the agricultural interests of their community.

Premiums have been offered for new cultivations of staple products. Seeds and plants together with printed instructions, have been widely distributed. Lectures and demonstrations under the auspices of the Society are regularly given by the various Agricultural Instructors, of which there are now eleven.

The attention of the society was given to the important question of stock-breeding. Two hackney stallions, one Welsh pony stallion and a number of well bred pigs, goats and poultry were imported from Great Britain, the United States and Canada. The good results of the action of the Board in this direction are now most marked. Premiums were also given for selected stallions and bulls, to stand in certain districts at reduced fees, but these having served their purpose were discontinued. The late Sir Alfred Jones presented to the society in 1903 two Aberdeen Angus bulls and one Shorthorn bull, and in 1906 presented two dairy Shorthorn bulls to the government which were placed in the care of the society. His late Majesty King Edward VII. presented the

island with a Hereford and a Shorthorn bull from his herds at Windsor, and these were placed in the care of the society.

The society publishes a monthly journal, the first number of which was issued in January, 1897. It is sent free to all members of the society and of the local branches and has an issue of over 7,000 copies per month. The society has undertaken a number of experiments in various products, has caused special investigations to be made, when necessary, into obscure diseases among live stock and fruit trees, has sought to encourage the extension of present industries and to start new ones and to open up fresh markets for island products. The office of the society is regarded in the light of a bureau of agricultural information, and constant applications, local and foreign, are received and dealt with by the staff on almost every conceivable subject connected with the agriculture of the colony. The office has also proved of great use as a medium for the supply of agricultural wants, and for the bringing of buyers and sellers of live stock, plants and seeds together. In 1901, the society appointed local agricultural instructors in Manchester, St. Ann, Trelawny, and Clarendon, with the principal aim of improving the cultivations, and the quality of the produce of small settlers, and generally to advise them in their agricultural operations. In 1906, on the recommendation of the Society an arrangement was made by the Government with Elder Dempster and Co. for £500 per annum to be paid in lieu of the appointment of Instructors under the Direct Line Contract, and with this amount an extension of the work of the society's instructors was arranged. This sum ceased at the expiration of the contract in January, 1911. The number of Instructors, however, has been gradually increased, as this work commended itself to agriculturists.

The following are now the instructural districts and Instructors:—St. Mary and West Portland, W. Cradwick, assistant, E. L. Mossman; St. Ann and Upper Trelawny, E. Arnett; Lower Trelawny and St. James, (Vacant); Hanover and Westmoreland, R. C. Somerville; West Central, J. Briscoe; North Manchester and Northern St. Elizabeth, Thomas Powell; South Manchester and Southern St. Elizabeth, E. J. Smith; Clarendon, S. A. Schleifer; St. Catherine, H. L. Mossman; St. Andrew and Western St. Thomas, A. P. Hanson; East Portland and Eastern St. Thomas, L. A. Waters. The Secretary also acts as Travelling Supervisor of Instructors.

In December, 1900, a Banana Conference, in 1901 and 1905, Orange Conferences and in 1904 a Cotton Conference were held in Kingston under the auspices of the Society.

A competitive scheme for prizes for best kept small holdings is now in force and groups of parishes are being dealt with each year in rotation,—the amount to be awarded each year in three classes being £25 for each parish competing.

The Society also offers prizes for competitions in School Gardens. Grants are also made to Agricultural Shows held under the auspices of the Branch Societies, averaging ten shows a year, generally.

CULTIVATION.

RETURNS published by the Revenue Department for the year ending 31st March, 1914, and compiled from ingivings made by taxpayers under the provisions of Laws 26 of 1868 and 17 of 1890, show the acreage alienated from the Crown and vested in individuals or Trusts as 2,113,248. Of these 1,173,120 acres are returned as being in wood and ruinate, and 940,128 acres as under care and cultivation. This latter acreage may in its turn be divided into land appropriated to pastoral purposes, and that devoted to agriculture in the more limited application of the term, 675,472 acres of the whole being grazing lands and 264,656 acres of lands which have been subjected to tillage. Of the tilled lands 31,160 acres are under cultivation of cane, and, besides providing for home consumption, the products of this crop exported during the year ended 31st December, 1913, were as follows:—

Sugar, 97,821 cwt., valued at	£ 52,171
Rum, 953,677 galls., valued at	101,328

The area in cultivation of coffee is given as 20,023 acres of the crop lands, and the exports of the berry amounted to 58,193 cwts., valued at £158,578. The area in bananas is shown at 85,468 acres, the output of this fruit reaching the total of 11,597,881 stems valued at £988,236. Coco-nut palms are shown to cover an area of 19,955 acres, the Export Table giving the shipments at 23,769,600 nuts, valued at £135,486. The only other specific cultivation covering any appreciable area, with the exception of Ground Provisions which cover an area of 93,072 acres, is that of cocoa, which is returned as 10,849 acres, the exports being 46,359 cwt. valued at £114,738.

The following are the tables showing the area under cultivation in each of the last ten years:—

Year.	Cocoanuts.	Bananas.	Canes	Coffee.	Ginger	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Cassava.	Rice.	Oranges.	Ground-nuts.	Cotton.	Tobacco
1905 ..	8,651	44,325	23,871	24,479	401	18	354	..	..	..	62	22	199
1906 ..	9,782	59,958	26,338	27,765	259	29	191	..	..	..	..	480	257
1907 ..	10,537	62,685	29,182	27,783	314	14	743	..	..	..	..	188	537
1908 ..	11,822	62,164	31,178	25,547	360	10	481	..	..	..	..	95	541
1909 ..	14,510	59,779	28,241	25,082	417	19	470	220	99	1,409	..	146	997
1910 ..	16,102	69,066	30,153	25,230	340	20	519	200	100	2,283	..	62	837
1911 ..	16,691	79,283	31,659	24,706	295	17	605	203	97	2,282	..	60	901
1912 ..	17,377	82,435	34,766	24,473	282	15	597	160	80	1,545	..	109	804
1913 ..	19,955	81,071	31,753	22,275	253	20	504	165	80	1,715	..	121	969
1914 ..	19,955	85,468	31,160	20,023	231	23	382	426	92	1,445	..	275	1144

Year.	Cocoa.	Tea.	Rubber	Vegetables.	Ground provisions.	Guinea grass.	Common Pasture.	Common pasture and Pimento.	Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
1905	4,628	..	..	9	109,166	124,206	583,640	50,794	..	774,961
1906	6,021	..	..	44	113,020	125,687	339,184	120,967	..	817,211
1907	8,586	..	..	42	113,995	138,569	356,392	120,471	..	869,283
1908	8,290	..	..	30	107,828	139,783	399,473	84,523	..	870,840
1909	9,679	..	..	4	102,432	138,521	369,184	95,476	..	843,997
1910	11,350	80	17	127	104,729	137,663	396,209	101,143	..	894,638
1911	11,451	80	..	150	105,156	142,794	414,687	96,269	..	926,797
1912	13,355	80	..	4	104,890	143,592	421,438	96,392	..	941,708
1913	11,236	100	..	5	99,632	152,527	430,064	72,766	..	922,633
1914	10,849	100	..	11	93,072	153,718	434,598	87,156	..	940,128

ACRES IN WOOD AND RUINATE IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND, 1913-1914.

Kingston	..	—	Hanover	..	38,358
Port Royal	..	—	Westmoreland	..	74,453
St. Andrew	..	58,532	St. Elizabeth	..	131,286
St. Thomas	..	91,076	Manchester	..	73,978
Portland	..	113,981	Clarendon	..	168,306
St. Mary	..	26,902	St. Catherine	..	140,071
St. Ann	..	99,163			
Trelawny	..	90,523	Total		1,173,120
St. James	..	66,491			

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR, 1914.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, Steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Crop in 31.8.14.	
			Canes in Cultivation	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate, &c.			Hds. Sugar.	Phs. Rum.
ST. THOMAS.								
Albion	Estate of Juan Grinan	..	500	3,896	Water & steam	Triple effect, Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	510	347
Serge Island	Henry Holgate	H. Holgate	400	1,741	Steam	do	555	294
ST. ANN—								
Llandoverly	Messrs. Webb, Cotter & Paton	A. J. Webb	256	1,888	Water	Open Battery	167	192
Richmond	Jas. Dougal	do	342	1,453	do	do	350	236
TRELAWNY—								
Bryan Castle	A. W. Gordon	A. W. Gordon	211	1,191	Steam	Common and Centrifugal	61	167
Brampton Bryan	do	do	204	1,135	do	do	78	133
Braco	E. G. Gordon	do	119	1,994	do	do	94	186
Cambridge	J. J. Milliner	J. J. Milliner	260	712	do	do	134	213
Etingdon	Curtis, Campbell & Co	A. C. Houchen	187	883	do	Open Battery Wetzel Pans & Centrifugal	90	172
Fontabelle	F. M. Ellis	F. M. Ellis	220	1,284	Water	Common & Centrifugal	..	108

TRELAWNY, *cond.*

Georgia	..	Curtis, Campbell & Co.	Geo. Taylor	..	216	901	Steam	..	Open Battery Wetsel Pans & Centrifugal	124 211
Green Park	..	W. Wolliscroft	W. Wolliscroft	..	333	882	do	..	Triple Effect Wetsel & Centrifugal	234 198
Gales Valley	..	Morant Gale	D. O. Kelly Lawson	..	160 2,290	..	do	..	Common Process	52 78
Hyde Hall	..	Curtis, Campbell & Co.	Geo. Taylor	..	480 1,160	..	do	..	Open Battery Wetsel Pans & Centrifugal	186 238
Kent	..	Herbert J. Kerr	Geo. Taylor (lessee)	..	134 874	..	do	..	do & Centrifugal	124
Lottery	..	H. P. Sewell	H. P. Sewell	..	204 1,843	..	do	..	Common & Centrifugal	28 156
Long Pond	..	J. B. Sheriff & Co. Ltd	Geo. Taylor	..	360 1,986	..	do	..	do	362 306
Oxford	..	Dr. F. A. G. Purchas	Dr. Purchas	..	190 795	..	do	..	do	85 155
Orange Valley and Dundee	..	H. J. & W. L. Kerr	H. J. & W. L. Kerr.	..	200 3,359	..	do	..	Common Wetsel Pan & Centrifugal	30 156
Swanswick	..	Mrs. Lewis	Geo. Taylor	..	230 2,367	..	do	..	do & Centrifugal	119 152
Tilston	..	H. J. Kerr, Jr.	D. O'Kelly-Lawson (lessee)	..	160 1,858	..	do	..	do	50 155
Vale Royal and Arcadia	..	H. P. Sewell et al	H. P. Sewell	..	545 2,205	..	do	..	Triple effect Centrifugal, & Wetsel Pans	273 319
St. JAMES—Anchovy	..	J. H. Parkin	J. H. Parkin	..	100 1,500	..	Steam and water	..	Ordinary & Wetsel Pan	92
Content	..	J. B. Sheriff	Geo. Taylor	..	220 1,306	..	Steam	..	do & Centrifugal	115 166
Catherine Hall (including Fairfield & Catherine Mt. & Bogue for crops only)	..	H. Kerr Jarrett	H. Kerr Jarrett	..	560 2,929	..	Steam & water	..	do Centrifugal & Vacuum Pan	616 334
Running Gut, Cinnamon Hill, (including Success Spring & Rose Hall for crops only) Tryall	..	} Rose Hall Estates Co. Ltd.	George Taylor	..	743 5,045	..	Steam	..	Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	721 357
Hampden (including Belfield for crops only)	..		D. O. Kelly-Lawson	..	200 1,291 50 1,451	..	Steam	..	do do	100 233
Ironshore	..	G. A. Irving	H. P. Hewitt	..	180 972	..	do	..	Open Battery and Wetsel Pan	.. 136

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1914.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Crop in 31. 8. 14.	
			Canes in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate.			Hhds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
St. JAMES, contd.								
Mafoota	Horatio Aarons (lessee)	..	40	leased	Steam	Ordinary and open Battery	30	27
Providence	W. G. & H. King	W. L. Kerr	156	910	do	do	73	71
HANOVER—								
Houghton Hall	Mrs. Alice James	Ja. Estates & Rubber Plantations	100	503	do	Old Process	..	..
Kew	Est. of Anthony Charley	A. Charley	200	847	do	Wetzel Pan & Centrifugal	136	109
Prospect	Estate J. M. Farquharson	W. H. Farquharson	220	829	do	Old Process and Wetzel Pan	213	160
Tryall	son Eugene Browne	Eugene Browne	160	2,014	do	do	60	80
Phoenix	W. Santfleben & Son	John Charley	65½	544	do	Wetzel Pan & Centrifugal	198	154
WESTMORELAND—								
Blue Castle	Samuel H. Morris Est.	Ed. Morris	180	1,301	do	Vacuum Pan	502	168

WESTMORELAND,
contd.

Blackheath	Hugh Clarke	Fred. L. Clarke	450	1,034	Water	Centrifugal & open Battery	401	359
Cornwall	Gen. Kitchener	W. H. Farquharson	200	1,482	Water & Steam	Vacuum Pan	322	169
Charlottenburg	Anthony Charley Est.	Jas. Charley	210	1,350	..	Crop taken off at Masemuir	..	..
Friendship	C. S. Farquharson	L. W. Thomas	300	1,852	Steam	Vacuum Pan	1,222	480
Fort William	Miss G. C. Hay	F. M. Ellis	250	4,127	Water & Steam	Centrifugal & open Battery, Canes sold to Friendship	..	..
Frome	Belleisle Estate Co.	Hon. W. A. S.	1000	4,028	Steam	Manufacture at Frome by Vacuum Pan	1,996	316
Fontabelle	do	Vickers	..	..	..	..	154	209
Belleisle	do	do	..	..	..	..	..	142
Glasgow	Helen White Locke	F. W. White Locke	220	1,634	do	Centrifugal & open Battery	16	403
Masemuir	James Charley	Jas. Charley	700	1,502	do	Vacuum Pan	680	..
Mount Eagle	Agnes Burgess	E. R. F. Burgess	330	1,850	do	Centrifugal & open Battery	..	..
Mint	John Charley	F. L. Clarke	100	2,764	do	Canes to Frome	18	34
Mesopotamia	P. H. Greig	P. H. Greig	300	1,314	do	Canes taken at Frome	..	..
Retrieve	Jno. Hudson	..	400	589	do	Centrifugal & open Battery,	450	261
Retreat	W. H. Farquharson	..	400	1,670	do	Canes sent to Friendship	434	263
Shrewsbury	Ker-Seymour & Mc- Kenzie	E. Morris	360	2,193	Water & Steam	Vacuum Pan	1,181	460
Meylersfield	The Meylersfield Est. Co. Ltd.	F. L. Clarke	320	3,182	Steam	Centrifugal & open Battery	634	158
St. ELIZABETH—								
Appleton	A. M. Nathan, Est. of	Estate of J. M. Far- quharson, (lessee)	270	5,634	Water & Steam	Ordinary Process	..	224
Holland	W. N. C. Farquharson & al	W. N. C. Farquhar- son	200	6,153	do	Centrifugal & Vacuum Pan	328	138
MANCHESTER—								
Donard	A. J. Thompson	..	40	58	Cattle	Fermentation	..	25

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1914.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Crop in 1914.	
			Canes in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
CLARENDON—								
Amity Hall	Major H. W. Mitchell	A. W. Farquharson	320	600	Steam	Vacuum Pan	1,538	612
Bog	Alfred Pawsey	A. Pawsey	600	3,229	do	do	355	197
Denbeigh	Lord Penrhyn	Hon. Geo. McGrath	250	7,382	do	Vacuum Pan	..	234
Hillside-Raymonds	Vere Estate Co., Ltd.	Lionel DeMercado	650	5,752	Canes taken to Moreland	Included in Morelands	..	..
Money Musk	Est. of Hon. Col. C. J. Ward	Hon. E. A. H. Haggart	1078	6,581	Steam	Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	1,369	502
Morelands	Vere Estate Co.	A. W. Farquharson	669	2,613	do	do	1,440	742
Parnassus and Sandy Gully	Est. of Juan Grinan	Juan Grinan	620	4,835	do	do	825	442
Perrins	A. W. Farquharson	A. W. Farquharson	100	1,255	do	Canes taken to Amity Hall	..	..
Pusey Hall	Callaghan & Elliott	J. C. Elliott	268	2,267	do	do	..	..
Sevens Plantation	Est. of Juan Grinan	Juan Grinan	300	3,046	do	Vacuum Pan	370	182
Suttons—Chesterfield	Miss G. Mitchell	A. W. Farquharson	240	600	do	Canes taken to Amity Hall	..	..
Low Ground	H. C. Munn	H. C. Munn	90	910	do	Centrifugal	5	62
Ritchies	P. Junor	P. Junor	96	406	Common	Vacuum Pan	..	7
ST. CATHERINE—								
Caymanas	Est. of A. Crum-Ewing.	Alex. Stuart	450	4,485	do	Vac. Pan. & Centrifugal (tons)	748	210
Cherry Garden	E. Verley	C. G. Muirhead	150	1,096	do	Centrifugal & open Steam pans	..	170
Worthy Park	Hon. J. V. Calder	Hon. J. V. Calder	450	11,312	Steam and Water	Centrifugal & Vacuum Pan	250	250

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, 1913-14, BY PARISHES.

Parish.	Cassava.	Rubber.	Oranges.	Rice.	Tea.	Cotton	Coco-nuts.	Bananas.	Sugar Canes.	Coffee.	Ginger	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground-nuts.	Tobacco	Cocoa.	Vegetables.	Ground Provisions.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture and Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
Kingston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew	..	..	15	..	..	..	17	1,012	743	1,632	1	1	..	..	294	276	3	8,032	4,977	17,975	34,978
St. Thomas	..	..	48	..	..	..	5,234	7,074	1,337	2,465	2	2	..	..	1	395	..	4,347	5,042	22,025	47,972
Portland	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,799	9,230	94	607	2	..	..	..	2	1,216	..	6,426	1,420	18,091	39,888
St. Mary	..	..	2	..	..	..	4,464	36,075	240	277	..	..	3	..	..	6,012	..	3,777	12,146	33,606	96,592
St. Ann	..	..	227	..	100	..	1,154	2,290	1,173	998	10	..	27	..	..	151	..	7,867	27,530	88,466	129,998
Trelawny	120	..	9	..	..	..	2,266	1,364	4,977	368	11	1	30	..	1	14	..	4,998	15,739	28,599	58,497
St. James	141	..	20	..	..	..	529	3,470	2,640	149	13	..	2	..	..	110	..	6,358	6,340	26,999	46,771
Hanover	5	..	..	..	..	..	1,186	2,872	1,747	92	..	..	2	..	..	230	..	6,450	8,194	36,501	57,279
Westmoreland	..	..	..	92	..	5	433	1,130	7,826	175	15	9	..	..	..	12	..	5,542	13,288	60,856	89,883
St. Elizabeth	..	..	98	..	..	2	31	906	717	973	6	..	287	..	105	20	..	7,316	20,549	59,424	90,434
Manchester	..	..	251	..	..	1	62	333	491	4,498	60	1	11	..	..	6	..	7,611	12,078	52,128	77,541
Clarendon	160	..	245	..	..	266	177	1,773	6,747	2,668	42	..	4	..	191	490	8	11,978	8,880	40,704	73,838
St. Catherine	..	..	520	..	..	..	1,613	17,939	2,428	5,121	69	9	16	..	550	1,917	..	12,870	18,035	36,880	96,967
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	426	..	1,445	92	100	275	19,955	85,468	31,160	20,023	231	23	382	..	1144	10,849	11	93,072	153,718	521,754	940,128

COFFEE CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA, 1913-1914.

(The Coffee Estates having 50 acres or more are particularised.)

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney or Owner.	Coffee in cultivation.	Grass, Wood & Ruinate
			Acres.	Acres.
ST. ANDREW—				
Charlottenburg & Union Hill	John Casserly		75	231
Clifton Mount & Silver Hill	A. R. Hamilton	W. H. Landale	128	1,794
Clydesdale	Rev. G. St. C. McLa- verty	W. H. Landale	150	505
Middleton	H. B. Bolton		50	1,110
Newton	E. Astley Smith		60	310
Pleasant Hill	W. H. Landale		180	894
Strawberry Hill and Wood- lands.	C. V. Munn	C. V. Munn	73	899
Green Valley and Roberts- field	H. Graham	H. Graham	70	61
Properties of less than 20 acres	and small settlers with	cultivation,	857	63,619
ST. THOMAS.				
Ayton	Hon. B. S. Gosset		50	170
Farm Hill	do		100	858
Arnully	R. A. Alger	H. F. W. Munn	80	1,045
Abbey Green	F. H. Watt		120	650
Moy Hall	R. A. Alger	H. F. W. Munn	210	600
Monklands	R. E. Dunn		60	1,570
Sherwood Forrest	J. Hale Caird & Co.		140	545
Whitfield Hall	Mrs. DeB. S. Heaven	Hon. B. S. Gosset	150	470
New Monklands	Melville & Eves	Capt. H. E. Eves	50	237½
Radnor	Mrs. M. C. Stephens	H. E. W. Munn	116	876
Brooklodge	Mrs. M. C. Stephens		50	474
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	1,314	81,223
PORTLAND.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers.	598	114,615
ST. MARY.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	274	28,807
ST. ANN.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	985	106,082
TRELAWNY.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	367	95,443
ST. JAMES.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	165	75,988
HANOVER.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	91	44,428
WESTMORELAND.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	174	80,606
ST. ELIZABETH.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	724	111,303
MANCHESTER.				
Brokenhurst	W. W. Wynne		50	950
Lomax & Somerset	Miss A. Kennedy		150	2,445
Perrins and Park Hall	G. W. Fitzherbert		80	1,378
Virginia	H. Heron		30	282
Properties with cultivation of	less than 20 acres and sm	all settlers	3,836	160,925
CLARENDON.				
Glendale	Jno. A. Wallace	Jno. A. Wallace	93	1,078
Mt. Industry	Est. J. L. Hibbert	Ad. General	40	1,440
Whitney	Lord Dudley		150	2,992
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	2,276	164,899
ST. CATHERINE.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	5,008	123,835

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, 1913-1914.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Area in Bananas.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>				
Airy Castle & Norbrook	Gen. H. E. C. Kitchener ..	..	..	30
Bellevue ..	C. Arnold Malabre ..	..	..	25
Langley ..	Wessels Bros. & Von Gontard ..	..	5	20
Temple Hall ..	S. Soutar ..	..	..	80
Industrial School, Stony Hill	Govt. of Jamaica ..	..	5	20
Small settlers of <i>St. Thomas—</i>	less than 20 acres ..	..	265	833
Amity Hall and Hordley	Jamaica Co. ..	Hon. Sir J. Pringle ..	60	455
Belvedere ..	I. H. Baker ..	Wm. Dougall ..	..	240
Bachelors Hall ..	M. A. E. DeAlcasar ..	..	82	50
Blue Mountain ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	..	..	200
Bowden ..	United Fruit Co. ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	..	62
Browns Gully ..	D. Marchalleck ..	..	..	50
Burrowfield ..	Edward Ashman ..	..	50	20
Clifton Hill ..	S. E. Hollis ..	..	20	155
Creighton Hall ..	T. N. Silvera ..	..	..	70
Coley ..	R. A. Lightbourne ..	..	..	100
Duckensfield ..	E. T. H. Hawkins ..	V. A. Michelin ..	8	255
Friendship Pen ..	James Gordon ..	..	..	50
Georgia ..	A. Hearne ..	..	..	50
Golden Grove ..	United Fruit Co. ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	..	605
Green Castle ..	W. B. Isaacs ..	..	..	111
Golden Valley ..	W. Ashman ..	Thos. Miles (lessee) ..	..	50
Hall Head ..	E. B. Hopkins & W. Watson ..	..	..	150
Harbour Head ..	S. F. Noyes ..	..	78	27
Holland ..	A. W. W. Taylor ..	G. P. Dewar ..	..	254
Leith Hall ..	A. E. Marchalleck ..	..	40	65
Lyssons ..	C. H. Levy & J. H. Phillipps ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	10	220
Lloyds ..	Jno. McLean ..	..	..	50
Morant ..	H. M. R. Crichton ..	..	10	400
New Monklands ..	Melville & Eves ..	Captain H. E. Eves ..	25	75
Nutt's River ..	M. M. Lannerman ..	..	..	100
Norris ..	E. C. Motta ..	..	..	75
Phillipsfield ..	A. R. deRuzen ..	U. F. Co. (Lessees) ..	..	240
Potosi (West) ..	V. A. Michelin et al ..	V. A. Michelin ..	20	52
Pembroke Hall ..	A. G. Donaldson ..	..	..	50
Pleasant Hill ..	A. R. deRuzen ..	U. F. Co. (Lessees) ..	..	120
P. G. River ..	Heirs of Dent ..	W. W. Wynne ..	..	216
Potosi (East) ..	J. Hamilton ..	..	8	137
Petersfield ..	Wm. Miles ..	..	..	80
Prospect ..	Wm. Champagnie ..	..	..	50
Phillipsfield ..	J. M. Lewis ..	..	30	50
Red Hills ..	J. G. Marchalleck ..	..	..	50
Rhine ..	T. H. Baker ..	Wm. Dougall ..	40	108
Rozelle ..	R. K. Dewar ..	..	..	50
Serge Island ..	Henry Holgate ..	H. Holgate ..	..	120
Stanton ..	I. J. Mordecai ..	..	..	50
Stokes Hall ..	A. St. E. Henriques ..	A. C. Bancroft ..	..	40
Stokesfield ..	S. F. Noyes ..	..	1	64
Springfield ..	United Fruit Co. ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	..	114
Spring Garden ..	O. M. Daly ..	..	..	21
Wheelerfield ..	United Fruit Co ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	..	240

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Thomas, contd.</i>				
Winchester and Suffolk Park	Ja. Co.	Hon. Sir John Pringle	10	430
Small settlers of less than 20 acres	..	..	315	947
<i>Portland—</i>				
Anchovy	C. L. Walker	C. L. Walker	..	100
Anchovy	I. S. Levy	I. S. Levy	..	87
Bound Brook	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	70
Burlington	Mrs. E. A. Miller	Mrs. E. A. Miller	42	32
Bettys Hope	A. H. Hopkins	A. H. Hopkins	..	40
Big Spring Garden	Est. W. S. Espeut	T. M. Gray	..	250
Buff Bay River	R. L. Benbow	R. L. Benbow	30	30
Cambridge	A. G. McBlane	A. E. Parke	..	50
Cold Harbour	L. D. Baker, Est. of	J. H. Baker	..	30
Canewood	Heirs of Small	Ad. Genl.	20	100
Darlingford	Col. C. Darling	Buckley & Hossack	..	100
Ecclesdown	S. Campbell et al	C. E. Randall	..	50
Elysium	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	186
Fellowship	Mrs. A. E. Phillips	U.F. Co. (Lessees)	..	119
Golden Vale	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	300
Grange Hill	L. Harrison	L. G. Harrison	..	273
Hector's River	Hon. E. C. Hall	Hon. E. C. Hall	40	240
Haining	T. A. Gray	T. A. Gray	..	50
Hart Hill	S. L. E. Auld	S. L. E. Auld	10	35
Hopewell	John Adiansingh	J. Adiansingh	..	90
Hermitage	United Fruit Co.	U. F. Co.	..	60
Hart Hill	H. A. Bolton	H. A. Bolton	10	40
Kennay Grove	James A. Davis	J. A. Davis	..	40
Lennox	Madam Chevalier	J. O. Mason	10	250
Little Spring Garden	Wm. Watson	W. Watson	..	50
Low Layton	E. P. Binns	Hon. H. Cork	5	300
Mt. Holstein	A. Benn	A. N. M. Benn	30	70
Mt. Pleasant	O. L. M. Sanguinetti	O. L. M. Sanguinetti	..	67½
Moore Park	R. A. Burgess	R. A. Burgess	5	30
Muirton	Est. of E. Gray	T. A. Gray	..	300
Mulatto River	C. A. S. Hinshelwood	C. A. S. Hinshelwood	..	30
Newbury	R. Nicholls	R. Nicholls	..	20
Orange Bay	J. O. Mason	Jno. O. Mason	150	150
Orange Vale	Bragg & Conahan	Rev. P. A. Conahan	5	50
Do.	H. Welsh	H. Welsh	5	30
Paradise	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	10	105
Providence	E. G. Reittie	E. G. Reittie	..	75
Pleasant Hill	J. G. Patterson	J. G. Patterson	..	100
Prospect	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	144
Red Hazel	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	50
Retreat	L. A. Isaacs	J. O. Mason	6	110
Seamans Valley	J. & B. Daure	U. F. Co. (Lessees)	..	120
Shrewsbury	Est. D. A. Sanftleben	Do.	57	201
Spring Valley	D. Campbell et al	C. E. Randall	..	100
Stanton	U. F. Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	100
Terra Nova	A. S. Hoyes	Theop. Charles	..	20
Toms Hope	Patterson & Patterson	U. F. Co.	..	250
Do.	J. G. Patterson	J. G. Patterson	..	50
Unity Valley	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	50
Vinery	Rowntree Cocoa Co.	Jno. W. Hill	100	100
Windsor Castle	A. E. DaCosta, Est. of	Jno. W. Hill	50	50

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres. in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>Portland, contd.—</i>				
Woodstock	Hon. S. S. Stedman	Hon. S. S. Stedman	..	175
Williamsfield	Hy. M. Jones	Hy. M. Jones	..	100
Do.	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	100
Windsor	Do	Do.	..	300
West Retreat	Geo. B. West	G. B. West	..	49
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	617	2879
<i>St. Mary—</i>				
Albany	Elizabeth Heywood	..	5	16
Aguaita Vale	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	100	400
Albion	Emma Silvera	..	..	100
Albany	Dr. P. M. Lyon	..	20	60
Alleppo	C. A. Monaghan	..	4	10
Baileys Vale	G. McLean	..	..	15
Do.	W. Francis	..	..	15
Brighton	P. Cousins	Jno. S. Cousins	..	40
Belfield	Miss N. Clarke	T. M. Gray	5	56
Berry Hill	Hans Olofson	..	..	25
Do.	Robert White	..	..	120
Do.	Gilbert Francis	..	..	33
Bagnold Spring	S. M. Roche	..	..	70
Baileys Vale	Z. Francis	..	..	20
Ballards Valley	C. L. Walker	..	..	140
Bonny	S. D. Lindo	..	5	40
Brimmer Hall	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	63	292
Boscobel	F. M. Philpots	..	..	68
Carlton	Jane Baugh	..	..	50
Cape Clear	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	..	106
Castlemine	Hy. Braham	..	5	30
Chovy	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	150	246
Charlottenburg	W. H. Westmoreland	..	50	300
Clermont	Henry Constantine	..	30	50
Do.	Eva Constantine	..	50	150
Clermont	Marie A. Constantine	E. G. O. Nixon	20	60
Do.	H. D. Graham	..	40	50
Clermont Ranch	R. Constantine	R. Lopez	20	43
Do.	Frances Graham	H. D. Graham	50	50
Clifton Hill	Gilbert H. Francis	..	..	40
Coves	Jose A. Benjamin	..	..	90
Content	A. C. Paton	..	..	50
Crescent	Robt. A. Silvera	..	..	50
Do.	Jno. N. Silvera	..	..	200
Do.	Leo. Geo. Silvera	..	..	103
Do.	Cecil Geo. Silvera	..	..	120
Do.	Victor E. Silvera	..	..	150
Do.	Albert E. Silvera	..	..	120
Do.	H. A. Melville	..	..	110
Crawle	Graham Hawkins	..	..	150
Cromwell & Esher	A. L. Westmoreland	A. C. Westmoreland	38	300
Cromwell Mtn.	Chinna (Marajh)	..	20	30
Cromwell	T. C. Prendergast	..	100	200
Derry	W. C. Thompson	..	..	25
Donnington	Rev. J. J. Collins	..	2	50
Dover	F. N. Prendergast	..	30	50

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>				
Devon Pen	J. D. Bridgmahon	..	30	50
Eden Park	Est. of J. H. Philpotts	Adm. Genl. ..	..	350
Epping	J. T. Marsh	..	..	80
Egypt Pen	Robt. A. Morris	..	10	50
Egypt Pen	J. T. Morris	..	9	30
Do.	Wm. Morris	..	10	50
Epsom	C. A. Sheriffe	..	5	15
Egypt Pen	Eliza Morris	..	10	50
Esher	A. W. G. Westmoreland	..	50	150
Fontabelle	U R. Sutherland	..	..	75
Fontabelle	Harriett Simmonds	Hon. R. P. Simmonds	..	483
Do.	E. Campbell	..	10	50
Fort George	A. T. G. Ellis	A. C. Westmoreland	80	345
Fort Stewart	Sir Jon Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	100	370
Friendship	Irene & Maud Lindo	Adm. General	15	150
Frontier	Est. D. R. Clemetson	Do.	15	383
Gayle	Silvera L. G.	..	..	29
Do.	Adam Roxburgh	..	20	100
Gibraltar	Victor Silvera	..	..	20
Do.	A. C. Westmoreland	..	72	290
Grays Inn	Ernslye, Grays Inn Est., Ltd.	J. H. Scarlett	300	560
Greenwood	R. Stone	R. A. H. Stone	..	100
Greenside	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	10	15
Golden Grove	E. E. C. Hossack	..	..	150
Halifax	A. E. Silvera	..	..	250
Harmony Hall	W. E. Prendergast	..	..	25
Hazard	Thos. Champenay	..	..	30
Do.	Thos. Kelly	..	..	20
Do.	D. Northover	..	..	50
Heywood Hall	J. E. Kerr & Co.	..	..	350
Highgate	W. E. Sterling	..	..	30
Do.	Chinan Maragh	..	5	15
Hopewell	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	120	300
Do.	A. D. & C. C. F. M. Goffe	..	..	45
Home Castle	S. M. Walker	..	..	80
Hazaki	A. C. Wright	..	..	18
Islington	Loren S. Clark	..	..	20
Iter Boreale	E. E. C. Hossack	..	100	500
Industry	J. T. Marsh	..	..	20
Koeningsberg	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	84	100
Kendal	C. G. Edwards	..	10	50
Lanquedoc	R. T. Rigg	..	..	20
Langley	C. F. A. Johnston	..	6	120
Do.	Est. of M. E. Johnston	D. F. McCormack	50	230
Llanrumney	J. E. Kerr & Co.	..	..	377
Lambkin Hill	Albert E. Silvera	..	..	50
Do.	C. R. Tyson	..	10	120
Lewisburgh	Isabella McGregor	..	10	30
Do.	Stella McGregor	United Fruit Co.	25	300
Lucky Hill	J. H. Jefferson	..	..	45
Do.	A. Roxburgh	..	..	20
Moore Hall	Annie McDonald	..	20	200
Montrose	H. G. DeLisser	..	20	100
Do.	J. M. Fletcher.	..	50	200

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>				
Nonsuch	A. E. St. Clair Walker		..	80
Do.	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	50	544
Do.	H. J. Rudolf		65	65
Nutfield	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	30	600
New Friendship	Edwd. Kirkland		10	10
New Ramble	Leo. Geo. Silvera		..	600
Oxford	A. D. & C. C. F. M. Goffe		..	500
Osborne	Richd. L. Benbow		50	150
Orange River	Est. of Isabella Nelson		..	73
Do.	F. H. Delisser		20	22
Do.	E. Foster		4	30
Do.	E. J. Grubb	J. M. Fletcher	9	30
Do.	Jane Bradshaw	G. H. DeLisser	20	80
Orange Hill	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	20	384
Orange River	J. H. Byles		..	278
Palmetto Grove	Graham Hawkins		50	100
Pembroke Hall	Charles Ellis		2½	20
Do.	John Sinclair		50	120
Preston	W. S. Pickwick		10	50
Do.	James Osborne		..	60
Do.	W. G. White		..	40
Do.	Alex. Maizes		..	30
Platfield	T. M. Gray		20	250
Pemberton Valley	W. Taylor		..	14
Petersfield	J. G. Peet		34	50
Prospect	W. Walsh		..	10
Quebec	Harriet Simmonds	Hon. R. P. Simmonds	16½	480
Richmond	H. B. Wolcott		50	150
Richards Pen	Sarah E. Dill		..	23
Do.	A. L. Roper		10	30
Roslyn	J. B. & H. C. Goffe		21	250
Russell Hall	A. E. Silvera		50	150
Rosemount	R. P. Thompson		2	30
Richmond Castle	J. D. Bridgmahon		10	40
Sherness	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	30	90
Spring Valley	Ernest M. Mais		..	60
Salisbury	E. M. Mais		..	50
Try All	Lillian Motta		10	150
Tinsbury	Julia Maxwell	H. Braham	10	90
Tremolesworth	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	75	182
Do.	S. M. Walker		..	50
Trinity	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	11	385
Townsend Pen	Etly Grant		6	14
Tryall	Chandes Silvera		..	14
Three Hills	J. C. Sharp		..	52
Union Hill	A. B. Clemetson		..	64
Up Park Pen	Ellen Jane Roper		5	65
Warwick Castle	Est. C. F. Marsh		2	20
Do.	Edwd. Hyatt		..	30
Do.	J. T. Marsh		10	120
Do.	R. T. Rigg		5	79

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>				
Warwick Castle ..	Frank Lindo ..	..	..	45
Wentworth ..	Ferguson & Small ..	U. F. Co. (Lessees) ..	..	50
White Hall ..	L. B. Melville ..	..	..	813
Water Valley ..	C. E. Isaacs, Est. ..	J. H. Scarlett ..	125	450
Do. ..	Edmund Broughton ..	H. Cork ..	100	250
Small settlers of less than 20 acres ..	..	..	..	..
<i>St. Ann—</i>				
Albion & Barnetts Pen ..	Hon. E. M. Barrett, C.M.G. ..	..	..	20
Arthurs Mount ..	H. N. Pullar ..	..	10	20
Bengal ..	Alexander Hopwood ..	..	..	50
Buckfield ..	A. C. Goffe ..	..	..	35
Beverly & Scarlett Hall ..	A. J. Webb ..	..	..	20
Bogue & Arthurs Seat ..	Mrs. H. Driesdale ..	S. M. Fisher ..	..	66
Content ..	Mrs. F. N. Cox ..	A. N. Dixon ..	..	50
Cranbrook ..	H. J. Rudolph ..	..	..	25
Cardiff Hall and Bell Air ..	Col. H. J. Blagrove ..	A. B. Rerrie ..	..	21
Cave Valley ..	S. Bernard ..	..	..	40
Coolshade ..	E. L. Gordon & C. H. Picot ..	A. Gordon ..	..	25
Drax Hall ..	Est. of Henry Sewell ..	..	..	240
Devonside ..	Arthur Townend ..	..	..	6
Goshen ..	Mrs. E. J. Roper ..	..	..	80
Home Castle ..	Est. of Henry Sewell ..	H. S. Hoskin ..	..	42
Lilyfield ..	Alex. Hopwood ..	..	..	50
Llandoverly ..	Est. Webb, Cotter & Paton ..	A. J. Webb ..	..	100
Malvern Park and Mammee Bay ..	Edward Pratt ..	E. C. Pratt ..	14	17
New Ground ..	A. N. Dixon ..	..	100	40
Orange Valley ..	Col. H. J. Blagrove ..	A. B. Rerrie ..	..	100
Richmond Estate ..	J. Dougal ..	A. J. Webb ..	..	28
Roaring River ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G. ..	..	..	50
Retreat ..	Rev. I. H. Hall ..	..	..	80
Seville ..	H. J. Hoskins ..	..	50	84
Tingleys ..	C. J. Treasure ..	..	..	200
White River ..	Dixon, Cotter & Rerrie ..	..	10	20
Windsor ..	Mrs. Louisa Cameron ..	Jos. Cameron ..	..	120
Small settlers of less than 20 acres ..	..	..	..	..
<i>Trelawny—</i>				
Bideford ..	U. T. Todd ..	U. T. Todd ..	..	10
Colchis ..	H. P. Sewell et al ..	Geo. Taylor ..	..	9
Dromilly ..	S. M. Fisher ..	S. M. Fisher ..	..	80
Freemans Hall ..	R. B. Smith ..	J. G. Pile ..	..	20
Do. ..	S. M. Fisher (Lessee) ..	S. M. Fisher ..	..	70
Do. ..	Stephen Taylor ..	Stephen Taylor ..	..	10
Do. ..	Reb. Walcott ..	Reb. Walcott ..	..	10
Lancaster ..	Geo. P. Dewar ..	Geo. P. Dewar ..	..	35
Mahogany Hall ..	S. M. Fisher et al ..	Sterling Fisher ..	..	105
Sportsman Hall ..	U. T. Todd ..	U. T. Todd ..	..	30
Stewart Castle ..	Dr. C. T. Dewar ..	Dr. C. T. Dewar ..	..	12

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>Trelawny, contd.—</i>				
Troy ..	A. A. Carter ..	A. A. Carter ..	..	25
Ulster Spring ..	J. G. Pile ..	J. G. Pile ..	..	134
Wales ..	J. H. Clerk ..	Jno. H. Clerk ..	..	10
Weston Favel ..	A. C. Oppenheim ..	A. C. Oppenheim ..	..	50
Small settlers of less than 20 acres ..	..	..	14	874
<i>St. James—</i>				
Belfont ..	J. D. & G. Fennell ..	..	..	17
Do. ..	Albert Fennell ..	..	..	20
Catadupa ..	Alexr. Graham ..	..	..	12
Cottage Hall ..	Edwd. Myers ..	..	..	15
Chesterfield ..	St. James Co. Ld. ..	..	..	240
Ducketts ..	Do. ..	..	..	350
Do. ..	S. H. Whittingham ..	..	..	10
Fairfield ..	C. W. Hewitt ..	..	..	20
Friendship ..	Harold Greaves ..	C. Smith ..	..	10
Guilsboo ..	Mrs. F. N. Kerr ..	H. J. & W. L. Kerr ..	..	100
Garland ..	A. G. Facey ..	U. F. Co. (Lessees) ..	..	60
Hazelymph ..	Dutton Trench ..	F. H. DeLisser (Lessee) ..	..	120
Irwin ..	A. M. Mills ..	..	..	35
Kempshot ..	Maxwell Hall ..	..	..	10
Kensington ..	Chas. E. Morris ..	..	..	20
Latium ..	J. C. Farquharson ..	Walter Fletcher (Lessee) ..	..	215
Leyden ..	A. A. Thomson et al. ..	U. F. Co. (Lessee) ..	..	170
Lapland ..	A. J. McCatty ..	..	..	80
Mocho ..	E. H. Whittingham ..	U. F. Co. (Lessee) ..	..	500
Montpelier ..	Jno. Edwards & H. Shakell ..	..	..	40
Newman Hall ..	A. A. Vernon ..	Wm. Watson (Lessee) ..	..	35
Porto Bello ..	Ewd. Foster ..	..	..	10
Richmond Hill ..	Wm. T. Atkinson ..	..	..	25
Stivenage ..	F. A. Cory ..	..	..	80
Somerton ..	Peter McLaren ..	..	..	10
Springvale ..	Hugh Ramsden ..	..	..	30
Sunderland ..	Arthur B. Lowe ..	..	..	200
Spring Mount ..	Oswald Chisholm ..	..	..	10
Stapleton ..	Edwd. Perkins ..	..	..	20
Spencer's Mtn. ..	Edwd. Vangelly ..	..	..	10
Seven Rivers ..	F. H. DeLisser ..	..	..	300
Virgin Valley ..	David Reddie ..	..	..	20
Worcester ..	A. A. Vernon ..	..	..	20
White's Patent ..	Mary E. Gray ..	..	..	20
Small settlers of less than 20 acres ..	..	..	110	632
<i>Hanover—</i>				
Barbican ..	F. Topper ..	F. Topper ..	..	40
Blue Hole ..	W. J. Taylor ..	..	..	38
Belmont ..	J. Hartley Duff ..	..	..	30
Cascade ..	Est. of Philip Dehaney ..	..	..	50
Cousins Cover ..	Mrs. Kennedy ..	J. Charley ..	..	120
Eaton ..	H. Sanftleben ..	H. Sanftleben ..	..	50
Eaton Mtn. ..	H. Sanftleben ..	do ..	..	60
Georgia ..	A. E. Davis ..	..	..	60

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>Hanover, contd—</i>				
Green River	Hon. C. W. Hewitt	Hon. C. W. Hewitt	..	106
Do.	Peter Aquart	Peter Aquart	3	60
Greenwich	C. E. Scudamore	C. E. Scudamore	..	37
Hopewell	H. G. M. Davis	H. G. M. Davis	..	100
Haughton Court	A. Watson Taylor	G. P. Dewar	..	150
Kenilworth	Browne Bro.	E. R. Browne	..	180
Mosquito Cove	L. Sanftleben & Sons	L. Sanftleben & Sons	..	50
Mt. Pleasant	Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben	Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben	..	50
Newfound River	E. A. Bell	E. A. Bell	..	60
Paradise	Chas. Buchanan	Chas. Buchanan	..	45
Pell River	D. W. Talbot	D. W. Talbot	..	20
Phoenix (Sugar Factory)	Western Sugar Factory & Plantation Co.	J. Charley	..	30
Point	Mrs. A. R. Mudie	Mrs. A. R. Mudie	..	20
Recovery	A. Shaw Samuels	A. S. Samuels	..	70
Retirement	Jas. E. McDonald	Jas. E. McDonald	..	20
Riley	A. E. Davis	..	..	30
Riley Pen	H. Sanftleben	H. Sanftleben	..	50
Rhodes Hall	F. G. Bond	F. G. Bond	..	50
Rockspring	Susan Blair	Susan Blair	..	26
Saxham	A. A. Aird	A. A. Aird	20	60
Salt Spring	A. E. Clodd	A. E. Clodd	..	25
Spring Valley	H. J. Rudolf	H. J. Rudolf	..	50
Small settlers of less than 20 acres	..	..	207	1,131
<i>Westmoreland—</i>				
Bridgewater	E. H. James	..	..	50
Charlemont	R. A. McFarlane	..	..	20
Cinnamon Hill	Geo. Wynter	..	..	21
Lamb Spring	J. K. Whittingham	..	..	28
Mountain Spring	H. C. Shekell	..	..	130
Hermitage	Mrs. E. E. Cooke	P. H. Cooke	..	20
Greenwick	Jos. Ramsay	..	..	48
Do.	E. A. D. Sherlock	R. G. Sherlock	..	48
Small settlers of less than 20 acres	..	..	12	708
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>				
Aberdeen	Marion Calder	Dr. J. A. L. Calder	10	50
Appleton	Heirs of A. M. Nathan	Est. of J. M. Farquharson.	..	25
Barton Isles	J. Hudson	Dr. Jno. N. Hudson	..	106
Bogue	A. J. Hendricks et al	A. J. Hendricks	..	150
Bartons	The Marhesa Chigi	J. D. Mennell	..	73
Georges Valley	A. Guy Robinson	A. G. Robinson	..	40
Ginger Hill	Jos. McIntosh	Jos. McIntosh	..	22
Hodges	H. W. Griffith et al	H. W. Griffith	..	20
Holland	W. N. C. Farquharson, et al	W. N. C. Farquharson	..	133
Ipswich	C. Hendricks	M. O. Farquharson	..	50
Maggotty	S. Muschett	J. A. Muschett	..	30
Do.	H. M. Farquharson	J. D. Mennell	..	4
Newton	R. B. Daly	R. B. Daly	..	60
Oxford	C. F. Pengelly	C. F. Pengelly	..	23
Richmond Hill	A. Guy Robinson	A. Guy Robinson	..	20
Y. S.	P. J. Browne	P. J. Browne	..	100
Small settlers of less than 20 acres	..	..	10	30

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>Manchester—</i>				
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	6	330
<i>Clarendon—</i>				
Ashley Hall	G. W. Fitz-Herbert	G. W. Fitz-Herbert	..	40
Cottage	Eric Anderson	Eric Anderson	..	9
Cupies & Pennants	R. B. Billingslea	R. B. Billingslea	..	150
Danks Savoy	Robt. Craig	Robt. Craig	163	104
Grantham	Cornelius Bernal	John Lee	..	25
Halse Hall	Isaac Fox	Isaac Fox	..	70
Harewoods	Thos. Abrahams	T. Abrahams	..	80
Hermitage	A. K. Elliott	G. W. Fitz-Herbert	..	50
Ivy Store	W. F. March	W. F. March	..	20
Kinloss	W. J. A. Gordon	W. J. Gordon	..	7
Longville	Amalgamated Products Co. Ltd.	Amalgamated Products Co. Ltd.	7	22
Lucky Valley	Peter H. Dupee	Peter H. Dupee	..	20
Morgan's Valley	Geo. Abrahams	Geo. Abrahams	..	60
Mears	H. Q. Levy	H. Q. Levy	..	75
Mt. Hindmost	Dr. A. W. Thomson	Dr. A. W. Thomson	..	20
New Yarmouth	Earl Dudley	Conrad Watson	..	5
North Hall	H. F. D'Aguilar	H. F. D'Aguilar	..	35
Do.	David Girvan	D. Girvan	..	50
Perrins	A. W. Farquharson	A. W. Farquharson	..	40
Ritchies	C. J. Helwig	C. J. Helwig	..	20
Tavanore	Thos. Abrahams	Thos. Abrahams	10	50
Trout Hall	F. G. Sharp	F. G. Sharpe	..	150
Do.	Do	W. F. March	..	150
Do.	Do.	Ursula May	..	20
Vere Pens	Thos. Abrahams	Clarence Lopez	..	150
Wood Hall	A. A. Allwood	G. D. Robertson	..	40
Whitney	Earl Dudley	..	100	..
Glendale	I. A. Wallace	I. A. Wallace	..	17
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	200	268
<i>St. Catherine—</i>				
Alexandria	United Fruit Co.	..	..	50
Blair Pen	C. G. Hudson	..	..	60
Bernard Lodge	A. L. Keeling	F. C. Billingslea	..	240
Bog	Col. W. G. Dawkins	United Fruit Co. (leasees)	..	200
Behmore	Alice J. Rhese	..	..	78
Berkshire Hall	H. G. Taylor & J. T. Baylis	J. T. Baylis	30	30
Burtens	P. A. Pine	L. F. Fanconer	5	20
Bybrook	R. L. & H. G. Constantine	R. L. Constantine	30	100
Bushy Park	United Fruit Co.	..	..	250
Bushy Pond Pen	A. Dolphy	..	..	25
Bellevue	Dr. C. R. White	..	..	100
Do. (Emry Valley)	Dr. J. J. Edwards	..	..	50
Crawle	Estate of A. Crum Ewing	Alex. Stewart	..	110
Craigellachie	V. Tivy	..	..	40
Cedar Grove	E. A. Sanguinetti	United Fruit Co. (leasees)	..	120
Carew Castle	P. H. Bather	H. L. Mossman	25	25

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St Catherine, contd.</i>				
Cambrian	E. H. Dyer	..	60	60
Charlemont	Hon. Geo. McGrath	..	40	50
Cow Park	Lord Carrington	U. F. Co. (lessees)	..	500
Congreve Park	United Fruit Co.	..	..	300
Cottage	Mrs. Elliott	J. S. Powell	..	45
Cooksons	United Fruit Co.	..	..	275
Cumberland Pen	Ernest Verley	..	..	1,000
Dawkins Caymanas	A. S. L. Verley	..	..	40
Dove Hall	John M. Mills	..	20	80
Do.	R. T. Rigg & Mary Moncrieffe	..	60	60
Dawkins Caymanas	Est. A. Crum Ewing	A. Stewart	..	357
Dunkeld	Magnus, Magnus,	..	..	30
Enfield	Alex. Dolphy	..	30	75
Ellis' Caymanas	A. Crum Ewing, estate of	A. Stewart	..	103
Farm	Lord Carrington	U. F. Co. (lessees)	..	550
Goshen	L. Fulford	C. McKeller	..	400
Glengoffe	E. R. Northover	..	10	60
Government Park	United Fruit Co.	..	..	185
Great Salt Ponds	United Fruit Co.	..	..	220
Grange	Caro Lewis	F. C. Billingslea	..	300
Hayfield	C. G. Hudson	..	..	40
Harkers Hall	J. C. Lecesne	..	30	50
Halfway Tree Pen	R. H. B. Hotchkin	A. W. Douet	..	480
Hyde Park	T. J. Cawley	..	20	180
Hyde	T. H. Baker	..	18	60
Hyde	Colin Bryan	..	..	10
Kendal	Magnus & Magnus	..	..	50
Kew Park	A. S. Lecesne	..	25	25
Lawrencefield	J. Allwood, c.m.g.	A. W. Douet	..	145
Leigh Farm & Ensom	J. C. Lecesne, Est.	..	..	60
Lime Tree Garden	O. H. Keeling	F. C. Billingslea	..	190
Lloyds	F. E. Hopkins	C. G. Hudson (lessee)	..	20
Mt. Olive	H. V. Lindo	H. Lindo	40	160
New Works	F. W. Aris Est.	..	44	82
New Hall	R. L. Constantine & S. DeLisser	R. L. Constantine	70	130
New Works	F. L. Falconer	..	9	20
Orange Park	H. R. Smith	..	..	107
Palm	D. R. Graham	I. McKay	..	60
Do.	Chas. Soutar	..	..	24
Phoenix Park	A. L. Keeling	..	..	260
Phoenix Park	A. Dolphy	..	..	134
Pear Tree Grove	A. E. Fouche	A. E. Fouche	10	60
Portmore	Col. Dawkins	U. F. Co. (lessees)	..	100
Phoenix Park	estate of A. Crum Ewing	A. Stewart	..	171
Rodons	J. Allwood, c.m.g.	..	..	119½
Reids Pen	H. R. Smith	A. W. Douet	..	42
Do.	William Watson	..	..	85
Rodons	A. A. Delapenha	..	..	64
Retirement	E. A. McNeil	..	..	20
Reevesdale	Hy. McGilchrist	..	..	24

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Catherine, contd.—</i>				
Rio Magno ..	Cecil DeLisser ..	..	50	160
Rio Cobre Valley ..	H. St. J. Clarke Est. ..	Ad. General ..	30	10
Riversdale ..	A. R. McIntosh ..	..	75	120
Do. ..	H. L. Moore ..	..	5	5
Rose Hall ..	Hon. Dugald Campbell ..	..	30	60
Riverhead ..	E. Foster ..	..	20	5
Rodens ..	Mrs. A. McPherson ..	J. S. Powell (lessee) ..	..	20
Rose Hall ..	H. W. Lopez ..	..	..	5
Springvale ..	C. F. W. Rhese ..	..	30	40
Sunnyside ..	Robert Lindo ..	..	10	5
Stony View ..	V. E. Silvers ..	..	..	75
Twickenham Park ..	Mrs. W. Watson ..	..	..	100
Turnbull Pen and Lakes Pen ..	A. S. L. Verley ..	..	..	22
Turnbull Pen ..	W. Watson ..	..	..	20
Tulloch ..	J. H. McPhail ..	..	150	250
Tulloch Mtn. ..	E. John Gordon ..	..	10	20
Tamarinds ..	D. I. Feurtado ..	U. F. Co. (lessees) ..	..	60
Thetford ..	Vincent Verley ..	..	..	100
Two Mile Wood ..	C. A. Fursdon ..	J. Robertson ..	..	10
Villa Pen & Oxherd ..	N. N. McGilchrist ..	..	..	50
Woodlands ..	M. A. Ellis ..	F. C. Billingssea ..	..	136
West Prospect ..	M. Cookman ..	..	10	10
Whitemarl ..	Henry McGilchrist ..	..	..	60
Wakefield ..	A. D'C. Levy ..	..	8	10
Worthy Park ..	J. V. Calder ..	..	200	100
Watson Grove ..	United Fruit Co. ..	..	..	200
Williamsfield ..	P. A. Moodie, jr. ..	..	75	100
Windsor Park ..	J. S. Powell ..	..	..	30
Small settlers of less than 20 acres ..	..	..	608	6,906

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, 1913-1914.

Grazing Pens having 100 heads of Cattle and over are alone particularized.

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>					
Cherry Garden ..	Major Marescaux ..		460	433	100
Constant Spring ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. C. Farquharson (lessee)	450	1,259	250
Halberstadt ..	Hon. B. S. Gosset ..		1,170	685	275
Mona {	Mrs. Otto Crowden }	S. L. Schloss ..	150	918	180
	Mrs. Bradley }				
Waterhouse ..	Mrs. F. J. Farquharson	United Fruit Co. (lessees)	400	963	315
<i>St. Thomas—</i>					
Belvedere ..	J. H. Baker ..	W. Dougall ..	450	1,842	465
Blue Mountain ..	R. B. Hopkins ..		1,000	1,801	320
Coley ..	R. A. Lightbourne ..		250	383	220
Duckenfield ..	E. T. H. Hawkins ..	V. A. Michelin ..	310	1,690	125
Friendship ..	R. E. P. Gordon ..	United Fruit Co. (lessees)	509	633	170
Garband Hall ..	Imperial Loan Invest- ment Co.	C. Stiles ..	1,000	5,019	300
Holland ..	A. W. W. Taylor ..	G. P. Dewar ..	350	765	330
Llandewey ..	Chas. S. Burke ..		600	758	120
Lloyds ..	J. W. McLean ..		100	5,128	230
Lyssons ..	C. H. Levy and J. H. Phillips		200	2,689	200
Mount Sinai ..	Chas. S. Burke ..		620	1,000	100
Pera ..	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.		508	837	155
<i>Portland—</i>					
Boston ..	Est. of F. K. Jenoure ..	United Fruit Co. (lessees)	350	516	301
Boundbrook ..	U. F. Co. ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	320	1,442	277
Comfort Castle ..	J. G. Patterson ..	J. G. Patterson ..	600	50½	300
Content ..	do. ..	do	400	100	200
Darley ..	G. A. Watson ..	G. A. Watson ..	100	1,158½	170
Elmwood ..	L. A. Waites ..		160	223	130
Fair Prospect ..	C. G. Street ..		200	64	150
Friendship ..	J. G. Patterson ..	do	90	187	100
Grange Hill ..	L. G. Harrison ..	L. G. Harrison ..	300	1,000	100
Golden Vale ..	United Fruit Co. ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	400	3,091	323
Kildare and Spring Garden	United Fruit Co. ..	do. ..	270	3,780	403
Mulatto River ..	C. A. S. Hinchelwood ..	J. Hinchelwood	200	450	185
Muirton ..	Elzth. Gray Est. ..	T. A. Gray ..	200	885	120
Norwich ..	V. E. Grosett ..		215	168	100
Toms Hope ..	Patterson & Patterson	J. G. Patterson ..	378	30	150
Unity Valley ..	United Fruit Co. ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	100	850	205
Whitehall ..	Dr. F. G. Grossett ..	Dr. F. G. Grossett ..	200	240	110
<i>St. Mary.</i>					
Agualta Vale ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen ..	1,100	900	400
Ballards Valley ..	C. L. Walker ..		450	728	159

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Area in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>					
Cape Clear ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen ..	771	467	200
Chovey ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen ..	107	438	100
Esher and Crom- well ..	A. L. Westmoreland ..	A. C. Westmoreland ..	792	465	265
Frontier ..	Est. of D. R. Clement- son ..	Ad. General ..	600	783	268
Fontabelle ..	H. Simmonds ..	Hon. R. P. Simmonds ..	1,749	528	421
Fort George ..	A. F. G. Ellis ..	A. C. Westmoreland ..	1,527	2,300	864
Fort Stewart ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen ..	1,199	1,571	375
Gray's Inn ..	A. F. Emslie ..	J. R. Scarlett, ..	365	1,734	139
Huddersfield ..	E. M. Mais ..	E. Mais ..	366½	533	174
Halifax ..	A. E. Silvera ..	..	360	357	129
Hopewell ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen ..	1,085	654	440
Industry ..	J. T. Marsh ..	..	750	133	158
Koningsburg ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen ..	1,278	613	395
Llanrumney ..	J. E. Kerr & Co. ..	L. B. Melville ..	450	577	164
Lucky Hill ..	Adam Roxburgh ..	..	757	140	276
Nonsuch ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen ..	765	818	253
Nutfield (Ellis Estate) ..	do. ..	do. ..	2,115	1,780	670
Oxford ..	A. D. & C. C. F. M. Goffe ..	A. D. Goffe ..	88	575	130
Prospect ..	A. M. Dixon ..	..	196	968	220
Quebec ..	H. D. Simmonds ..	Hon. R. P. Simmonds ..	512	1,224	169
Salisbury ..	E. M. Mais ..	..	450	72	120
Sherness ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen ..	420	540	150
Tremolesworth ..	do. ..	do. ..	754	646	271
Union Pen ..	Est. of A. B. Clement- son ..	..	161	129	640
Up-Park Pen ..	Ellen Roper ..	..	502	260	231
Warwick Castle ..	J. T. Marsh ..	..	476	380	179
Water Valley ..	E. Broughton ..	H. Cork ..	300	800	120
Water Valley ..	Est. of C. E. Isaacs ..	J. H. Scarlett ..	331	730	170
<i>St. Ann—</i>					
Averham Park ..	A. W. Douet ..	..	710	232	200
Arthur's Seat & Bogue ..	Mrs. Drysdale ..	S. M. Fisher ..	1,320	336	508
Annandale ..	Thos. L. Roxburgh ..	K. L. Roxburgh ..	2,102	218	669
Albion and Barrett Pen ..	Colonel E. Moulton- Barrett, C.M.G. ..	..	2,360	1,751	706
Beverly and Scarlett Hall ..	A. J. Webb ..	..	322	..	260
Bellevue ..	A. C. Paton ..	H. E. Capstick ..	608	47	280
Bridge Water ..	Mrs. Ella Stephenson ..	Harry Stephenson ..	360	914	230
Bromley ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen ..	710	120	160
Belmont ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	..	607	16	370
Belair and Cardiff Hall ..	Col. C. J. Blagrove ..	R. E. L. Purchas ..	2,870	421	746
Crescent Park ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. C. Cohen ..	950	439	350
Carton ..	Tom Dobson ..	..	1,203	290	400

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Ann, contd.—</i>					
Chippenham Park	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	..	515	1,285	150
Cedar Valley and Relief	W. V. Townsend ..	..	505	351	200
Drax Hall	Henry Sewell, Est. of ..	G. P. Dewar ..	2,188	150	470
Dunbarton	Dutton Trench ..	W. J. Nash (lessee) ..	367	200	123
Edinburgh Castle & Roden	W. Conran ..	..	526	717	300
Farm	P. Fox ..	..	435	..	450
Friendship	C. L. Walker ..	..	840	18	350
Friendship	L. W. Levy ..	..	351	250	170
Greenfield and Endeavour & Hadden	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	..	2,304	20	550
Goshen	Mrs. E. J. Roper ..	..	1,522	954	480
Grier Park	C. A. Brown, Est. of ..	..	1,056	10	250
Green Castle, Diary & Mt. Edgecomb	Miss E. H. Raffington ..	..	580	233	150
Harmony Hall & Mount Pleasant	Wm. Conran ..	..	885	184	300
Hopewell	C. L. Walker ..	..	316	269	200
Hopewell	Col. H. J. Blagrove ..	..	800	301	240
Home Castle	C. C. Gordon ..	..	2,450	1,592	610
Huntley	Mrs. A. O. Addison ..	F. Carr ..	600	168	151
Hyde Park	E. Helwig ..	..	1,000	564	160
Knutsford and Lime Tree Garden	Arthur Corlett ..	..	560	290	140
Knapdale	Mrs. H. A. J. Purchas ..	..	194	1,000	120
Lydford & Bradfield	Percy Fox ..	..	1,119	97	450
Lily Field	Alex. Hopwood ..	Alexr. Hopwood ..	1,400	602	270
Lindale	A. L. Simmonds ..	Chas. Coster ..	550	61	180
Mount Plenty	Adam Roxburgh ..	K. L. Roxburgh ..	535	83	292
Malvern Park & Mammee Bay	E. Pratt ..	E. C. Pratt ..	1,450	589	552
Minard and New Hope	Hon. George McGrath	Hon. George McGrath	1,659	135	652
New Ground	A. N. Dixon ..	..	940	80	120
Orange Valley	Col. H. J. Blagrove ..	R. E. Purchase ..	2,360	1,040	700
Phoenix Park	Mrs. A. Harris ..	A. E. Fowles ..	1,000	441	300
Pennys	St. Leger Tivy ..	..	1,000	950	250
Pedro Farm, Browns Valley & Knowsley Park	H. Brown ..	..	900	266	200
Queenhythe	R. E. L. Purchas ..	R. L. Young ..	900	646	300
Rio Hoe	Col. E. Moulton- Barrett, c.m.g.	..	2,874	1,062	1,070
Ramble	Est. of H. E. Cox ..	..	1,745	1,887	400

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Ann, contd.</i>					
Roaring River ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen ..	1,361	348	311
Richmond Penn Ridge ..	C. E. G. Gordon ..	H. S. Hoskins ..	340	3,112	162
Retreat ..	Heirs of R. Todd ..	..	1,000	845	130
Soho, Woodfield and Halifax ..	James P. Hall ..	James P. Hall ..	1,044	1,150	320
Schwallenburg ..	Hy. Conran ..	..	1,794	1,505	800
Southampton ..	J. Allwood, C.M.G. ..	..	780	1,447	145
Southfield ..	Delgado Bros. ..	..	400	229	117
Shaw Park ..	Jno. Cameron Est. ..	..	950	206	346
Seville ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen ..	535	120	120
Trafalgar, Prosper Hall and Mammee Ridge & Tydenham ..	H. S. Hoskins ..	..	1,110	1,192	327
Thicketts & Lookout ..	Est. of Robinson ..	..	1,800	470	550
Thatchfield & Burt's Run ..	C. L. Walker ..	..	1,594	26	500
Tobolski ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	875	785	340
Unity Valley ..	Mrs. Trench ..	J. H. Allwood ..	1,450	1,000	200
Winefield ..	Mrs. E. J. Roper ..	..	1,255	2,594	500
	John R. Scarlett ..	..	400	30	186
<i>Trelawny—</i>					
Barnstaple ..	Mrs. Lewis ..	Geo. Taylor ..	568	132	247
Colchis ..	H. P. Sewell et al ..	Geo. Taylor ..	400	196	270
Florence Hall ..	F. Plunkett ..	F. Plunkett ..	342	351	145
Golden Grove ..	E. E. Jarrett ..	D. O'Kelly-Lawson (lessee) ..	790	1,106½	198
Good Hope ..	J. F. & J. S. Thompson ..	J. F. & J. S. Thompson ..	199½	1,601½	300
Georges Valley ..	H. J. & W. L. Kerr ..	H. J. & W. L. Kerr ..	190	585	200
Hague & Clifton ..	J. H. Clerk ..	J. H. Clerk ..	620	935	162
Hampstead, Reserve and Retreat ..	Jane Gentles ..	Jane Gentles ..	714	710	198
Harmony Hall ..	G. P. Dewar ..	G. P. Dewar ..	806	300	106
Holiand ..	H. Sewell et al ..	N. W. Sharp ..	1,300	368	108
Hyde & Gibraltar ..	C. Lopez ..	C. Lopez ..	1,398	2,355	300
Johnson Pen ..	G. P. Dewar ..	G. P. Dewar ..	404	170	125
Lancaster ..	do. ..	do. ..	750	385	100
Mahogany Hall ..	S. M. Fisher et al ..	S. Fisher ..	1,115	1,775	450
Merrywood and Top Hill ..	V. E. Silvera ..	V. E. Silvera ..	750	320	150
Pantrepant ..	C. T. Dewar ..	C. T. Dewar ..	635	1,747	100
Stewart Castle ..	Dr. C. T. Dewar ..	Dr. C. T. Dewar ..	910	330	300
Spring ..	W. E. Johnson ..	W. E. Johnson ..	100	561	125
Sportsman Hall ..	U. T. Todd ..	..	230	337	120
Wales, Potosi & Lansquenet ..	J. H. Clerk ..	J. H. Clerk ..	1,520	471½	402

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Trelawny, contd.</i>					
Weston Favel ..	A. Oppenheim ..	A. Oppenheim ..	600	325	150
Windsor ..	W. D. Hill ..	W. D. Hill ..	4,763	1,782	200
Unity ..	J. F. & J. S. Thompson	J. F. & J. S. Thomp son	179	1,472	100
<i>St. James—</i>					
Barrett Hall & Greenwood	Northern Estates Co., Ltd.	Jos. Shore ..	700	454	100
Bellefield ..	D. Mills ..	..	100	500	130
Canaan ..	J. Fletcher ..	Jos. Shore ..	210	595	100
Eden ..	J. L. Lynch ..	..	600	157	200
Hazelymph ..	Dutton Trench ..	F. H. Delisser ..	315	1,055	100
Kempshot ..	Maxwell Hall ..	..	285	315	160
Kirkpatrick ..	Est. R. McFarlane ..	A. Mills ..	600	333	200
Montpelier ..	J. W. Edwards ..	J. W. Edwards ..	2,787	4,523	2,000
	H. C. Shekell ..	H. C. Shekell ..			
Retirement ..	D. Mills ..	..	500	1,060	250
Roehampton ..	C. P. Ogilvie ..	..	700	700	200
Spot Valley and Carlton	D. Grant ..	..	496	406	200
Springvale ..	Hugh Ramsden ..	..	815	1,156	250
Unity Hall ..	P. McFarlane ..	..	100	775	100
Windsor Lodge ..	D. Mills ..	..	400	1,250	200
Irwin ..	A. M. Mills ..	..	590	1,042	200
<i>Hanover—</i>					
Belvedere ..	Hon. B. S. Gosset ..	Hon. B. S. Gosset ..	950	152	625
Burnt Ground ..	P. Haughton James ..	J. G. M. Robertson ..	1300	468	850
Challacombe Castle	A. Charley ..	A. Charley ..	2,005	1,241	1,000
Chester Castle ..	E. C. Cooke ..	E. C. Cooke ..	695	401	350
Content ..	Jno. Hudson ..	J. Hudson ..	710	600	550
Eaton ..	H. Sanftleben ..	S. Sanftleben ..	600	630½	100
Fish River ..	R. F. Lindo ..	R. F. Lindo ..	505	1,503	467
Golden Grove ..	E. Haughton James ..	..	1,000	1,503	467
Great Valley ..	Mrs. W. L. Kerr and Mrs. C. McGregor	W. L. Kerr ..	838	2,002	620
Green River ..	Hon. C. W. Hewitt ..	Hon. C. W. Hewitt ..	394	185	233
Haughton Grove Do. Court	A. W. Taylor .. do.	G. P. Dewar .. do.	900 .. 1,103	50 .. 1,333½	539 .. 263
Knockalva ..	Col. E. D. Malcolm ..	M. Malcolm ..	2,928	1,975	1,360
New Milnes ..	R. H. Robertson ..	J. G. M. Robertson ..	912	575	150
New Found River ..	Elias Bell ..	Elias Bell ..	100	706	100
Orange Bay ..	Hon. C. W. Hewitt ..	Hon. C. W. Hewitt ..	550	1,145½	150
Point ..	Mrs. A. R. Mudie ..	Mrs. A. R. Mudie ..	400	610	270
Ramble ..	deB. S. Heaven ..	Hon. B. S. Gosset ..	1,316	922	841
Round Hill ..	J. Scott ..	Jno. Scott ..	225	1,114	120
Sadler's Hall ..	E. Haughton James ..	..	760	140	365
Try All ..	E. R. Browne ..	E. R. Browne ..	750	1,424	150
Yardley ..	H. Whitlocke ..	H. Whitlocke ..	529	..	100

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>Westmoreland—</i>					
Ackendown ..	A. S. Aguilar & Bro. ..		950	586	350
Amity ..	M. Campbell ..	Alex. Hopwood ..	500	498	250
Barnyside ..	Mary Mills ..	A. M. Mills ..	880	788	500
Bluefields ..	Fanny A. McNeil ..		300	473	150
Bog ..	Dr. L. Gifford ..		900	648	300
Bulstrode ..	H. C. Whitelocke ..	F. M. Whitelock ..	460	957	230
Bath ..	A. W. Alcock ..		554	140	200
Clifton and Lundie ..	Adeline Sinclair ..	Dr. F. A. Sinclair ..	779	100	250
Chilton ..	J. W. Mennell ..		300	200	160
Enfield ..	Hon. J. R. Williams ..		822	267	506
Forest Run ..	M. A. King ..	B. A. Kirkham ..	450	923	160
Ferris & Sweet River ..	Stainton Clarke ..		927	654	495
Georges Plain ..	Adelaide Watt ..	W. Wooliscroft ..	1,200	607	400
Granvale ..	M. A. King ..	B. A. Kirkham ..	798	2,207	300
Galloway ..	M. H. Harvey ..	R. E. Harvey ..	500	699	165
Haddo ..	G. A. Malcolm ..		550	513	300
Hermitage ..	E. C. Cooke ..	P. H. Cooke ..	350	589	225
Hopeton ..	R. E. Harvey ..		366	160	300
Kew Park ..	Hon. J. R. Williams ..		1,011	97	677
Kings Valley ..	Eustace Hart ..		680	1,181	100
Kingswood ..	M. H. Harvey ..	R. E. Harvey ..	364		121
Leamington ..	M. & E. Findlay ..	Jos Findlay ..	330	400	200
Llandilo ..	Hugh Clarke ..		1,437		500
Lennox ..	W. J. H. Cooke ..		370	220	100
Mt. Edgcombe ..	C. B. Vickers ..		1,362	403	400
Moreland ..	H. C. Whitelock ..	F. M. Whitelock ..	542	1,316	300
Mt. Ricketts ..	H. H. La Reom ..	H. H. Latham ..	932	1,040	170
Negril Spots ..	Dr. F. A. Sinclair ..		805	130	483
New Hope ..	Jno. Hudson ..		800	1,163	200
Nonpariel ..	R. E. Harvey ..		540	502	200
Old Hope ..	Col. A. Sandbach ..	J. W. Edwards ..	2,590	1,050	800
Petersville ..	F. A. McNeil ..	R. E. Harvey ..	500	1,536	405
Prospect ..	R. H. Lindo ..	R. H. Lindo ..	875	1,144	475
Paradise ..	S. M. Haughton James ..	P. H. James ..	1,129	1,370	300
Robins River ..	Mrs. C. P. Cahusac ..	R. M. Ewen ..	985	100	300
Retirement ..	Jno. Hudson ..		500	655	200
Shafston ..	E. M. Tait ..		767	20	180
Shafston ..	Dr. F. A. Sinclair, et al ..	Dr. F. H. Sinclair ..	450	1,405	120
Spring Garden ..	B. H. Segree, et al ..	B. H. Segree ..	430	2,213	350
Three Miles River ..	Adelaide Watt ..	W. Wooliscroft ..	619	1,118	375
Valetta ..	A. B. Ventresse ..		174	200	100
Walbro Hall ..	R. M. Ewen ..	R. M. Ewen ..	700	291	350
White Hall ..	P. H. Northcote ..	P. H. Northcote ..	1,200	686	300
Woodstock ..	R. E. Harvey ..	R. E. Harvey ..	370	1,000	750
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>					
Appleton ..	Est. of A. M. Nathan ..	Est. of J. M. Farqu- harson ..	2,030	3,874	200
Aberdeen ..	Mrs. M. Calder ..	Dr. J. A. L. Calder ..	770	261	120
Allscott ..	Heirs of C. G. Farqu- harson ..	W. N. C. Farquhar- son ..	250	175	100

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acre in grass and common	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Elizabeth, contd.</i>					
Ashton ..	Jno. Earle ..	C. E. Earle ..	365	..	125
Barton Isles ..	J. Hudson ..	Dr. J. Hudson ..	1,000	1,585	410
Bogue ..	A. J. Hendricks et al ..	A. J. Hendricks ..	1,400	5,175	585
Biscany and Newton ..	R. B. Daley ..	R. B. Daley ..	320	1,545½	280
Bucna Vista ..	M. Dickenson ..	A. E. Harrison ..	1,000	..	242
Bracefield ..	Saunders Forrest ..	..	140	342	107
Cabbage Valley ..	Heirs of M. Farquharson ..	W. Farquharson ..	61	1,700	200
Cashew ..	J. C. Hutchinson ..	J. C. Hutchinson ..	800	400	200
Claremont Park ..	A. J. Hendricks ..	..	800	400	200
Claphenstone ..	Stafford Maxwell ..	Stafford Maxwell ..	450	1,111	150
Elim ..	Est. J. M. Farquharson ..	W. H. Farquharson ..	2,300	2,414	460
Fullerswood ..	Est. of Salmon ..	E. T. Forrest ..	700	2,784	374
Font Hill ..	Capt. Drummond ..	C. E. Isaacs ..	1,300	1,745	470
..	Spencer-Smith ..	..	..	..	..
Friendship ..	Hy. Maxwell ..	Hy. Maxwell ..	900	800	205
Fellowship ..	Jno. S. Cooper ..	..	172	578	100
Goshen ..	R. B. Daley ..	R. B. Daley ..	1,600	1,407½	580
Gilnock and Northampton ..	Mrs. Janey Phillippo ..	Hy. A. Jacobs ..	2,307	336	442
Giddy Hall ..	Jno. Cooper ..	..	629½	538½	291
Holland ..	W. N. C. Farquharson ..	W. N. C. Farquharson ..	2,950	3,403	750
Haughton ..	Mrs. Barclay ..	Stafford Maxwell ..	400	774	116
Hampstead ..	Capt. Drummond ..	C. E. Isaacs ..	550	1,247	146
..	Spencer-Smith ..	..	..	..	..
Hermitage ..	James White ..	John Cooper ..	496	180	203
Hermitage ..	George R. Smith ..	Geo. R. Smith ..	251	50	160
Hodges ..	Heirs of Griffith ..	H. W. Griffith ..	1,418	1,041	288
Hounslow ..	Geo. R. Smith ..	..	600	117	185
Luana ..	Est. H. J. Lewis ..	Mrs. Ada Lewis ..	800	2,700	341
Lower Works ..	A. J. Hendricks ..	..	730	..	150
Long Hill ..	Est. J. M. Farquharson ..	W. H. Farquharson ..	700	1,091	408
Mt. Pelier ..	J. F. Goodison ..	..	600	1,932	200
New River ..	C. H. A. Iver ..	C. H. A. Iver ..	541	200	225
Oxford ..	C. F. Pengelly ..	..	850	771½	310
Peru ..	Hon. J. V. Calder ..	..	600	430	120
Pepper ..	M. Dickinson ..	A. M. Lewis ..	1,400	830	350
Raheen ..	Heirs of W. D. Pearman ..	A. E. Harrison ..	3,143	1,500	997
Southampton ..	Isabella Williams ..	..	888	100½	176
Stanmore Hill ..	Hon. John V. Calder ..	..	1,000	469	148
Springvale ..	John Hudson ..	..	170	1,182	120
Torrington ..	G. R. Smith ..	..	784	40	200
Thatchfield ..	E. T. Forrest ..	..	400	249	150
Vaux Hall ..	Est. of Salmon ..	E. T. Forrest ..	530	210	220
Vineyard ..	E. T. Forrest ..	..	500	359	190
White Hall ..	Louis Crooks ..	O. E. Tomlinson ..	1,400	392	276
Warminster ..	O. E. Harrison ..	..	1,000	495½	464
Windsor ..	Florence Lewis ..	E. B. Lewis ..	300	81	100
Williamsfield ..	Richd. Virgo ..	..	150	131	30
Y. S. ..	P. J. Browne ..	P. J. Browne ..	1,230	4,038	500

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acre in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>Manchester.</i>					
Brumalia ..	J D Lewis ..	..	629	371	390
Blue Mtn. ..	{ D. D Phillips and W. B Esson }	..	324	876	150
Cocoawalk ..	George E. Heron ..	..	370	1,566	100
Chudleigh ..	W. Heron ..	..	405	920	240
Etam ..	I F. Goodison ..	..	100	221	100
Great Valley ..	Margt. Logan ..	A. C. L. Martin ..	1,000	381	170
Grove Place ..	Dr. Ed. Halliday ..	..	1,522	1,606	400
Kendal ..	J. P. Clark ..	..	418	67	150
Lyndhurst ..	E. F. Coke ..	..	646	575	160
Litchfield ..	H. G. Sturridge ..	..	300	270	156
Marshall's Pen ..	M. E. Muirhead ..	E. W. Muirhead ..	916	984	300
Martins Hill ..	H. W. Coke ..	..	199	145	132
Mt. Nelson ..	M. J. Sturridge ..	..	416	159	132
Marlborough ..	Mrs. Hall ..	H. A. Jacobs ..	600	600	200
Perth ..	Mrs. M. Nightengale ..	..	400	350	150
Ramble ..	S. A. Hendriks ..	..	800	1,000	150
Spur Tree ..	Adin Gurst ..	C. Facey ..	115	785	80
Shooter's Hill ..	H. H. Heron ..	..	830	3,706	400
Stones Hope and Grove ..	Est. of R. W Miles ..	Hursefield & Ronaldson }	402	288	100
Weir Pen ..	Thos. Anderson ..	..	530	433	225
<i>Clarendon—</i>					
Ashley Hall ..	G. W. Fitz-Herbert ..	G. W. Fitz-Herbert ..	240	360	100
Belmont ..	A. A. Green ..	A. A. Green ..	250	1,044	120
Denbeigh ..	Lord Penrhyn ..	G. W. Muirhead (lessee) ..	600	7,032	400
Halse Hall ..	Isaac Fox ..	Isaac Fox ..	2,300	640	377
Inverness ..	T. H. Sharp ..	T. H. Sharp ..	150	2,712½	100
Knights and Exeter ..	Heirs of Hon. C. J. Ward ..	Est. Executors ..	1,086	1,366½	569
Lucky Valley ..	P. Dupee ..	P. Dupee ..	400	931½	200
Morgans Valley ..	George Abrahams ..	Geo. Abrahams ..	195	895	120
Milk Spring and Springfield ..	H T. Ronaldson ..	H. T. Ronaldson ..	640	30	} 600
Rock River ..	do ..	R. Melhado ..	1,380	330	
Rowington Park ..	John Scully ..	John Scully ..	515	1,575	200
Rhymesbury ..	L. & C. Isaacs ..	L. & C. Isaacs ..	750	450	210
Ramble ..	Lord Dudley ..	..	1,632	3,255	330
Saint Jago ..	C. Elliott ..	A. A. Lewis ..	40½	318	110
Sandy Gully ..	H. W. Mitchell ..	A. W. Farquharson ..	250	6,250	500
Vere Pens ..	Estate of Juan Grinan ..	J. H. Gutrenz ..	700	1,660	277
	Thos. Abrahams ..	C. Lopez ..	2,492	2,048	550
<i>St. Catherine—</i>					
Amity Hall ..	United Fruit Co. ..	..	1,800	1,077	700
Boddles Pen ..	J. H. Fulford ..	..	888	..	220
Bridge Pen and Polly Dore ..	H. G. Melhado ..	A. R. Melhado ..	629	300	350
Bellevue ..	Dr. C. R. White ..	..	1,670	1,100	260

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acre in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Catherine, contd.</i>					
Bybrook ..	R. L. & H. G. Constantine ..	..	500	322	300
Charliemont ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	..	1,217	3,090	900
Cumberland Pen ..	Ernest Verley ..	..	600	4,554½	400
Colbecks ..	Jamaica Tobacco Co. ..	..	559	5,004	150
Dove Hall ..	R. T. Rigg ..	..	200	330	140
Enfield ..	A. Dolphy ..	..	200	630	100
Fellowship Hall ..	W. R. Turner ..	..	625	1,000	240
Harmony ..	W. R. Turner ..	..	404½	2,000	170
Hartlands ..	Hartlands Co., Ltd. ..	A. E. Wigan ..	1,210	1,160	290
Lodge ..	H. Melhado ..	A. R. Melhado ..	986	..	350
Lloyds ..	F. E. Hopkins ..	C. G. Hudson ..	2,518	2,026	250
Longs Wharf ..	H. Melhado ..	A. R. Melhado ..	800	515	240
March Pen ..	A. L. Keeling ..	F. C. Billingslea ..	700	649	450
Mendez Pen ..	Mrs. G. Sturridge ..	H. G. Sturridge ..	625	354	259
New Works ..	F. W. Aris Est. ..	..	711	127	200
New Hall ..	R. L. Constantine & A. S. Delisser ..	R. L. Constantine ..	300	560	180
Nightengale Grove ..	E. Verley ..	..	1,151	400	273
Phoenix Park ..	A. L. Keeling ..	F. C. Billingslea ..	520	642	250
Rio Magno ..	C. Delisser ..	..	900	1,172	280
Rhodens Pen ..	C. G. Lord ..	..	370	..	150
Rose Hall ..	Hon. Dugald Campbell ..	..	200	496	120
Spring Garden ..	V. Verley ..	..	1,000	1,118	300
St. Helens ..	E. Verley ..	..	1,300	536	380
Springvale ..	C. F. W. Rehse ..	..	400	1,950½	200
Tulloch ..	John H. McPhail ..	..	600	1,102	300
Treadways ..	Wm. Gyles ..	..	600	594	400
Thetford ..	Vincent Verley ..	..	309	1,705	450
Whim ..	Lionel Fulford ..	..	676	40	200
Worthy Park ..	Hon. J. V. Calder ..	..	1,719	10043	800
Wallens ..	Nicholas Gyles ..	..	520	734½	180
Wakefield ..	A. C. Westmoreland ..	..	200	415	180

CATTLE TRESPASS.

This matter is regulated by Law 13 of 1888, as amended by Law 14 of 1892, the provisions of which are briefly these: It is the duty of the proprietor of stock (including horse-kind, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, and poultry) to take proper and effective measures to prevent such stock from trespassing on the land of other persons and he is responsible in damages in respect of any injury done by such stock trespassing on the land of other persons provided that within 48 hours of the discovery of such injury the party aggrieved gives notice of the nature thereof to the proprietor or person in charge of the stock, and allows him and his valuers free ingress to the land. No person in occupation of any land abutting on a public road is entitled to recover any damages for trespass by stock being lawfully driven on such road under proper care and control, unless the land is secured by a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary stock of the class of animal committing the trespass. If in any action under this law the owner of the stock proves that his land is enclosed by good and sufficient fences and that he has adopted all reasonable and proper precautions for the confinement of his stock and that they have nevertheless, through some accident beyond his control and which he could not reasonably have provided against, escaped from his land the party complaining will not be entitled to recover any sum unless he can show that he had fenced his land with a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary tame cattle and horsekind.

Any person who wilfully opens or leaves open any gate, or breaks down or injures any fence or other contrivance provided for the purpose of confining any stock, with intent to allow such stock to trespass off the land on which the same is confined, is liable on conviction in a resident magistrate's court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

POUNDS.

In 1897 the old Pound Laws 15 Vic., chapter 11, 22 Vic., chapter 17, and sections 1 and 7 of Law 16 of 1872 were repealed, and a new Pound Law, No. 19 of 1897 was passed.

It enacts that the control of all pounds be vested in the parochial board of the pariah, and that charges shall be paid out of the General Purposes Fund to which all fees shall be paid in. Parochial boards to appoint keepers and make rules, with the approval of the Privy Council.

The owner of land may impound stock trespassing thereon. Animals to be impounded within 24 hours, unless a Sunday intervenes. The distrainer may claim seizure fees from the owner of any animal or from Poundkeeper when pounded.

The Poundkeeper when owner of impounded stock is known must serve a notice on him and may claim a fee for doing so as also on delivering animal to owner, a fee may be charged and expenses of keep if kept over one day.

Animals are to be kept separate and must be fed.

A separate enclosure must be provided for animals suffering from disease, and such animals may be destroyed, on the order of a Justice of the Peace, and the carcass burned.

Sheep need only be advertized in the Gazette for two weeks, and it is not necessary to advertize goats and pigs. A notice respecting the pounding of such animals must be posted at the pound and at the nearest constabulary station.

Animals may be sold with the consent of a justice of the peace after advertising the proposed sale. The title of a purchaser is secured under the Law. The owner of the animal so sold is entitled to the net proceeds of the sale if proving ownership within one month.

If proceeds do not cover expenses poundkeeper may recover from owner.

Goats, kids, hogs, pigs (or poultry—Law 6 of 1904) may be killed by the person on whose land they may be trespassing—but notice must be immediately given to the owner of the animal, who may have the carcass, which he must remove within six hours or it may be buried, destroyed or removed by the owner of land.

Enticing an animal to trespass, in order to pound it, is an offence under the law. The parochial board is responsible for the death of animals dying from want of food or care, unless there is proof that there was no wilful act of neglect.

It is an offence to illtreat or make use of pounded animals, or to rescue or attempt a rescue of pounded animals.

Animals are not to be impounded singly when there are more than one, to increase the expense to owner or the fees to the distrainor.

All actions under the Law must be commenced within three months of the cause of action. A penalty not exceeding £20 may be imposed where none has been specially provided for and may be recovered by summary process before a resident magistrate or two justices of the peace.

SCHEDULE II.

Seizure Fees to be paid to the Distrainor either by the owner of the animal or by the Poundkeeper as the case may be.

1. (a.) For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf, if seized singly	..	..	..	s.	d.
				1	0
(b.) For every animal as above if two or three be seized at one time or brought in together	..	..	..	0	6
(c) For any number above three, if seized or brought in together for the first three	..	..	..	1	6
and for each head above that number an additional sum of	..			0	6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the rates aforesaid					
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog or pig				0	6
When any animal is kept on any land during a Sunday, the owner of such animal shall be charged double the above rates.					

NOTE—The sums above-mentioned shall respectively include all charges for the keep of an animal.

SCHEDULE III.

Table of Pound fees and of amounts to be paid to the Poundkeeper by the owner of an animal before he is entitled to its delivery.

FOR SEIZURE FEES the amount actually paid by the Poundkeeper to the Distrainor.

FOR POUND FEES—

1. For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf	..	..	..	s.	d.
				1	6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the above rates					
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog, or pig, for the first day of detention	..	..	..	0	6

FOR FODDER FEES payable for each day during which the animals herein-after mentioned are impounded

For every horse, mare, gelding, mule	..	..	..	1	6
For every ass, bull, cow, ox, steer, or heifer	..	..	..	1	0
For every sheep, goat, or pig	..	..	..	0	6

NOTE—There shall be no fodder fees for young animals still following the mother.

For costs of advertizing or publication expenses actually incurred

For notice of impounding when given to the owner	0	6
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DIVIDING FENCES LAW.

PREVIOUS to 1888, the laws on the subject of Dividing Fences were 15 Vic. c. 22 and Section 24 of 15 Vic. c. 11.

Law 14 of 1888 placed the matter on a more satisfactory basis. Section 3 of the Law enacts that "every occupier of land shall, as between himself and the occupier of the adjoining land, be liable to bear one half of the expense of erecting and maintaining a sufficient dividing fence to separate their respecting holdings," while section 5 provides for giving notice by the one occupier to the adjoining one, for construction or repairs of the fences, and enables the former to have the work done if his neighbour refuses, and to recover half the cost of the work so done.

Section 10 enacts with certain provisos that "where the occupier of land is not the owner thereof, and is not as between himself and the owner bound by the terms of his tenancy to bear the expenses of erecting or repairing the fence dividing such land from the adjoining land, he shall, on being obliged to defray any such expense under the provisions of this Law, be entitled to recover the same from his landlord as money paid at his request, or to deduct the same from his rent as the same falls due."

INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE OF IMPORTED ANIMALS.

THE Laws at present regulating the inspection and quarantine of imported animals are Laws 24 of 1890, 33 of 1893, 17 of 1895, 1 of 1898 and 19 of 1909.

Law 24 of 1890 defines the words, "cattle," "animals," "disease," and "foreign"—

1. "Cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers and calves. Horses, mules and asses are included in the term by Law 1 of 1898.

2. "Animals," except where it is otherwise expressed, means cattle, sheep, goats and swine. Dogs are added by Law 19 of 1909.

3. "Disease" means cattle plague or rinderpest, anthrax, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, sheep pox or sheep scab, or any other contagious disease which is known to attack cattle or other animals. Glanders and farcy are added by Law 1 of 1898 and rabies by Law 19 of 1909.

4. "Foreign" denotes a country outside of the Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies, and when applied to animals and things, means brought to Jamaica from a foreign country.

Law 24 of 1890 provides that "all cattle and animals" imported from a foreign country shall, on arrival and *before* being landed, be examined and inspected by an Inspector appointed by the Governor, and shall then be placed in a depot on the coast to be provided by the Government, and be there kept in quarantine at the risk and expense of the importer for not less than 14 days exclusive of the day of landing.

Cattle or animals, however, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession or from the United States of North America are exempt from this provision provided the importer declares in writing that they are, and the inspector believes them to be, imported for breeding purposes only.

Law 33 of 1893 provides that, whilst cattle or animals are kept in quarantine, if it should appear to the Inspector that any animal is diseased, it shall be lawful for the Inspector, in his discretion, to cause such animal to be slaughtered; and the Inspector shall also keep in quarantine for at least 14 days, or such longer period as the Governor may from time to time determine from the day when any animal is found to be diseased any animal that shall have been within the same enclosure as such diseased animal.

Should it happen that disease breaks out among any cattle or animals in quarantine to such an extent that the Inspector considers that it would be dangerous to the Island to let them or any of them out of quarantine, all such animals shall be slaughtered with the approval of the Governor.

Cattle and animals quarantined under the Law must be inspected by the Inspector before being released.

The Governor in Privy Council is empowered—

1. To fix a scale of fees and charges to be paid by the owner or consignee of cattle or animals landed at the quarantine depot.

2. To make such general or special orders as he may think fit for prescribing the ports or limits of ports at which alone foreign animals may be landed.

At present Kingston is the only prescribed port at which cattle may be landed and the cattle quarantine ground of the port is at Rock Fort, 3 miles from Kingston.

Fees for inspection of imported animals.

The Inspector shall be paid by the person importing cattle or animals a fee of four shillings per head on "cattle" as defined above and 2s. per head on the smaller animals, i.e., sheep, goats, swine and dogs. All fees are to be paid before the animals are landed, or when in quarantine before being removed.

There is a standing order absolutely prohibiting the importation of dogs from any country but Great Britain.

The Governor in Privy Council is empowered at any time to make such general or special orders as he may think fit for the better execution of the Laws to prevent the importation of cattle or animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading of disease by carcasses, fodder, litter or other thing whereby disease may be introduced or spread.

SEASONS AND PRICES FOR FRUITS VEGETABLES, AND OTHER ECONOMIC PRODUCTS IN KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

(Compiled by Wm. Harris, F.L.S., Superintendent of Public Gardens.)

As there is a good deal of misapprehension with regard to the seasons for the various crops grown in Jamaica, and the duration of the season for each crop, the compiler visited the principal market in Kingston once a week for twelve months for the purpose of noting the various products offered for sale, and the prices charged to consumers. These prices are at least one-third, and frequently three or four times higher than the prices paid by the retail dealers to the growers of the commodities enumerated. The prices noted for economic products such as ginger, annatta, &c., were those paid by a large exporting firm to the producers.

It will be readily understood that the seasons vary somewhat according to prevailing weather conditions, and the prices also vary according to supply and demand.

Approximate Seasons for fruits, vegetables and other products.

N.B.—The prices quoted are given as a rough guide to general value but are in no sense commercially accurate.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
<i>Fruits.</i>		
Banana ..	Musa sapientum	Throughout the year—1½d. to 3d. per dozen fingers.
Blackberry ..	Rubus jamaicensis	June to November—4d. to 9d. per quart.
Bilberry ..	Vaccinium meridionale	Summer months—4d. to 6d. per quart.
Cashew fruits ..	Anacardium occidentale	May to August—3d. to 4d. per dozen.
Cashew-nuts ..	Anacardium occidentale	May to September—1½d. to 3d. per quart.
Coco-nuts—dry ..	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—9d. to 1s. per dozen
Coco-nuts—green ..	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Cherimoya ..	Anona Cherimolia	October to February—1d to 3d. each.
Custard Apple ..	Anona reticulata	Plentiful November to middle of February; scarce during remainder of the year—1s. per dozen.
Ginep ..	Melicocca bijuga	August and September—¼ to 1½d. per bunch.
Granadilla ..	Passiflora quadrangularis	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the winter months—3d to 6d. each.
Grape Fruit ..	Citrus decumana	Scarce April to August—10s. to 12s per 100; fair supply August to November—8s. to 10s. per 100; plentiful November to end of March—5s. to 10s. per 100.
Grapes—black ..	Vitis vinifera var.	Scarce and poor January to March—1s. 6d. per lb., none middle March to end of May; June to end of year fair supply—1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.
Grapes—white ..	Vitis vinifera var.	None in the early part of the year; scarce and poor April and May—2s. per lb., June to end of year fair supply—1s 6d. to 2s. per lb.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Lime	<i>Citrus medica</i> , var. <i>acida</i>	Scarce and green April to August—fairly plentiful end of August to December; plentiful December to March—1s. per 100.
Mango, numerous varieties	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	The regular season for this fruit begins in April and prices for No. 11 and other favourite varieties are then 3d. per dozen. The fruit is very plentiful from middle of June to end of August, and prices drop to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen. From October to May the fruit is occasionally seen in the market, and the price is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. each, according to variety and quality.
Melon	<i>Cucurbita Melo</i>	Winter and spring months— $4\frac{1}{2}$ d to 9d. each.
Melon	<i>Cucumis Melo</i>	Plentiful during the spring, autumn and winter months—6d. to 9d. each.
Cantaloupe	var.	Plentiful during winter and spring months; scarce and poor March to end of August—6d. to 9d. each.
Melon—Musk	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—9d. each.
Melon—Water	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>	Plentiful April to middle of June—3d. per dozen; scarce middle of June to July— $4\frac{1}{2}$ d to 6d. per dozen; none July to October then fairly plentiful to April— $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per dozen.
Naseberry	<i>Achras Sapota</i>	Scarce June to end of August—3s. to 4s. per 100; fairly plentiful September to November 3s. to 4s. per 100; plentiful November, to end of May—2s. to 3s. per 100.
Orange—Sweet	<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>	Scarce during June; none July and August; fair supply September to November; plentiful November to end of May—6d. per dozen
Orange—Tangierine	<i>Citrus nobilis</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 2d. each.
Papaw	<i>Carica Papaya</i>	Rather scarce September to March—5d. and 6d. each; fair supply March to May— $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. each plentiful May to end of August—2d. to 6d. each.
Pine-apple	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	Same seasons as previous—3d. to 6d. each when plentiful; 6d. to 1s. each when scarce.
Bull-head		Same seasons and prices as for Bull-head.
Pine-apple, Ripley	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	
Pine-apple, Sugar-loaf	<i>Ananas sativa</i>	
Pindar-nut	<i>Arachis hypogæa</i>	Throughout the year— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d—2d. per quart.
Shaddock	<i>Citrus decumana</i>	Plentiful November to June, and to be had all through the year—6d. each.
Sour Sop	<i>Anona muricata</i>	Plentiful December to June—1d. to 2d. each; scarce in July—3d. each; none August and September; scarce in October and November—3d. each.
Star-apple	<i>Chrysophyllum</i> <i>Cainito</i>	Scarce during February—1s. per dozen; plentiful March to beginning of June—3d. to 9d. per dozen; scarce during latter part of June—1s. per dozen; none from early part of July to February.
Sweet Cup	<i>Passiflora maliformis</i>	Throughout the year— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. per dozen.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Sweet Sop	Anona squamosa	None from February to early part of June; fairly plentiful middle of June, and plentiful July to September; then a fair supply to end of January—3d. to 9d. per dozen.
<i>Vegetables.</i>		
Akee	Blighia sapida	Plentiful July to October— $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per dozen; November to end of June not plentiful—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2d. per dozen.
Avocado, or Alligator Pear	Persea gratissima	Season begins early part of July, and pears are plentiful to end of September— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, scarce from October to end of April—1d. to 2d. each; none during May and June.
Beans—French	Phaseolus vulgaris	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—2d. per lb. when plentiful, to 6d. per lb. when scarce.
Beans—Lima, or Sugar	Phaseolus lunatus	Throughout the year—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per quart.
Beetroot	Beta vulgaris	Throughout the year; but most plentiful and best during winter and spring months—9d. to 1s. per dozen.
Breadfruit	Artocarpus incisa	Throughout the year; most plentiful December to March—1d. to 2d. each.
Cabbage—native grown	Brassica oleracea	Throughout the year; best during winter and spring months—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d. each, according to size.
Calalu or Spinach	Amarantus viridis A. gangeticus A. spinosus	Throughout the year; very plentiful during and after the rainy seasons—1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bunch.
Calalu, Jockatoe (See also Indian Kale)	Phytolacca octandra	Throughout the year—1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bunch.
Carrot	Daucus Carota	Throughout the year; best during winter and spring months—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. per bunch.
Chocho—White and Green	Sechium edule	Throughout the year; most plentiful November to end of February—3d. to 6d. per dozen when plentiful, 6d. to 1s. per dozen when scarce.
Cocoas	Xanthosoma sagittæfolium	Throughout the year; most plentiful November to March—6d. to 9d. per dozen tubers.
Corn, Indian or Maize—Green Corn	Zea Mays	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs.
Corn, Indian or Maize—Sweet Corn, or Sugar Corn	Zea Mays	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs.
Cucumber	Cucumis sativus	Throughout the year; small but plentiful—6d. to 1s. per dozen.
Garden Egg	Solanum Melongena	Throughout the year; 9d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Gourd, Bottle, or Sweet	Lagenaria vulgaris	Throughout the year; but most plentiful during the cool months of the year—3d. to 6d. each.
Indian Kale, Calalu, or Spinach	Xanthosoma atrovirens	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen bunches.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Lettuce	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Throughout the year—6d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen heads
Ochra	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>	Throughout the year—2d. to 6d. per lb.
Parsley	<i>Carum Petroselinum</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Pea—English, or Green	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	During the winter and spring months, not plentiful—3d. to 6d. per dish.
Pea—Black-eye	<i>Vigna Catjang</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful April to June, and October to December—3d. to 6d. per quart.
Pea—Gungo, Congo, or Pigeon—dry	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	Throughout the year—3d. to 6d. per quart
Pea—Gungo, Congo, or Pigeon—green	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	Throughout the year—2½ and 3d per quart.
Pea—Red Kidney Bean, Haricot Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful March to June, and November to December—4½d. to 6d. per quart.
Plantain	<i>Musa sapientum</i> var. <i>paradisiaca</i>	Throughout the year—½d. to 1d. each finger.
Potato—Irish	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	During the winter and spring months—1½d. 2d. per lb.
Potato—Sweet	<i>Ipomœa Batatas</i>	Throughout the year—½d. to ¾d. per lb., or 4s. to 5s. per 100lbs.
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita Pepo</i>	Throughout the year—4½d. to 6d. each.
Scallion	<i>Allium fistulosum</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the cool months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch, according to size.
Spinach (See Calalu, and Indian Kale)		
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	From February to July, plentiful and good—3d. to 4½d. per lb.; from July to February fair supply medium quality—4½d. to 6d. per lb.
Turnip	<i>Brassica Rapa</i>	Throughout the year, but plentiful and good during the winter and spring months—1½d to 3d. per bunch.
Water Cress	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Throughout the year—1d to 1½d per bunch.
Yam—Negro, Lucea, &c.	<i>Dioscorea sativa</i>	June to December—7s. to 10s. per cwt.
Yam, white, Guinea, Barbados, &c.	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	January to May—10s. to 12s. per cwt.
Yam—Yellow or Afou	<i>Disocorea cayennensis</i> var. <i>rotunda</i>	January to June, and August to end of year 8s. to 10s per cwt
Yampee or Indian Yam	<i>Dioscorea trifida</i>	Throughout the year but most plentiful during the autumn, winter and spring months—6d. to 2s. per dozen according to size.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Annata	Bixa Orellana	25s. to 30s. per 100 lbs. Crop from Dec. to end of May.
Bitterwood	Picraena excelsa	30s to 34s. per ton of 20 cwts., 6s. per ton extra for free on board From April to October there was no demand and no trade
Cocoa	Theobroma Cacao	32s. to 34s. per 100 lbs. in January with a gradual rise to 44s. per 100 lbs. in March when the Spring crop closes; 40s. to 41s. per 100 lbs. for middle year crop—Middle of May to end of July; 40s. to 44s. per 100 lbs for autumn crop, starting in September and lasting to end of year.
Coffee (Fancy)	Coffea arabica	36s. per 100 lbs. in January to May, and 34s. to 40s. in June when crop is finished. No business July to middle of October, when new crop starts at 36s. per 100 lbs. dropping to 34s. in November and December. Blue Mountain Coffee ranges from 110s. to 135s. per 100 lbs. In some years even higher prices are realized, this coffee not being affected by the fluctuations of the ordinary market
Coffee (Fine)	Coffea arabica	33s. per 100 lbs. in January to June when crop finished. No business July to middle of September, when new crop starts in Manchester at 30s. per 100 lbs. This price is maintained to middle of October when all crops start and the price advances to 32s. dropping to 30s. again in middle of November and remaining at that figure to end of year.
Coffee (Ordinary)	Coffea arabica	28s to 30s. per 100 lbs. in January to end of crop in June; no business to beginning of September when new crop starts in Manchester at 20s. per 100lbs this price is advanced to 22s. during September and remains at that figure to middle of October when all crops come in and the price rises to 23s. and 24s. at the beginning of November; in the middle of November the price drops to 22s. at which figure it remains to the end of the year.
Coffee (Good Ordinary)	Coffea arabica	30s. per 100 lbs. at beginning of January to end of crop in June. This grade of coffee continues to appear after the end of the crop in June to the opening of the new crop in Manchester at the end of August when the price drops to 23s. per 100lbs.; this price is maintained to beginning of November when it rises to 26s. and remains at this figure to the end of the year.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and prices in Kingston Market.
Coffee (Parchment)	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	20s. per cwt. (112 lbs.) at beginning of January, rising to 21s. by middle of the month, and 24s. by the end of the month. During February to end of March the price remains steady at 15s. per cwt., it then rises to 16s. and remains at that figure to middle of May when it goes up to 24s. per cwt. From middle of August to middle of Oct. none is offered, then all crops come in and the price starts at 20s. per cwt. and remains at that figure to end of the year.
Divi-divi	<i>Cassalpinia coriaria</i>	5s. 3d. per cwt. for large quantities, sellers finding their own bags; 4s. 6d. per cwt. for small quantities—January to June. In December the prices paid are £5 per ton for large quantities and £4 10s. per ton for small quantities.
Fustic (roots)	<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i>	35s. to 48s. per ton f.o.b.
Fustic (trunks)	<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i>	48s. to 52s. per ton f.o.b.
Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	January 25s. to 28s. per 100lbs.; in February 26s. to 28s.; from February to end of April, 28s.; May, 32s. to 34s.; June, 36s. crop all reaped; July, 32s.; August, 35s. per 100lbs. No trade after early part of August to middle of December when new crop starts.
Kola-nut	<i>Cola acuminata</i>	Crop starts in March. 8s. to 15s. per 100 lbs.
Logwood (roots and trunks)	<i>Haematoxylon campechianum</i>	48s. to 52s. per ton. For local consumption at Chemical Works the price paid is equal to shipping rates free on board.
Orange, Sweet	<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>	10s. to 11s. per 1,000 January and February; 12s. 6d.—13s. March; 14s. April; 15s., May; 16s. to 18s. June—Crop over; 20s. July and August new crop starts, August with a demand for Canada; 18s. in beginning of September, dropping to 15s. by end of the month; 12s. 6d. to 12s. in October; and 12s. 6d. and 13s. during November and December

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Pimento	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	16s. to 18s. per 100 lbs. January to March; 18s. 6d. to 20s. March to beginning of May when the southside crop comes in and lasts to about the end of June; July 18s. full crop in August, 18s. 6d.; September 18s. 6d. dropping to 14s. 6d. at end of month; October 13s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; November 15s. 6d.; December 15s.
Pimento sticks and clubs	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	Sticks, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, 8s. to 10s. per 100. Clubs, 3 inches to 6 inches diameter, 4s. to 8s. per dozen. Both in good demand.
Pine-apple (Bull head)	<i>Ananas sativa</i> var.	January to early part of March, 3s. per doz.; 4s. in April; 2s. to 3s. per dozen from April to August. No trade from end of August.
Pine-apple (Ripleys)	<i>Ananas sativa</i> var.	During March, 4s. to 7s. per dozen; April, to end of June, 6s. per dozen, July, 5s. per dozen, August, 4s. per dozen
Sarsaparilla	<i>Smilax papyracea</i>	4d. to 4½d. per lb. from January to end of August The real crop time is from January to end of June.

PART XII.

MARITIME.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

SPECIAL WAR NOTICE.

During the present state of War the ordinary sailings of all Steamship lines are very much dislocated.

The usual information is given here as last year *PRO FORMA* but there is no dependence to be placed on dates of sailings given, names of ships on the route or on quotations of rates of passage on any of the lines.

The Hamburg-American Line has of course ceased running, and the usual information concerning this company is omitted.

The Royal Mail Steamers have been temporarily withdrawn from Jamaica, both as regards the New York route and the European connection via Central American ports and Trinidad. The Coastal Steamer of this Company has also been withdrawn.

Elders and Fyffes Steamers run only at irregular intervals.

The Leyland and Harrison Line cannot depend on being in a position to despatch their boats by any schedule.

The United Fruit Company's ships now sail under the American flag.

In all cases direct correspondence with the Companies Agents in Jamaica is at all times recommended when any information is required.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

Head Office:—18 Moorgate St., London.

Branch Offices in England:—32 Cockspur St., London; R.M.S.P. Building. Southampton; 31 James St., Liverpool, 5 Albert Square, Manchester; 6 Bond St., Leeds; 86 Colmore Row, Birmingham; 125 Buchanan St., Glasgow.

Chairman—Sir Owen Philipps, K.C.M.G.,

General Managers—R. L. Forbes, J. W. Clark, A. J. Nash.

Secretary—A. H. Bennett

Representative in Jamaica—Walter Leonard Harris, R. M. S. P. Building, 8 Port Royal St., Kingston.

THE COMPANY'S FLEET (YACHTING SERVICE).

Arcadian (Twin Screw)	..	8,350 tons.	Balantia (Twin Screw)	2,379 tons.
(WEST INDIES SERVICE.)				
Ebro (Twin Screw)	..	8,350 "	Berbice	.. 2,379 "
Essequibo do.	..	5,980 "	Dee	.. 1,871 "
Orotava	..	5,971 "	Belize (Twin Screw)	1,500 "
Oruba	..	5,885 "	Barima do.	.. 1,498 "
Danube	..	5,688 "	Jamaica	.. 1,138 "
Caribbean	..	5,621 "	Kennett	.. 827 "
Thames	..	5,545 "	Yare	.. 299 "
Tagus	..	5,525 "	Taff	.. 199 "
Trent	..	5,373 "	Teign	.. 199 "
Magdalena	..	2,652 "	Taw	.. 180 "
Caroni	..	2,650 "	Tees	.. 180 "
Conway	..	2,645 "	Wear	.. 180 "
Catania	..			

The transatlantic mail steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company are despatched from Southampton every alternate Wednesday, for the West Indies, via Cherbourg, the Azores. At Trinidad, branch steamers proceed once a fortnight to Demerara, and to Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis and St. Kitts and to Venezuelan Ports. Connection is also made with the steamers of Canada—West Indies service.

The Transatlantic Mail Steamers proceed from Southampton to Cherbourg, Barbados, Trinidad, Puerto Colombia, Cartagena, Colon, Kingston (Jamaica), Antilla (Cuba) and New York, returning homewards via the same ports.

Cargo steamers leave London monthly for Jamaica direct.

Transatlantic cargo services are also maintained from London and Glasgow to other West Indian Islands and Demerara at frequent intervals.

Local services are maintained around the islands of Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Tobago and Dominica.

Steamers leave Jamaica for New York every alternate Friday at 8 a.m., arriving in New York on the following Wednesday, and leaving on the following Saturday at noon; arrive at Jamaica on alternate Thursdays.

Steamers leave Jamaica for Colon, Central America, and West Indian Islands every alternate Friday at 2 p.m.

Rates of passage and freight, and all information, on application at the Company's Offices, R.M.S.P. Building, 8 Fort Royal St., Kingston.

JAMAICA COASTAL SERVICE.

List of Jamaica Out-ports and Agents.

Morant Bay	Hope & Co.	Falmouth	J. E. Kerr & Co.
Port Morant	Hope & Co.	Montego Bay	do.
Port Antonio	A. A. Brown	Lucea	L. Sanftleben & Sons.
Annotto Bay	J. G. Cohen	Sav-la-Mar	Levden & Co.
Port Maria	J. E. Kerr & Co.	Black River	C. M. Farquharson & Co.
Ocho Rios	H. W. Weyrauch & Co.	Alligator Pond	S. A. Shaw.
		Milk River	George & Brandy
St. Ann's Bay	J. E. Kerr & Co.	Old Harbour	Melhado Bros.
Dry Harbour	J. H. Levy & Co.	Rio Bueno	J. E. Kerr & Co.

ELDERS AND FYFFES SHIPPING, LIMITED.

Owners—Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31-32 Bow Street, London, W.C.

Agencies—Jamaica—United Fruit Co., 164 Harbour Street, Kingston and Port Antonio.

Costa Rica—Port Limon—United Fruit Company.

Colombia—Santa Marta—United Fruit Co.

S.S. Bayano	6,000 tons	S.S. Barranca	4,100 tons
" Changuinola	6,000 "	" Chirripo	4,100 "
" Motagua	6,000 "	" Reventazon	4,100 "
" Patia	6,500 "	" Manistee	3,900 "
" Patuca	6,000 "	" Matina	3,000 "
" Chagres	5,300 "	" Miami	3,900 "
" Aracataca	4,200 "	" Nicoya	3,900 "
" Manzanares	4,200 "	" Pacuare	3,900 "
" Tortuguero	4,200 "	" Zent	3,990 "

The above steamers maintain a regular direct service to Bristol and Limon

Rates. First Class to Bristol: single fare £20; return £35; deck passage to Limon £1 7s. 6d.

LEYLAND-HARRISON LINE.

(Joint Service between Liverpool, Glasgow and Kingston direct.)

Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd., 27 James St., Liverpool.

Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Mersey Chambers,

Agents in Kingston—Arnold L. Malabre & Co.

Steamers of the above Joint Service are despatched every 10 days from Liverpool for Kingston, calling once a month at Glasgow, and performing the voyage to Kingston in 16 days.

From Kingston these steamers proceed to Puerto Mexico, Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Progreso; and thence to U. S. (Southern Ports) and homeward.

The Leyland Line boats have accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers, and are large and comfortable steamers of 4,000 to 6,000 tons register.

SALOON FARES.

Liverpool or Glasgow to Kingston	..	..	£16
Kingston to Puerto Mexico	..	..	8

The steamers at present on this service are:—

	tons.		tons.		tons.
Artist ..		Dictator ..	4,116	Musician ..	4,764
Alexandrian ..	4,467	Engineer ..	5,882	Nestorian ..	6,394
Artilleian ..	5,608	Jamaican ..	4,501	Student ..	3,579
Asian ..	5,613	Louisianian ..	3,642	Senator ..	4,689
Barbadian ..	4,501	Logician ..	4,878	Tampican ..	4,838
Barrister ..	4,750	Mercian ..	6,305	Texan ..	3,257
Californian ..	6,222	Median ..	6,305	Wanderer ..	4,086
Colonian ..	6,443	Meltonian ..	6,305	Workman ..	6,116
Cuban ..	4,201	Memphian ..	6,305	William Cliff ..	3,352
Comedian ..	4,489	Mexican ..	4,201	etc., etc., etc.,	
Director ..	4,931	Magician ..	5,065		

Freight and passage rate, and all other information may be had from Arnold L. Malabre & Co., agents for Jamaica.

Steamers berth at Kingston at the Leyland Line dock, Orange Street, Kingston.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

(For New York.)

THIS Company has a weekly service to and from New York with the new magnificent steamers, "Carrillo," "Tivives," "Tenadores," and "Pastores," which proceed from Kingston to Colon, Bocas-del-Toro, and Limon. These steamers arrive in Kingston on Thursdays from New York, sailing next day (Friday) for Colon, etc. They also arrive in Kingston on Thursdays from Colon sailing same day for New York.

The steamers "Almirante," "Metapan," "Zacapa," and "Santa Marta," continue to give a weekly service between New York, Kingston, Colon, and Santa Marta and return. The steamers arrive in Kingston on Mondays from New York, sailing for Colon, etc., same day, and arrive in Kingston from Colon on Saturdays, sailing same day for New York.

Steamers touch at Port Antonio during the Tourist season, and are due at New York on Tuesdays and Thursdays respectively at 2 p.m.

These steamers were specially built for service in the tropics and provide superior passenger accommodation, including private suites, luxuriously appointed social rooms, spacious promenade decks, large bright staterooms, and are in every respect the finest steamers operating between Jamaica and the States. The temperature in the state-rooms, social rooms, etc., may be regulated to suit by means of apparatus providing artificially cooled air.

The rates on these steamers are as follows:—

		In Suites A. and B.		In Stateroom with bath.		In Stateroom without bath.		Deck.
Per Adult.		One Way.	Round Trip.	One Way.	Round Trip.	One Way.	Round Trip.	One Way.
Between	and							
Kingston	New York	\$75.00	\$142.50	\$60.00	\$114.00	\$45.00	\$85.50	—
"	Colon	45.00	90.00	35.00	70.00	25.00	50.00	\$6.00
"	Pt. Colombia	60.00	120.00	50.00	100.00	35.00	70.00	8.00
"	Carthagena	60.00	120.00	50.00	100.00	35.00	70.00	8.00
"	Santa Marta	60.00	120.00	50.00	100.00	40.00	80.00	8.00
"	Bocas	50.00	100.00	40.00	80.00	30.00	60.00	8.00
"	Limon	60.00	120.00	45.00	90.00	30.00	60.00	8.00

PHILADELPHIA SERVICE.

Steamer sails from Port Antonio fortnightly.

BALTIMORE SERVICE.

From Port Antonio weekly.

BETWEEN PORT ANTONIO, (JAMAICA) AND BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.

U. S. Currency.
One Round
Way. Trip.

On steamships "Admiral Schley," and "Admiral Dewey"—

First Cabin:—In rooms 1 to 17 inclusive .. 35 66.50

JAMAICA COASTWISE PASSENGER RATES.

As this service is irregular and the ports of call in Jamaica are not determined until the ships arrive at Port Antonio from the United States, tickets between coastwise points will only be issued at Port Antonio and coastwise ports.

S. D. LIST, Manager,
Jamaica Division,
Port Antonio, Jamaica.

I. G. KIEFFER,
Kingston,
Jamaica.

PICKFORD AND BLACK LTD. JAMAICA—HALIFAX SERVICE.

HALIFAX, TURKS ISLAND, SANTIAGO DE CUBA AND JAMAICA.

STEAMERS are appointed to sail fortnightly between Halifax and Jamaica and vice versa (calling at Turks Island monthly and Santiago fortnightly).

PASSENGER FARES AS UNDER:

Jamaica to—	First Class.		Second Class.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
Halifax	£9 7 6	£16 13 4	£7 5 10	£13 10 10
Turks Island	3 10 0	6 10 0	2 0 0	3 15 0

Freight carried to Turks Island, Halifax, and to all points in Canada, also to ports in United Kingdom.

Halifax
Turks Island
Santiago
Kingston, Jamaica

Pickford & Black, *Managers*.
W. S. Jones, *Agent*.
J. Cendoza, *Agent*.
H. M. Orrett, *General Agent*.

THE ATLANTIC FRUIT COMPANY.

A Steamship Service is maintained by this company between Port Antonio, Kingston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York via north-side ports of the island.

The steamers are interchanged from place to place according to the necessities of the trade, and have a limited passenger accommodation.

Fares to United States of America .. \$25.00

The Head Office is at 61 Broadway, New York: Geo. McLeod, *President*.

Jno. S. Powell, Manager, Kingston.

Steamers flying the Dutch flag with first class passenger accommodation running between Kingston and Manchester, Eng.

J. E. Dyer, General Manager, Port Antonio, Jamaica.

THE UNITED STEAMSHIP CO. (INC.).

THIS Company maintains a fortnightly Service between New Orleans and Galveston, U.S.A., and Kingston, Jamaica, calling at Cuban and Haytian ports fortnightly.

Steamships—"Nils" 3,000 tons; "Athos," 3,000 tons; "Viking," 3,000 tons; "Modemi," 3,000 tons.

Passenger rates—Galveston to Kingston, \$65.00; Havana to Kingston, \$35.00; Santiago to Kingston, \$15.00.

Agents—Soutar & Co., 62 & 64 Harbour St., Kingston.

THE PLANT LINE.

THE S.S. "Evangeline" cruises between Jacksonville, U.S.A., and Kingston, Colon and Havana for the season January to May, making the round trip in about 18 days.

Rates from \$150.00.

Agents—H. Soutar & Co., 62 & 64 Harbour St., Kingston.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENTS.

THE following Underwriters are represented in Jamaica:—

Lloyds, London

Board of Underwriters of Liverpool

Board of Underwriters, New York, C. Houghton Sanguinetti.

National Board of Marine Underwriters, of New York,—A. George, of George and Branday.

The British Corporation Registry, Surveyor for Jamaica, Capt. W. P. Forwood

Comite des Assureurs Maritimes of Havre, Paris & Marseilles

Italia Societa d'Assicurazioni Maritimes Fluviali & Terrestri, Genoa

Societe Anonyme d'Assurances Franco-Hongroise, Budapest

Austrian-Hungarian Veritas

La Estrella of Carthagena, Spain

La Esperanza of Barcelona, Spain

New Fenix of Madrid

Comitato delle Compaynee

D'Ass curazioni Maritime, Genoa

Association of Underwriters, Bremen

Do. do. Hamburg

} R. S. Gamble.

} George & Branday.

} Finke & Co.

Lloyds' Agents.

Kingston—R. S. Gamble.

Port Antonio—D. S. Gideon

St. Ann's Bay—A. B. D. Rerrie

Sav.-la-Mar—Frank Bastian.

Black River—H. S. Peynado

Alligator Pond—S. A. Shaw

Montego Bay—Walter Coke Kerr.

Falmouth—Walter Coke Kerr.

} Sub-Agents.

} Sub-Agents.

THE MARINE BOARD.

THE Marine Board, constituted by Law 17 of 1896, takes the place of the several pilotage and harbour boards established under laws 36 of 1873 and 21 of 1891, the boards and the pilotage and harbour districts under those laws being now abolished.

The Marine Board have all the powers and authority formerly vested in the pilotage and harbour boards, as well as the superintendence and control of all lights and beacons other than light houses.

They have power to make enquiry as to shipwrecks and other casualties affecting ships, and into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates and engineers of ships and to summon such witnesses for the purpose as they may think fit.

They have power to order the survey of any ship if they have reason to believe that she is in any way defective, and to detain her if they think such a course necessary.

They can examine and grant certificates to ships engaged in the coasting and home trade and can examine persons applying to be masters, mates, or engineers of coasting and home trading ships.

The board also have the duty of examining persons applying for pilot licenses.

The present members of the Board are:—

Hon. A. H. Miles, *President*; Capt. A. Peel R.M.L.I., Mr. T. C. D. Thompson, Harbour Master, Capt. J. T. Lund, Mr. A. H. DaCosta; *Secretary*, T. R. Mould, Customs, Kingston.

Marine Board Surveyor of ships and Engineer Surveyor—Archibald A. McInnis.

The following are the fees now payable by pilots for examination and license (Law 21 of 1891):—

	£	s.	d.
For each examination under Section 12 ..	3	3	0
For each examination under Section 13 ..	0	15	0
For every Pilot's original license for one Port	10	0	0
For every additional Port ..	2	10	0
For each renewal of license for one Port	1	0	0
For every additional port ..	0	5	0

The fees payable to pilots are as follows (Law 21 of 1891):—

For First Class Ports.

	Inward.			Outward		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston, not exceeding seven feet ..	2	5	0	1	8	0
For each additional foot and part of a foot ..	0	6	0	0	4	0
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet ..	1	7	0	0	17	6
For every additional foot and part of foot ..	0	3	6	0	2	0
Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston or Port Royal one-half of the above fees respectively	—			—		
(The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the east and Wreck Reef to the south) —						
Between Kingston and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	0	18	0	0	10	6
For every additional foot and part of a foot ..	0	2	6	0	1	6
Into or out of Old Harbour, Salt River, Sav-la-Mar, Falmouth, not exceeding seven feet ..	2	5	0	1	8	0
For each additional foot and part of a foot ..	0	6	0	0	6	0

For Second Class Ports.

Not exceeding seven feet ..	1	10	0	1	5	0
For every additional foot or part of a foot ..	0	4	0	0	3	0

The second class ports are:—

Port Morant	Montego Bay	Oracabessa
Morant Bay	Rio Bueno	Port Maria
Alligator Pond	Dry Harbour	Annotto Bay
Black River	St. Ann's Bay	Port Antonio
Lucea	Ocho Rios	Manchioneal

The following are the names of pilots and the several ports for which they are licensed.

2. Joseph Parodie, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay.
5. Joseph S. Rankin, Kingston.
6. Owen Jones, Kingston.
9. Philip Hall, Kingston.
11. W. A. Leeman, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Sav.-la-Mar.
15. Joseph Israel, Old Harbour, Salt River
16. Edw. Spencer Grosett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno
17. D. A. Rhino, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Sav.-la-Mar.
20. A. R. Boor, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Ocho Rios.
21. W. Defriez, Kingston, Salt River, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio.
22. W. E. Smith, Kingston.
27. F. G. Vosper, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
28. H. W. Hunt, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant.
29. G. A. Saunders, Kingston and Pt. Antonio.
30. J. Boof, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Salt River, Old Harbour.
31. A. H. K. Jones, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Montego Bay, Lucea, Rio Bueno.
33. W. T. Forrester, Kingston.
34. J. E. Corinaldi, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno.
35. S. O. Wells, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio.
36. Alf. Scott Foster, Montego Bay, Lucea.
37. Jos. A. Chambers, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
38. S. H. Simmons, Kingston.
39. Abraham Hall, Kingston.
43. J. H. Bennett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Port Maria.
44. John Cooke, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea Sav.-la-Mar, Salt River, Old Harbour.
46. W. C. Howell, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Salt River, Old Harbour.
47. G. B. Bolton, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay.
54. E. Dalrymple, Montego Bay, Lucea.
55. E. C. Hauck, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Salt River, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Old Harbour.
56. Alex. Patterson, Port Maria, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar.
57. J. A. Soas, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea.
60. C. M. Jensen, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Manchioneal, Oracabessa, Dry Harbour, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Rio Bueno, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Salt River, Old Harbour.
64. James Witter, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar.
66. Uriah Davis, Black River.
68. W. F. Boddan, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.

PILOTS, *continued.*

69. F. T. Panton, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Rio Bueno, Ocho Rios, Dry Harbour, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston.
70. W. N. Davis, Kingston, Port Antonio, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Annotto Bay, Port Maria.
71. J. G. Parsons, Kingston.
73. A. Theoph. Ferguson, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
74. W. Woodward, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Salt River.
75. W. R. Rowe, Kingston.
76. J. S. Goldson, Kingston.
77. N. A. Jennings, Kingston, Salt River.
79. Peter A. Moodie, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay.
80. Edw. Cox, Sav-la-Mar.

HARBOURS AND HARBOUR MASTERS.

LAW 36 of 1873 effected the consolidation of all the then existing enactments relating to harbours, a proceeding which was much required as a matter of convenience as those enactments extended over nearly two hundred years, namely, from the year 1681 to the year 1872. This law provides *inter alia* for the constitution of harbours by the Governor in privy council, for the appointment of harbour masters and their removal from office; for the removal of wrecks and other obstructions in harbours; for the preservation, repair and renewal of buoys, &c. Under section 6 of law 17 of 1896 harbour masters are placed under the control and superintendence and direction of the Marine Board by that law created. Under the law of 1873 the harbour masters' fees were assessed on the draught of water of vessels, and as in many cases difficulties arose in reference to the ascertainment of the proper draught the legislature deemed it expedient to calculate the fees on registered tonnage, and to this end passed Law 24 of 1889. The following table gives the fees now payable:—

Harbour.	Registered Tonnage.	Vessels trading between the Tropics.	All other Vessels except Coasting Vessels.	Coasting Vessels.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	Under 70 tons ..	0 7 6	0 15 0	—
	70 tons and over but under 160 tons ..	0 10 0	1 0 0	—
	160 tons and over but under 350 tons ..	0 15 0	1 10 0	—
	350 tons and over but under 850 tons ..	0 17 6	1 15 0	—
	850 tons and upwards ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	—
All other harbours	Under 160 tons ..	0 5 0	0 10 0	—
	160 tons and upwards ..	0 10 0	1 0 0	—
Kingston harbour ..	Not exceeding per quarter ..	—	—	0 8 0
All other harbours ..	Not exceeding per quarter ..	—	—	0 1 0

KINGSTON HARBOUR.

LAW 12 of 1904 enacts as follows:—

1—Anything in any law of this Colony to the contrary notwithstanding, any Vessel which shall enter any harbour of this Island, solely for the purpose of effecting necessary repairs, or of obtaining medical assistance for any sick person on board such Vessel, shall not be liable to pay any harbour fees or light dues; and any Vessel which shall enter any

harbour of this Island, solely for the purpose of calling for orders, or of obtaining coal, water, ships' stores, or necessary provisions, shall be liable to pay one half only of the usual harbour fees and light dues. Provided always, that if such Vessel, except for the purpose of enabling repairs to be effected, takes in or discharges any cargo or ballast, or takes on board, or lands any passenger, other than a passenger whom it is necessary to land on account of the state of his health, she shall not be entitled to any relief or exemption under this Law, and she shall before Customs clearance is granted to her on her outward voyage, pay to the Collector of the Port, the difference between the full light and harbour dues, and the amount of such dues that has actually been paid. Provided further, that the proviso to Section 6 of Law S of 1900, shall not apply to any Vessel which has obtained relief under this Law.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 9 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width, the channel through-out to the anchorage off Kingston being well buoyed and staked.

The Wigan Continuous burning Lamps erected to mark the approaches to Port Royal and Kingston are hereby advertised as permanent lights under section 9 of Law 17 of 1896, and came into general use on the 1st January, 1903.

The lamps hitherto provided under No. 16 of the rules relative to the harbour of Kingston have been discontinued.

The following is a description of the Wigan Lamps referred to:—

Gun Cay Light—A fixed red light, upon a concrete pedestal in about 2 feet of water, The light will show 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
N Tangent Lime Cay and W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay	75° 38'
W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay and S end Lazaretto	78° 37'

Rackham Cay Light—A fixed white light on Tripod Beacon, 15 feet above water, painted white. It is in 18 feet of water and marks the northern edge of Rackham Cay. Its position is as follows:—

	Angles.
Lazaretto and Dockyard Tower	70° 0'
Dockyard Tower and Rocky Point	78° 9'

Beacon Shoal Light—A fixed red light upon 3 piles, will show 30 feet above water, it is on the northern edge of shoal in 19 feet of water.

Burial Ground Light—A fixed red light upon a pile in 18 feet of water, will show 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
Plumb Point Light House and Parish Church	36° 10'
Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	47° 51'

Fort Augusta Light—A flashing red light shows red to both south and east. It is 37 feet above water.

Two Sisters light on Two Sisters Stake—a white fixed light 10 feet above water.

Position—

Plumb Point Light House and E. Drunkenman's Cay	64° 56'
Plumb Point Light House and Town Greenwich House	59° 18'

St. Alban's Light—A fixed red light in 18 feet of water, 10 feet above water on St. Alban's Stake.

Mammee Light—A fixed white light in 18 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

East Horse Shoe Light—A fixed white light in 20 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

Pond Mouth Light—A fixed red light in 24 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	89° 41'
Clock Tower, Port Royal, and Fort Augusta Light	44° 41'

The positions and names of the "Beacon Shoal," "St. Alban's," "Mammee," and "East Horse Shoe" stakes are marked upon the Chart, and the angles between the different points are as follows:—

	Angles.
<i>Beacon Shoal Light</i> —Clock Tower, Port Royal and south end	
Gun Cay	67° 47' 0"
South and Gun Cay and east end Drunkenman's Cay	83° 50' 0"

<i>St. Albans Stake and Light—Plumb Point Light House and</i>		
<i>Clock Tower, Port Royal</i>	..	58° 4' 90"
<i>Clock Tower and Inner House, Port Henderson</i>	..	62° 23' 0"
<i>Mammee Stake and Light—N Tangent, Fort Augusta, and</i>		
<i>Inner House, Port Henderson</i>	..	51° 42' 0"
<i>Inner House, Port Henderson, and Small Point</i>	..	29° 0' 0"
<i>East Horse Shoe Stake and Light—Passage Fort House and N</i>		
<i>Tangent, Fort Augusta</i>	..	21° 56' 0"
<i>Fort Augusta and Inner House, Port Henderson</i>	..	29° 42' 0"

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchorage in from 6 to 8 fathoms off the town; the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 36 feet.

Coals and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices and water for shipping is charged by the Water Commissioners at the following rates, viz.:—

From 70 tons to 150 tons	..	£0 12 0	From 701 tons to 1,000 tons	£3 12 0
" 151 " 250 "	..	1 4 0	" 1,001 " 1,400 "	" 4 4 0
" 251 " 350 "	..	1 16 0	" 1,401 " 2,000 "	" 4 16 0
" 351 " 500 "	..	2 8 3	" 2,001 " 3,000 "	" 5 8 0
" 501 " 700 "	..	3 0 0	" 3,001 " and upwards	" 6 0 0

Yachts and Telegraph ships are exempt from paying harbour dues.

Ballast is obtained through the authorities at the General Penitentiary from the Quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2/ a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.
		£ s. d.
Kingston	T. C. D. Thompson	550 0 0
Morant Bay	E. P. Mudie	20 0 0
Port Morant	W. M. Lewin	15 0 0
Port Antonio	W. B. Isaacs	25 0 0
Annotto Bay	D. M. Robertson	20 0 0
Port Maria	W. C. Gauntlett	20 0 0
Ocho Rios	C. McMuir	6 0 0
St. Ann's Bay	C. McMuir	20 0 0
Falmouth	G. H. Davidson	15 0 0
Montego Bay	G. P. McGrath	12 0 0
Lucea	E. F. Wilson	12 0 0
Green Island	A. J. McKenzie	6 0 0
Savanna-la-Mar	E. B. Levy	15 " 0
Gravesend, Black River	A. B. McCatty	12 0 0
Dry Harbour	A. W. Kennedy	6 0 0
Rio Bueno	A. W. Kennedy	6 0 0
Manchioneal	L. G. Carvalho	6 0 0
Mosquito Cove	A. J. dePass	6 0 0

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

UNDER the 4th section of Law 14 of 1875, a law relating to wrecks, casualties to ships and salvage, which was passed in consequence of the old act, 53 Geo. III., cap. 25, having been found insufficient to protect the interests of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any officer of customs, revenue officer or other person to be a receiver of wreck in any district, and

may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of receivers of wreck and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follows:—

- (1.) Kingston—Cockpit River on the West to Cow Bay inclusive on the East.
- (2.) Morant Bay—Cow Bay Point to Prospect Point.
- (3.) Port Morant—Prospect Point to Southern Bank of Hector's River.
- (4.) Port Antonio—Southern Bank of Hector's River to the Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River.
- (5.) Annotto Bay—Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River to Don Christopher's Point.
- (6.) Port Maria—Don Christopher's Point to Eastern Bank of White River.
- (7.) St. Ann's Bay—Eastern Bank of White River to Western Bank of easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom.
- (8.) Dry Harbour—Western Bank of the easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom to Bengal Point.
- (9.) Falmouth—Bengal Point to Western side of Long Bay.
- (10.) Montego Bay—Western side of Long Bay to Round Hill Bluff.
- (11.) Lucea—Round Hill Bluff to North Negril Point.
- (12.) Savanna-la-Mar—North Negril Point to Whitehouse Point.
- (13.) Black River—Whitehouse Point to Cuckold Point.
- (14.) Milk River—Cuckold Point to mouth of Cockpit River.

The following public officers are Receivers of Wreck for the several districts:—

No. 1 Kingston	..	R. E. Nunes, Collector of Customs.
No. 2 Morant Bay	..	E. P. Mudie, Collector of Taxes.
No. 3 Port Morant	..	W. M. Lewin, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 4 Port Antonio	..	W. B. Isaacs, Collector of Taxes.
No. 5 Annotto Bay	..	Vacant, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 6 Port Maria	..	W. C. Gauntlett, Collector of Taxes.
No. 7 St. Ann's Bay	..	C. M. Muir, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 8 Dry Harbour	..	A. W. Kennedy, Landing Waiter.
No. 9 Falmouth	..	G. H. Davidson, Collector of Taxes.
No. 10 Montego Bay	..	G. P. McGrath, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 11 Lucea	..	E. Wilson, Collector of Taxes.
No. 12 Savanna-la-Mar	..	E. B. Levy, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 13 Black River	..	A. B. McCatty, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 14 Milk River	..	St. George Vivian Thompson, Assistant Collector of Taxes.

The duties of the receivers of wreck may be briefly classified as follow:—

- (a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder or obstruction;
- (b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea ;
- (c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners;
- (d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims;
- (e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following table shows the fees payable to receivers, one moiety of which is paid into the Treasury and the other retained by the receivers for their personal use:—

For every examination on oath instituted by a receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress	..	..	..	£1 0 0
a fee not exceeding	..	..	..

But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents

For every report required to be sent by the Receiver to the Governor
the sum of

£0 10 0

For wreck taken by the Receiver into his custody, a per centage of five per cent. upon the value thereof, but in no case shall the whole amount of per centage so payable exceed twenty pounds.

In cases where any services are rendered by a Receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a per centage, that is to say:—

If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the Receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above mentioned sum.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

THE care and management of all light-houses are by law 8 of 1900, vested in the Director of Public Works.

MORANT POINT.—This light-house is situated at the extreme east end of the island, and carries a revolving white light, elevated 100 feet above high water which is visible at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather.

The illuminating apparatus was until 1889, on the catoptric principle, consisting of 15 lamps with large reflectors, revolving once in every three minutes, giving a flash every minute.

The above, together with the light-house tower, which is constructed of iron, was designed by Alexander Douglas, of London, and erected in 1842 by Mr. George Grove, C.E. (afterwards Sir George Grove, Mus. Doc.) who was sent out for the purpose.

A third order holophotal light, revolving once in eight minutes, and giving a flash every minute, was erected in 1889, in place of the original apparatus.

Mineral oil is the illuminant in this and the other light-houses in the island, a saving of about eighty per cent. of the former expenditure for coco-nut oil being thereby effected.

The position of the light-house is in latitude 17° 55' north, and longitude 76° 10' west.

PLUMB POINT.—This light-house stands on the Palisadoes at the entrance to Kingston harbour; the tower is constructed of stone and iron, and after the earthquake of 1907 strengthened at the base with a massive reinforced concrete casing, and is 70 feet in height, and was erected in the year 1853. It exhibits a third order dioptric light from an incandescent lamp (recently substituted for the old 4 wick burner lamp) and it is now arranged (by a further alteration) to show a white light over the entrance of the Eastern navigable channel and a red light over the foul ground and the south channel for a distance of 12 miles, thus reversing the arrangement existing previously. The white light is visible at a distance of about 20 miles in clear weather. The position of the light-house is in latitude 17° 55' north, longitude 76° 47' west.

FOLLY POINT, PORT ANTONIO.—This light-house was built under the powers of law 17 of 1886, the mercantile community having guaranteed the Government that the revenue from dues would suffice to meet the cost of maintenance, and the interest and sinking fund on the first cost. The tower is constructed of masonry and is fire-proof throughout. The optical apparatus is dioptric of the fourth order shewing a white light, visible at 13 miles distance over an arc of 153°, the backward rays being reflected by a dioptric mirror. And the position of the light-house is in latitude 18° 12' north, longitude 76° 26' west.

NEGRIL POINT.—A light-house has been erected at South Negril Point at the extreme western end of the island, and completed in July 1895.

The tower is of concrete 60 feet high above ground, and the light is elevated 100 feet above sea level.

The apparatus is a second order dioptric, with a 5 wick burner, occultating exhibiting the light for 57½ seconds, with periods of 2½ seconds of darkness intervening.

The position of the light-house is in latitude $18^{\circ} 15'$ north, longitude $78^{\circ} 23'$ west
GALINA POINT.—A framed steel tower was erected at Galina Point (in St. Mary) to carry a three wick Wigham light. Its position is approximately latitude $18^{\circ} 25'$ north, longitude $78^{\circ} 55'$ west. The light is 44 feet above high water and is visible at a distance of 12 miles and much appreciated by coastwise shipping between bearings $N 40^{\circ}$ west and $S. 68^{\circ}$ E.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment Public Service.
<i>Plumb Point.</i>			
Superintendent	.. A. E. Plummer ..	£ s. d. 140 0 0	1st Jan., '14
Keeper	.. R. Napier ..	70 0 0	13th Feb., '88
<i>Morant Point.</i>			
Superintendent	.. C. Durrant ..	160 0 0	25th June '96
Keeper	.. J. Lowe ..	70 0 0	19th Dec., '89
<i>Folly Point.</i>			
Head Keeper	.. W. Sturgeon ..	100 0 0	10th Feb., '01
Under Keeper	.. E. Francis ..	60 0 0	25th Oct., '02
<i>Negril Point.</i>			
Superintendent	.. J. S. Brownhill ..	170 0 0	2nd July, '95
Keeper	.. W. N. McKenzie ..	70 0 0	1st April, '09

PART XIII.

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES, &c.

THE RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL.

THE total length of canals and branches constructed and at present under maintenance is as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Main Canal	5	73
Subsidiary Channels	0	35
Old Harbour Branch	9	28
Subsidiary Channels	6	30
Port Henderson Branch	4	25
Subsidiary Channels	2	7½
Cumberland Pen Branch	4	31
Subsidiary Channels	7	63½
Caymanas Branch	4	11
Subsidiary Channels	3	20
Total	48	3½

These branches can be extended and others constructed whenever required for the further development of the scheme.

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,000 acres. A portion of this cannot be irrigated, as it is broken and hilly ground; but, after making all deductions, including those for roads, gullies, Spanish Town, &c., there remain fully 30,000 acres capable of being irrigated. Nearly one-half of this land is very suitable for irrigation and, with water and proper cultivation, might be made to grow almost any crop, as it is a loamy soil, slightly porous and capable of taking up water without letting it through too rapidly. The remainder is a clay soil which produces, with irrigation, excellent crops of sugar-cane and guinea grass.

During the last few years the cultivation of Bananas under irrigation has been greatly extended in the district.

The total number of acres now under irrigation is about 13,760, and the total quantity of water regularly supplied is about 17,000 cubic yards per hour.

The gross revenue in 1913-1914 was £14,328 1s. 2d. It is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town water works, from the sale of fruit, &c., grown on the canal banks. A number of coco-nut and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks.

The natural slope of the ground over which the canal is carried is considerable, and the canal therefore is capable of yielding a large mill-power. It offers a good field for the establishment of central factories for the manufacture of sugar. Amongst the crops which may be cultivated with profit are the following: sugar-cane, bananas, plantains, cocoa, oranges and limes.

Below are the details of the acreage irrigated and of the water consumed for each description of cultivation on 31st March, 1914:—

Cultivation.	Acreage irrigated.	Cubic yds. of water taken per hour.
Bananas	10,000	15,000
Sugar	750	720
Guinea Grass	2,300	1,083
Provision grounds	100	100
Oranges	610	300
Total	13,760	17,203

The following scale of rates were settled by the Governor in Privy Council and published in Gazette of 0th July, 1911, together with regulations for the management and care of the works, etc., rescinding the regulations previously in force, and to take effect from 1st August, 1911.

5. Water will be supplied to Consumers at the discretion of the Colonial Secretary, all supplies being subject to uniform abatements dependent upon the maximum available flow in the canal, and will be paid for at the rate set out in the Regulation 8 (b).

Payments will be subject to rebate in the event of shortage in supply, subject to the provisions in Regulation No. 10 being complied with.

6. Any reduction of water under any Agreement whether such reduction be under the preceding regulation or any other regulation or otherwise, shall be deemed to be an "accident or other cause beyond the control of the Colonial Secretary" within the meaning of Regulation 10 hereof.

7. The water is to be conducted to the fence line of the canal by appliances provided by the Director of Public Works. All arrangements, appliances or works for conducting and using the water beyond the fence line of the canal must be provided by the consumer; but, should he desire it, the Director of Public Works may consider any special application for the construction by his officers of such appliances or works at the cost of the consumer.

8. Payments according to the following scale of rates shall be made by persons who take water from the canals or works, provided also that no water, except as hereinafter provided, shall be supplied for any period less than six months:—

- (a) When water is taken only for purposes other than irrigation the following rates shall be paid:—
 1. For supplies of 5 cubic yards per hour or less, a sum of £12 per annum.
 2. For supplies of more than 5 and not exceeding 10 cubic yards per hour, at the rate of £2 5s. per cubic yard per hour per annum.
 3. For supplies of more than ten and less than fifteen cubic yards per hour, at the rate of £2 2s. 6d. per cubic yard per hour per annum.
 4. For supplies of fifteen cubic yards or over per hour, at the rate of £2 per cubic yard per hour per annum.
- (b) When the water is taken and used for irrigation, at the rate of 16/8 per cubic yard per hour per annum.
- (c) For permission, at the option of the Director of Public Works, to take water at bridges or other places for domestic use only, the rate of six shillings per annum shall be paid unless a water cart is used, in which case the rate shall be twelve shillings per annum for each person.
- (d) Special prices and terms may be made by the Director of Public Works for water for driving machinery or for other special purposes.
- (e) When water is taken for irrigation, arrangements may be made, at the option of the Director of Public Works, for giving an accumulated supply at certain fixed periods in lieu of a constant supply; also for varying the points of delivery.
- (f) Any consumer who pays for water to an extent not less than 16/8 an acre on the extent of his property that could be irrigated, may be granted temporarily an extra supply for a period of not less than one month, such extra supply to be paid for at the rate of two shillings and sixpence a month for each cubic yard per hour.

9. The abatements of supply under Regulation No. 5 will be calculated by the Director of Public Works and his decision in regard to the amount of any abatements and the corresponding rebate shall be final and binding upon the consumer.

10. If the stipulated supply of water should at any time be stopped or reduced in quantity by any accident or other cause beyond the control of the Colonial Secretary or purposely for the sake of altering or repairing the canal or any works in connection therewith, the Colonial Secretary shall not be responsible for any damage that may in consequence thereof accrue to the consumer; and the payments to be made by the consumer shall not abate in consequence of such stoppage, unless the supply of water shall have been stopped for a continuous period of seven days or more, nor shall any deduction be made in respect of any claim on account of short delivery unless and except a notice thereof in writing is given by the consumer to the Engineer of the Works at the time when such short delivery occurs, in which cases a deduction in proportion to the whole time the water shall have been so stopped, or to the amount of such short delivery, as the case may be, shall be made from the amount of payment otherwise claimable. The flow of water in the canals will, in general, be stopped during continuous rainy weather and,

notwithstanding anything hereinbefore provided, no abatement from the payments hereinbefore specified to be made by the consumer will be allowed on account of such stoppages of water.

11. The payments hereby prescribed are to be made to such officer or person as the Colonial Secretary shall appoint to receive the same and if any such payment be not made within fourteen days after the day on which it shall have become due, the Director of Public Works by his agents shall be at liberty to cut off and discontinue the supply of water without any notice whatever and without prejudice to the rights of the Colonial Secretary.

Superintendent—F. E. Taylor, £300, travelling allowance, £75; appointed 1st Oct. 1897.

VERE IRRIGATION WORKS.

THE Vere Irrigation Works were constructed and are being conducted under the provisions of law 39 of 1897.

They are managed by a commission styled the Vere Irrigation Commission, consisting of 5 members, 3 of whom are nominated by the Governor and 2 elected by the owners of the properties, who guarantee the revenue necessary for the maintenance of the works and the redemption of the loan of £40,000 sanctioned by the law.

COMMISSIONERS.

A. W. Farquharson, *Chairman*.

Conrad Watson

David Henderson.

Clarence Lopez.

Alfred Pawsey.

Secretary—C. O. Magnan, Public Works

Superintendent of the Works—

Office, Kingston.

H. Upton, Race Course P.O.

The works were constructed during the years 1901 to 1903, under the supervision of the Director of Public Works, and comprise the head-works or dam and sluice on the Milk River at St. Jago, in Lower Clarendon, to divert the water of the river into the main canal, which runs in a south-easterly direction across the plain of Vere, and is intended to carry about 7,000 cubic yards of water per hour, as far as the Rio Minho, and 6,000 cubic yards thence to the reservoir at Raymond's. Between St. Jago and the crossing to the Rio Minho at Dry River estate the canal is carried over ten gullies aqueducts consisting of steel troughing carried on abutments and piers of cement concrete. At Dry River it is carried under the Rio Minho by a steel syphon 650 feet long and 2 feet inches in diameter, and thence continues, crossing four more gullies by means of aqueducts, to Raymond's estate discharging into an impounding reservoir created there by the erection of a dam across the valley of the Raymond's gully. The total length of the main canal is sixteen miles seventeen chains, and that of the aqueducts about 2,000 feet.

The reservoir at Raymond's is calculated to hold about 4,610,000 cubic yards, equivalent to about a month's supply at the rate of 5,000 cubic yards per hour, or to the amount required for irrigating 5,000 acres at one cubic yard per hour, which is approximately the amount required in the irrigation of sugar cultivation on the estates to be supplied. Distribution channels for the supply of water to the estates west of the Rio Minho are taken off from the main canal, and another one for the estates east of the river commences at Raymond's dam, branching off in several directions to give the supplies where needed.

The failure of the water supply in the Milk River rendered a reconsideration of the whole subject necessary in 1913, which resulted in the passing of Law 16 of 1913 for rendering certain relief to the guarantors of the original scheme and of Law 17 of 1913 authorizing the obtaining of a supply of water from the Cockpit river.

The operation of these two laws will it is hoped result in a good and reliable supply of water for irrigation purposes.

The following are the lengths of the Main and Distribution Canals now in use:—

		M.	C.
Main Canal, St. Jago to Raymond's Reservoir	..	11	0
Branches West of Rio Minho	..	7	0
Total	..	18	00

THE KINGSTON GENERAL COMMISSIONERS.

By a law passed in the session of 1897 by the Legislative Council, called the Kingston General Commissioners law, No. 24 of 1897, the several commissions hitherto governing the Kingston Markets, the Kingston and Liguanea water works, the gas works, the slaughter houses, and the Kingston Improvements, under the law of 1890, were amalgamated, and their united powers conferred upon a body of commissioners, called the Kingston General Commissioners. The various undertakings controlled and managed by this body are described in the following articles under their respective heads.

By order in Privy Council 20th November, 1907—under the powers given by section 20 of Law 24 of 1907—the Kingston General Commissioners were invested with all rights powers, duties, immunities and discretions conferred on the Mayor and Council of Kingston by Laws 5 of 1883 and 24 of 1907, and the Commissioners were constituted the Building Authority for the purposes of these Laws.

By order in Privy Council dated 20th November, 1907, the Governor transferred the powers given by the Kingston Building Law, Amendment Law, 1907, from the Mayor and Council of Kingston to the Kingston General Commissioners, to take effect on 1st December, 1907, Mr. H. Gould is the surveyor under the law.

COMMISSIONERS.

G. C. Henderson, M.D. Lond.,
Chairman.

G. P. Myers, *Deputy Chairman.*

Hon. Director of Public Works.

Hon. Superintending Medical Officer.

Hon. Custos of Kingston.

Hon. Custos of St. Andrew.

His Worship the Mayor of Kingston.

The Chairman of the Parochial Board

St. Andrew.

Simon Soutar.

R. W. Bryant.

R. H. Isaacs.

STAFF.

Managing Commissioner—R. H. Isaacs, £600 per annum, and Residence at Cavaliers.

Engineer in Charge and Building Surveyor—H. Gould, A.M.I.C.E., and Mem. San. Inst., £800 per annum inclusive of travelling expenses.

Secretary and Storekeeper—W. J. Walker, £400 per annum.

Deputy Storekeeper—G. C. Linton £250 per annum.

Clerk—H. L. Harris, £200 per annum.

Attached to Water, Gas Works and Sewerage Works.

Assistant Engineer and Assistant Building Surveyor—Braham T. Judah, A.M.I.C.E., £400 per annum, inclusive of travelling expenses.

Mechanical Engineer—David Aiken, M.E., £300 per annum, inclusive of travelling expenses.

Cashier and Collector—L. E. Pouyat, £280 per annum.

Clerks—C. V. Harris, £170; C. G. Wilson, £150.

Attached to Markets.

Superintendent—Vacant, £200; *Clerks*—E. C. Clarke, £175.

Asst. Clerk—A. A. McCallum, £150. D. Palma, £130.

Attached to Slaughter House.

Superintendent—H. B. Robinson, £120 per annum.

Inspector—M. H. Solomon—Fees.

KINGSTON GAS WORKS.

THE subject of lighting Kingston with gas seems to have been first mooted in 1866 when the late Mr. S. C. Burke agitated the question. Nothing, however, was done in the matter till 1870, when Mr. W. Climie applied to the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, on

behalf of some capitalists in England for a concession to erect gas works for the supply of the city, such concession to extend over a period of thirty years. The further terms proposed were: that the maximum price should be 18/ per 1,000 cubic feet; that the gas should be used for lighting the streets and all public buildings; and that all imported materials should be duty free. These terms did not prove acceptable to Sir J. P. Grant, who considered that such a concession would place it beyond the power of the inhabitants of Kingston to obtain gas on what he thought reasonable, or anything approaching reasonable terms. The same answer was returned to the late Mr. T. L. Harvey who applied in 1871 for a similar concession; the Governor remarking that if gas was to be provided he would recommend that the provision be made for establishing Government gas works thereby avoiding all the very serious objections to long monopolies to private parties.

On Sir J. P. Grant referring the proposal to establish Government gas works to the Kingston Municipal Board he was met by the very curious objection that the lighting up of the streets would be attended with considerable disadvantage, unless accompanied by a more efficient Police Force, in consequence of the fact that the "unscientific and ignorant depredating class of the community have great fear of darkness, and generally take advantage of the light of the moon for their operations." In other respects the proposal was hailed with satisfaction. The objection, somewhat surprised the Governor, who thereupon called on the Police Authorities for their opinion. Major Prenderville (the Inspector General) showed that the of 74 burglaries and larcenies committed between January 1870 and September 1871, inclusive, only eighteen were committed on dark and partly moonlight nights, which were two hundred and fifty-four in number. The unanimous opinion of the Officers of Police was that street lighting would be a help to the Constabulary and a difficulty in the way of the thief.

Sir J. P. Grant, fortified by these opinions, caused a bill to be passed through the Legislative Council during the session of 1872, appointing as Gas Commissioners the persons holding for the time being the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Director of Public Works, Auditor General, Custos of Kingston and Custos of St. Andrew, and empowering them to raise by debentures the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of erecting gas works and working the same.

The works were commenced early in 1875 and completed in 1877, the town being lighted with gas for the first time on the 10th May. The works were constructed under the superintendence of Mr. John Stiven. They consisted of a retort house containing six beds of retorts, a building containing the exhauster engine, the two scrubbers, the station meter, the governor and photometer, the purifying and lime house, the coal-shed, and two gas-holders capable of holding 30,000 cubic feet each, or about one day's supply. The cost of the works, including the mains and 699 street lamps for lighting the city, was £39,313 18s. 10d. The works are situated beyond the Railway station.

The retort house has now been extended, new benches of four regenerative settings have been erected.

The quantity of gas made in 1913-14 was 426½ million cubic feet; the coals carbonized amounting to 2,485 tons. The public lights consume about one half the quantity of gas made, the street lamps being lit on an average 190 hours per month.

The receipts for the year ended the 31st March, 1914, were £9,072 16s. 1d., and the expenditure £6,546 9s. 6d., without the charges for Interest, Sinking Fund, &c. The prices charged for gas, &c., are as follow:—

For each street lamp, per annum	..	£5	0	0	
For gas consumed for illuminating purposes—per 1,000 cubic feet	..	0	8	0	less 12½ % discount for prompt payment.
For gas consumed for cooking and motive power 1,000 cubic feet	..	0	6	0	less 16½ % discount for prompt payment.
For coke, per ton	..	1	10	0	
For tar, per gallon	..	0	0	6	retail.
For temper lime, per phn.	..	2	4	£	
For temper lime, per barrel	..	0	7	3	

The introduction of incandescent gas lighting has effected a marked improvement in illuminating power, with a considerable reduction in consumption and consequent cost of lighting. With a single Welsbach burner and mantle an illumination equal to

100 standard sperm candles can be produced at the cost of one-third of penny per hour, a similar light by means of the ordinary flat flame burner would require 6 No. 5 burners costing 2½d. per hour, while the same illuminating power produced by an electric incandescent lamp, with current at one shilling per unit, would cost 4½d.

The Parade Gardens are effectively lighted by means of eleven self-intensifying incandescent gas lamps giving an aggregate of 3,300 candle power, a successful example of the latest development of incandescent gas lighting, and the incandescent principle is gradually superseding the old flat flame lamps.

KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.

THE city of Kingston and the plain of Liguanea are supplied with water from three sources, namely, the Hope River, the Wag Water and the Ferry River. The town and district were formerly dependent entirely on water supplied by wells and that yielded by a few springs along the harbour. A company was incorporated about the year 1847 to supply Kingston from a subterranean source supposed to exist near Barbican. Many thousands of pounds were spent in sinking shafts, driving adits and constructing a tunnel to lead the water by gravitation to Halfway Tree. The scheme proved a total failure, but the company in 1849 were fortunate enough in being able to purchase from the Duke of Buckingham a portion of the Hope estate, together with the water rights to four-ninths of the supply in the Hope River. Reservoirs were built at Hope and Montgomery's Corner (now called Cross Roads) and a line of 9-inch mains was laid for the supply of the city. These works delivered an indifferent supply of unfiltered water once or twice a day for house hold purposes. The pressure was so poor that little or no protection was afforded to the inhabitants against fire.

In 1871 the Government purchased the rights of the old company for the sum of £51,200, and immediately set to work to construct new works at a further expenditure of £87,000. These works, completed in 1876, consist of:—

- 1st. A concrete culvert over three miles in length, from Hope to Cavaliers.
- 2nd. A large settling reservoir, 256 feet long by 160 in breadth and 20 in depth, capable of containing 2½ million gallons.
- 3rd. Two filter beds, each 200 feet long by 100 broad by 7 feet in depth. They contain the necessary filtering materials, such as small stone, gravel and sand, superposed in layers, and are each capable of filtering 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.
- 4th. A pure water tank, 200 feet by 180 and 20 feet in depth, capable of holding 3,000,000 gallons, an average day's supply to the city.

The water for the town supply is drawn from this tank, the bottom of which is 156 feet above the mean sea level, by a 21-inch main and is then distributed over the city by means of 12, 6, 4 and 2-inch cast iron mains measuring in the aggregate some 60 miles.

Owing to successive droughts the water supplied by the Hope was found insufficient for the growing needs of Kingston and St. Andrew, and in 1885 the Water Commissioners obtained powers to enable them to obtain the water rights belonging to Constant Spring estate. These were bought, together with nearly 800 acres of land, for the sum of £8,000. Works for utilizing this additional supply were begun in 1886 and completed in 1887 at a total cost, including the purchase of water rights and land of £19,112.

The works themselves comprised an arched concrete intake on the bank of the river the opening being guarded by a stout iron grating. An open culvert conducts the water to the tunnel which is 23 chains in length and varies in size very considerably, being some 6 feet high by 4 feet wide at the north end, but diminishing to the south end to 4½ feet by 3 feet. This tunnel was constructed about a hundred years ago for the supply of Constant Spring estate and is stated to have cost with the immense masonry dam to the aqueduct, together with the expenses of a lawsuit caused by diverting the water of the river, some £80,000. A new tunnel, circular in form, and 5 ft. in diameter, has been constructed to a grade of 1 in 200 in place of the old one. The water after leaving the tunnel flows in 12-inch pipes to the gutter, where it is joined by a spring that rises on the south side of the range. From the junction the water is conveyed about 40 chains by an open conduit, terminating in a circular catch pit from whence the water is led into two reservoirs each 200 feet long by 100 feet wide by 16 feet deep. These reservoirs contain 1½ million of gallons each and are constructed of cement concrete, backed by a layer of clay puddle. A 10-inch and a 9-inch main, 3 miles long, carry the water to within half a mile of Halfway Tree, where a junction is effected with the existing system of mains. A 12-inch trunk main now connects Constant Spring with the Cavaliers Works direct. Branch mains have been laid to supply Swallowfield, Penwood, Molyne's, Cassia Park, Grants' Pen and Leader's Lane. The town mains have also been extended along the Spanish Town Road and the Windward Road. In all upwards of 20 miles of pipes have been laid

in connection with these Works, and several tracts of land in St. Andrew are now rendered available for building purposes which were previously of little value to the owners.

Law 37 of 1910 provides for increasing the water supply of Kingston by erecting a pumping station at the Ferry River, authorising a loan of £50,000.

This work was completed in February, 1912, and is now in operation. The Pumping station is situated about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Kingston and consist of an intake sluice and channel, and engine and boiler house and coal store in which are installed two horizontal triple expansion, surface condensing Worthington pumping engines, with two multitubular Babcock and Wilcox boilers with superheaters and an economiser. The water is pumped to the Cavaliers reservoirs through a steel main 21 inches in diameter and $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length. Each pumping engine is capable of delivering 3,000,000 gallons per 24 hours into the reservoirs.

The Mona Estate was purchased in April, 1914, and with it the right to the remaining five-ninths of the flow of the Hope River.

The suburbs of the town, such as Allman Town, Franklin Town, Torrington, Camperdown, Campbell Town, &c., &c. are supplied with filtered water, from the Constant Spring reservoirs, by a new 12-inch main laid in 1899 to the top of Allman Town, branching to the east and west with 9-inch and 6-inch pipes. Filter beds have been built at Hope and at Constant Spring so that all water supplied by the Commissioners is now filtered, and to render the filtration even more efficient than it is at the present time the Commissioners have concluded arrangements for increasing their filtration area by the erection of Pressure Filters at Cavaliers of the Ransome-vee Mehr continuous type having an additional capacity of 3 million gallons per diem, at the cost of £8,500.

The supply from all sources is on the constant and high pressure system, and the consumption by the town and St. Andrew, amounts, on an average, to about 7,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.

The water supplied to Kingston is of excellent quality as shown by the following analyses by the Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist:—

	Hope Water.	Constant Spring Water.
	Parts per 100,000.	Parts per 100,000.
Total Solid Matter	25.88	16.4
Chlorine	0.8	0.6
Nitrogen as free Ammonia	0.0014	0.0016
Do. Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0012	0.0014
Do. Nitrates	Nil	Nil
Do. Nitrites	Nil	Nil
Oxygen to combust Organic Matter ..	0.016	0.024
Hardness—Temporary	6.61	5.41
Do. Permanent	7.00	4.16
Do. Total	13.61	9.57

WATER RATES.

When the property within the prescribed limits shall be under the gross value of £60 (except houses including class 1 in the 1st section of Law 27 of 1869)

1/6 per month

When the property shall be of the gross value of £60 and under £100

2/ "

" " " " 100 " 200

3/ "

" " " " 200 " 300

4/ "

" " " " 300 " 400

4/6 "

" " " " 400 " 500

5/6 "

" " " " 500 " 600

6/6 "

" " " " 600 " 700

8/ "

" " " " 700 " 800

10/ "

" " " " 800 " 1,000

12/ "

" " " " 1,000 " 1,500

14/ "

" " " " 1,500 and upwards

16/ "

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows: From a line beginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly to the Windward Road, then along that road to the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, Passmore Town and Franklin Town to the northern boundary of the parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867; following that boundary westward as far as the South Camp Road; then southerly to the northern boundary of Villa Pen, then westerly to the Arnold Road; thence along the Arnold Road northerly to the northern boundary of Kingston, following that boundary westward to the Spanish Town Road, thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road; thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the Harbour; and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property, used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd sub-section of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875, pays in addition to the prescribed rate such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one-third of the prescribed rate.

The quantity of water to which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 18 of 1875 is as follows:—

1/6 per month	..	100 gallons a day.	6/6 per month	..	400 gallons a day.
2/	"	.. 150 "	8/	"	.. 500 "
3/	"	.. 200 "	10/	"	.. 600 "
4/	"	.. 250 "	12/ }		
4/6	"	.. 300 "	14/ }	"	.. 1,000 "
5/6	"	.. 350 "	16/ }		
			Stores	"	.. 250 "

Scales shewing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6:—

For a bath exceeding 200 gallons in capacity, 1s. 3d. per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area, 1s. per month for every 200 square yards or fraction of 200 square yards above 600 square yards, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For every fountain or stand pipe 2s. a month; provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for excess of area of a garden; but if a fountain or stand pipe be provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate hereinbefore stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe only, or for the excess of area of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.

For extra supplies of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s. for 1,000 gallons, except as hereinbefore provided for baths of large size, for gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.

The revenue for the financial year 1913-14 was £22,061 0s. 0d. and the expenditure £9 890 6s. 9d., without the charge of £10,295 1s. 8d. for interest and sinking funds.

MARKETS.

THE VICTORIA AND JUBILEE MARKETS IN KINGSTON.

THE Victoria Market building is a handsome and commodious iron structure. It is within a rectangular space which is enclosed by an iron railing on a brick wall, the dimensions of the enclosure being 306 feet north to south and 159 feet east to west. In the centre of each of the four sides are the entrance gates, the principal one being on the western side from King Street; this entrance is by an arched way between two rooms which serve as offices, the whole being surmounted by a clock tower. There is a fountain immediately opposite the main entrance.

The building is supported by 40 cast iron columns fifteen feet in height and octagonal in form, placed at distances forty-five feet apart from north to south and twenty-four

feet nine inches from east to west. The span of the roof trusses is forty-five feet and they are placed eight feet three inches apart. The roof covering is of galvanized corrugated iron, the area under cover being 3,837 square yards.

The building is entirely surrounded by a verandah, seven feet in width supported by eight columns of the same character as the main columns, giving additional protection against rain and the slanting rays of the sun.

There are 92 benches of cast iron with slate tops to receive the articles exposed for sale; each twenty feet long and four feet wide. They are so arranged as to form lanes twelve feet in width running north and south for the public to circulate in. Between the backs of the ranges of benches a space four feet nine inches in width is set apart for the sellers. These benches are so divided as to give 246 stalls with an aggregate lineal space of 1,840 feet.

The flooring of the market is of Portland cement on a strong bed of concrete, the drains being formed of the same material and covered with perforated cast iron plates. Water is laid on to 20 taps attached to columns, in various parts of the building. Sanitary arrangements of modern description are provided for the use of the staff, attendants and the public using the markets.

The cost of the market, including the lands purchased, was £22,778.

The public landing place of the city is opposite to the southern gate of the market; it is 105 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, with wooden flooring and stone steps leading into the sea; the structure is covered with a light iron roof. The cost of this landing place, with that of an adjacent one for the use of trading boats, &c., was £2,238. This sum includes the cost of building a cut stone quay-wall along the beach and in front of the market 233 feet in length.

The total amount for these structures, £25,016, was raised by a loan, guaranteed by the Government, of £20,000, and an advance of £5,016 from the Public Treasury.

The market was first opened to the public on the 24th May, 1872, when the Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, named it "The Victoria Market."

A Public Market called The Sollas Market was for over a century held in the upper part of Orange Street. It consisted of an open space, surrounded by a wooden structure, and was devoid of every convenience for those by whom it was frequented. The people through rain and sunshine, sat huddled together on the ground in the centre space, with no protection from the elements. For some time the Market Commissioners of Kingston contemplated the rebuilding of the market, but they delayed this necessary undertaking until the hurricane of 1886 blew down the fragile structure and compelled them to take action. A plan was obtained from Mr. G. N. Cox. Thirty stalls were erected in the new market and space was provided for a thousand persons. The stalls were covered with well constructed sheds and ten powerful gas lamps were distributed in the building. The total cost was £1,096 3s. 2d. It was opened by Sir Henry W. Norman on the 29th June, 1887, as part of the ceremonies in connection with the Jubilee of Her late Majesty and named "The Jubilee Market" in commemoration of the event. This market was considerably enlarged in 1894 at a cost of £956.

The revenue of both markets for the financial year 1913-14 was £4,328 7s. 8d., and the expenditure for maintenance, management, &c., £2,308 4s. 0d. without the charge of £1,000 0s. 0d. for interest and sinking fund.

PAROCHIAL MARKETS.

The law affecting market-places throughout the island, other than in Kingston, is law 9 of 1874, "A Law to make provision for the erection and regulation of markets throughout the island," which consolidated and amended the laws previously in force in the matter.

All markets are placed under the control of the parochial boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The income arising from the markets is to be applied to their support and maintenance and any surplus may be applied, with the approval of the Governor, to any local objects for the benefit of the town or of the immediate neighbourhood in which the markets concerned are situated.

This law empowers the Governor to advance money from the Treasury, on the application of the Parochial Board of any parish, for the erection of market buildings, or the

repair, improvement or enlargement of existing markets, on receiving such particulars and estimates of the proposed works as he may think fit to call for; such advances are charged on the income of the markets, the net balance on market account each year being applied in discharge or reduction of interest and principal of advances.

The law further gives the parochial boards power to acquire lands under the Lands Clauses Law, 1872, and otherwise for market purposes; to alter, with the concurrence of the Director of Public Works, the public approaches to markets; to appoint and remove Clerks of Markets and other servants; to lease or rent markets or stalls in markets; and to frame rules for the order and government of markets, to be approved by the Governor in Privy Council. The establishment of markets otherwise than in accordance with the law, and the slaughtering of animals except in authorized places, are prohibited by this law, under penalties.

As there was no provision in this law to prevent people from selling at places other than markets, and as it was desirable on many grounds that in places where markets might be established the people should be required to sell in these markets and nowhere else within certain limits, the subsequent Law, 5 of 1880, was passed by the Legislative Council to impose a limitation of sale of certain articles in the towns to which the law is made to apply.

The following is a list of the markets throughout the island, under parochial authority, with the names of the persons in charge:—

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in charge.
Kingston—	
Victoria Market	E. C. Clarke.
Jubilee Market	A. A. MacCallum.
Port Royal	Henry Wade
St Andrew—	
Halfway-Tree	Clerk Parochial Board
Cross Roads	Do.
St. Thomas—	
Morant Bay	Andrew Taylor
Yallahs Bay	A. T. Bogle
Golden Grove	S. J. Rupert
Seaforth	S. Brown
Easington	C. R. Johnson
Port Morant	M. S. Lindsay
Portland—	
Musgrave Market, Port Antonio ..	D. A. Alveranga
Victoria Market, Buff Bay ..	W. G. Russel
St. Mary—	
Port Maria	D. G. Gordon
Annotto Bay	D. M. Segre
Gayle	A. B. Greenland
Highgate	P. S. Gordon
Richmond	A. U. Brown
Oracabessa	J. Neil
St. Ann—	
St. Ann's Bay	W. Gray
Claremont	C. Atterbury
Moneague	T. E. Rose
Brown's Town	W. Brown
Ocho Rios	A. C. Mesquita
Cave Valley	E. Lawson
Pedro River	T. Atkinson
Trelawny—	
Falmouth	Joseph L. Gibbs
Jackson Town	M. McHardy

PAROCHIAL MARKETS, *contd.*

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in charge.
St. James— Montego Bay	J. B. Stephenson
Adelphi	Albert Spence, Lessee
Hanover— Luca	H. Besiey, Lessee
Green Island	A. J. Mackenzie, Lessee
Hopewell	J. D. Witter “
Westmoreland— Sav.-la-Mar	No Clerk. Market destroyed by hurricane of November, 1912. New market not yet erected.
St. Elizabeth— Black River	These markets are leased to individuals annually
Malvern	do do
Lacovia	do do
Santa Cruz	do do
Shaws	do do
Mountainside	do do
Balaclava	do do
Manchester— Mandeville	Jas. A. Daley, Lessee
Porus	Jas. A. Daley, Lessee
Newport	Joseph DeLeon, Lessee
Richmond Hill	A. E. Phillips, Lessee
Christiania	Mrs. F. E. Miller, Lessee
Clarendon— Chapelton	John Thompson
May Pen	T. E. Doyen
Four Paths	T. A. Badley
The Rest	W. B. Rose
The Alley	M. G. Beckford
Hayes	W. H. Manning
St. Catherine— Spanish Town	Alfred W. Macfarlane
Linstead	Daniel M. Henderson
Old Harbour	Charles R. Llado
Old Harbour Bay	William Holt
Bog Walk	Hezekiah Henry
Caymanas	Harry Ranns

KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

THESE buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 37 of 1872 for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat.

The Slaughter House was first opened for use on the 1st day of March, 1876, at which date all private slaughter yards had been dispensed with, the value of them having been paid to the proprietors in accordance with section 24 of the law.

The sum expended in the purchase of land, erection of buildings, cattle pens and wharf and for compensation to the owners of private slaughter yards was £10,506 10s. 8d.

The revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1913, amounted to £1,324 6s. 6d, the expenditure to £650 14s. 8d. without the charge of £500 for interest and Sinking Fund.

The number of animals, turtle, etc., slaughtered during the period referred to was as follows:—Oxen, 5,841, Calves 15, Sheep 899, Pigs 782, Turtle 79, goats 587, Total 8,203.

The fees charged for slaughtering are as follows:—

Animals slaughtered.	Inspector's Fees.	If the Slaughtermen and Dressers are provided by the Commissioners.	If the Slaughtermen and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the Animal.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oxen, per head	0 1 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
Calves "	0 0 9	0 3 0	0 2 0
Sheep "	0 0 3	0 2 0	0 1 0
Goats "	0 0 3	0 1 6	0 0 3
Pigs under 50 lbs.	0 0 2	0 1 8	0 0 10
" 50 lbs. & under 100	0 0 3	0 2 6	0 1 3
" 100 " & " 150	0 0 4	0 3 0	0 1 8
" 150 " & " 200	0 0 5	0 3 3	0 2 1
" 200 " & " 300	0 0 6	0 3 6	0 2 6
" 300 " & over	0 0 9	0 4 0	0 3 0
Sucking pigs under 16 lbs.	0 0 1	0 0 6	0 0 3
Turtle, each	0 0 3	0 2 6	0 2 0
Disjointing June and other large Fish, each .. ..	.. ..	0 1 6	0 1 0

KINGSTON IMPROVEMENTS.

Law 31 of 1890, provides for the sewerage of Kingston and for the re-construction of the streets. The Commissioners empowered under the law to carry out the necessary work, secured the services of Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C.M.G., to prepare a project for the sewerage works and to advise the commissioners during their execution.

The plans prepared by Mr. Chadwick were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on June 3, 1893, and a resident engineer arrived in Jamaica to begin operations in October, 1893.

Mr. Chadwick's project is a system of self-cleansing sewers of the smallest practicable diameter, having ample falls so that there will be no stagnation or deposit even of a temporary character; and in order to reduce the size of the sewers, rain water is excluded as far as possible.

The intercepting and outfall sewers are of cast iron, and the streets sewers and house drains of glazed fire-clay pipes.

The intercepting sewer runs along the centre of Harbour street at a depth of 5 to 20 feet below the surface and will receive the sewage of the whole town and convey it to the pump well at the pumping station near the gas works. From the pumping station a cast iron pumping main is laid along Tower Street and the Windward road, and conveys the sewage to the sea near the mouth of the Hope River.

At the pumping station 3 steam vertical single acting Plunge pumps are provided. The sewage is received into a pump well which is closed by an air tight deck.

In the month of March, 1894, work on the intercepting sewer commenced and was completed on September 30th, 1895.

The buildings at the pumping station were completed on 30th October, 1895, and all the pumping machinery erected and ready for working in 1896 and have been working continuously since then.

The work on the street sewers has been completed. A total mileage of about 46 miles, including the corresponding house connections, have been laid.

The improvement of the streets and lanes was taken in hand in November, 1897. About 12 miles have been reconstructed to date. King Street and portions of Harbour and Orange Streets have been paved with vitrified bricks laid on a foundation of cement concrete; East Street, from Harbour to East Queen Street has been paved with sheet asphalt; Gold Street from Harbour to East Queen Street has been laid in tar macadam; the remainder of the streets reconstructed have been macadamised.

Extensive works for the diversion of storm water have been carried out in connection with the street improvements.

An extension of the sewerage system embracing the remaining portions of Kingston, not included in the original scheme, and portions of lower St. Andrew, is in contemplation. Additional pumping machinery in connection with this scheme is now in course of erection.

THE KINGSTON LOAN BOARD.

THE Kingston Loan Board was constituted under the provisions of The Earthquake Loan Administration Law, 1907, for the purpose of making, administering and recovering loans out of the moneys raised under The Earthquake Loan Imperial Law, 1907.

The Board consists of eight persons, three of whom are appointed by the Governor, on the nomination of the elected members of the Legislative Council, and five appointed by the Governor together with the Chairman.

BOARD.

Hon. Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*
 Hon. Attorney General, *Vice-Chairman*
 E. W. Lucie Smith
 David Henderson
 G. P. Myers
 P. H. Bather
 Phillip Stern
 Hon. Dugald Campbell

} Appointed by the Governor.

} Appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Legislative Council.

Secretary—C. C. Anderson—£100.

Loans under the law can be made in the defined district of any parish for the purpose of restoring or repairing buildings damaged or destroyed by the earthquake of 14th January, 1907, or subsequent fire; or for erecting new buildings of substantial value in the district damaged by the earthquake or fire to an extent not exceeding the amount of such loss or damage. No person is precluded from obtaining a loan from the Board, because he has prior to applying for same, replaced or restored or erected the buildings on the premises in respect of which the application is made. All loans made by the Loan Board are secured on a first mortgage of the freehold in respect of which the same is made. The making of loans has practically ceased.

The defined Districts under section 9 of the Law are:—

The whole of the parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. Catherine St. Thomas, Portland, and the Richmond District of the parish of St. Mary.

The loans are payable by annuities under the following scale.

On a loan of £100 for	7 years.	10 years.	12 years.	15 years.	20 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annuities to be	17 8 8	13 1 0	11 7 0	9 13 4	8 0 0
Quarterly payments	4 7 2	3 5 3	2 16 9	2 8 4	2 0 0

The Board granted to the 31st March, 1914, loans which were accepted to the amount of £372,605, of which 688. to the amount of £371,405, were proceeded with.

AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD.

A Law for the Encouragement of Agricultural Loan Societies was passed by the Legislative Council in 1912. Under Section 2, the Governor appointed Mr. C. C. Anderson, the Hon. R. P. Simmonds, M.L.C., and the Hon. Robt. Johnstone, I.S.O., members of the Agricultural Loan Societies Board, with the first named as Chairman. The Hon. H. I. Brown was later appointed a member.

The Board framed Rules under section 5, sub-section (1), for the control and superintendence of such Societies as may borrow from the funds placed at the disposal of the Board by the Legislative Council for the purpose of making loans. These Rules were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 15th October, 1912.

To meet the situation caused by the hurricane and drought of 1912, the Legislative Council passed Law 36 of 1912; and resolutions approving of advances over £200 being made by the Treasurer, on the recommendation of the Board, to owners and lessees of sugar works and plantations damaged or destroyed by the hurricane, as well as on cane crops on the ground.

Under Law 36 of 1912, Agricultural Loan Banks were used as the medium for distributing loans up to £200 to hurricane and drought sufferers. Under this head, the Board made loans to 31st December, 1913, amounting to £48,477; as well as under Law 6 of 1912 to the amount of £1,362.

Loans were also made to Cane Farmers, under Law 36 of 1912, to the extent of £115.

It was necessary to frame new Rules to meet the situation; and such Rules were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 23rd January, 1913, rescinding those passed on 15th October, 1912. The Board was strengthened by the appointment of Mr. A. W. Douet as a member; and he first took his seat on 4th January, 1913.

Under the Resolutions of the Council, the Government approved of loans, on the recommendation of the Board, as under:—

On cane crops on the ground	£2,500
To owners and lessees of sugar works and plantations ..	14,910

Up to 30th September, 1913, 22 Banks had obtained loans from the Board.

Mr. C. J. Hay was appointed Secretary on 6th November, 1912; and on 3rd April, 1914, was appointed a Public Auditor for the purposes of the Board under Law 6 of 1912, Section 5, sub-section (1).

WATER SUPPLY.

The name Jamaica is said to mean "Island of Springs" and the name is justified by the large number of springs and rivers of moderate size and the numerous water holes, some of great beauty, which are found in the Island. The rainfall, except in certain areas near the sea board, is not deficient, but occurs irregularly, the two principal rainy seasons being in May and October, but there is usually more or less rain all through the summer months.

The lack of water for domestic supply, cattle and irrigation purposes, from which considerable districts of the Island suffer periodically, is due chiefly to the large areas of porous limestone forming or directly underlying the surface. The rains are rapidly absorbed into this limestone, and flow in a large number of cases in underground channels, sometimes appearing on the surface at lower levels for a mile or two and then sinking again, and finally discharge at or near sea level. In many cases small ponds have been constructed with clay bottoms on the limestone to retain water for cattle, and artificial catchments supply tanks for domestic use. Impounding reservoirs can be constructed only in certain places outside the limestone areas and are of small size.

Because of these conditions, if there is any temporary deficiency in rainfall the poorer people in the Island are affected almost immediately, because they make little or no provision for storage during rains.

To supply this need as far as possible, the legislature passed law 24 of 1873, to enable the Governor to advance money from general revenue to the municipal (now the parochial) boards for the purpose of constructing water works in their parishes, to provide for the re-payment of such advances, to authorise the acquisition of land by the municipal boards, and to regulate the management of the works and the supply of water therefrom. The water supply was to be charged to those who used it, and any deficiency was to be made good from the poor rates of the parish in which the works were situated. Under the subsequent law of 1881 a compulsory water-rate was leviable in the particular district of a parish benefitted by a water supply obtained by advances from general revenue under the provisions of law 24 of 1873.

When the drought of 1884-85 occurred considerable privation was experienced in a large portion of the island. The Government again brought the necessity of devising plans for the supply or storage of water to the earnest attention of the parochial authorities, and law 8 of 1886 was passed in amendment of the previous enactments. By this law water-rates are made payable in respect of all houses in a district in which a water supply is established under the provisions of the recited laws, and on all horsekind and horned and other stock owned or possessed within such district by any resident therein. Law 29 of 1888, amended by Law 28 of 1889, was passed to meet cases in which the supply of water throughout the district was not uniform.

The assistance of the Government in making advances from general revenue for providing water-works has since been invoked for the districts of Savanna-la-Mar in the parish of Westmoreland, Morant Bay in the parish of St. Thomas, St. Ann's Bay in the parish of St. Ann, Port Antonio in the parish of Portland, Port Maria in the parish of St. Mary, Old Harbour and Linstead in the parish of St. Catherine, Montego Bay in the parish of St. James, and Black River in the parish of St. Elizabeth.

Because of the distress in 1912 and previous years in the dry districts from lack of water due to a series of dry years the Government appropriated a large sum of money in the Estimates for 1912-13 for the provision of tanks in aid of country water supplies and as a reserve against drought, and as a result a number of district tanks with catchments have been constructed by the Parochial Boards of St. Ann, Manchester and St. Elizabeth.

This is not considered by Government to be a complete and satisfactory solution of the problem of water supply, but it will be of very substantial benefit pending the utilisation of possible sources of continuous supply.

THE SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.

In 1836, the Marquis of Sligo being Governor, a Company was formed for supplying Spanish Town with water from the Rio Cobre, which was obtained by pumping and was distributed through the town in cast iron pipes. From that year until 1870 the company continued in operation, but the supply of water distributed was limited.

In 1870 the works were purchased by the Government and put in thorough order; the mains were relaid and extended, suitable pumping machinery was erected, and a new masonry service reservoir built to hold 150,000 gallons.

The supply of water under the new arrangement was not continuous, each ratepayer being entitled to water only for a certain number of hours daily, Sundays excepted, when no water was supplied.

In 1877 a bill was passed through the Council (law 16 of 1877) for providing Spanish Town with a constant supply of water from the Rio Cobre irrigation canal by gravitation. The new works were commenced early in 1879 and were sufficiently advanced by August in that year for pumping to be discontinued. The water was taken from the main canal at Hog Hole Pen, about two miles to the north of Spanish Town, and was led into two settling reservoirs, having a capacity of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. From the reservoirs the water was conveyed to Spanish Town in an eight-inch cast iron main. Service pipes are laid on to every house in the town and the supply is continuous.

Owing to there not being sufficient fall from Hog Hole the pressure in the town was low, and at times the upper portion of the town was without water; in 1910-12 three powerful hydraulic rams were erected which now deliver water into a steel tank 30ft. above the old water level in the reservoirs, the town supply is now connected to this tower, and the highest point of the town is well supplied.

The old settling reservoirs are still used for supplying the rams with clean water, and should any accident occur to the rams, the reservoir supply is available.

The Rio Cobre Canal Commissioners, who were also the Spanish Town Water Commissioners, having been abolished, the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, was by Law 23 of 1898, substituted for them.

Within certain limits the water-rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing minimum rate is 1s. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 5s. per month.

These Water Works are under the management of the Director of Public Works.
Collector—The Collector of Taxes for St. Catherine.

Superintendent of Works—G. E. Taylor, salary £10 per annum.

WATER RATE.

The following is the compulsory water rates within the prescribed limits:—

One shilling per month, and in addition thereto one penny half penny for every £10 or fractional part thereof when the property shall exceed £40, provided that the rate payable shall in no case exceed 12s. per month.

Inns, taverns, wholesale or retail spirit stores, laundries, livery stables, lodging houses, manufactories, or printing offices, or for any trade or business requiring water other than for domestic use; such additional rate shall be paid, as the Colonial Secretary shall specially declare. If the property is not used as a residence or for any of the purposes aforesaid the rate shall be one-fourth of the prescribed rate.

OLD HARBOUR WATER WORKS.

In 1876 the late Hon. L. F. Mackinnon, then Custos of St. Catherine, brought the necessity of a Water Supply for Old Harbour to the notice of the Government, and at the same time a petition was extensively signed for the construction of the works. It was decided in 1878 that the best available supply was to be obtained from Bower's River, at a point about five miles north of Old Harbour on the Colbeck Estate, and Works were commenced in 1881 under the supervision of the Director of Public Works (Law 18 of 1881, section 10).

Water was delivered in Old Harbour and service pipes were connected to householders premises by April 1st, 1882.

The scheme as constructed included a double line of four inch cast iron pipes from the intake at Bower's River to Old Harbour and distributing mains in Old Harbour of 957 yards of four-inch and 2,024 of two-inch cast iron pipes.

Hydrants for fire purposes and for flushing the mains are located in the town.

The water has been connected to 360 Houses through half-inch galvanized wrought iron service pipes. The service has since been extended to Old Harbour Bay, and Church and Bower's Pen district by stand pipe supply. The Jamaica Government Railway and several properties outside the original limits have been supplied with water at special rates.

The cost of the original scheme was £3,710 17s. 8d., and the Works were maintained by the Director of Public Works to August 1st, 1882, when they were handed over to the St. Catherine Municipal Board.

The Government subsequently made a further advance of £2,347 2s. 2d., for laying a four-inch auxiliary main and for the construction of a tank. The area of supply was increased in 1905.

At the present time a scheme is under consideration to increase and improve the existing water supply.

The following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Old Harbour water supply district, paid monthly in advance:—

On all properties below £40 in gross value—Sixpence.

On each amount of £10 that is the whole reckoned as £20 of such value—One shilling.

And on all properties of £40 and over in gross value, an additional 2d. in every £10 of gross value or fraction thereof.

LINSTEAD WATER WORKS.

In the month of July, 1885, the Director of Public Works had (through the Colonial Secretary) presented to the municipal board of Saint Catherine estimates and plans for a water supply to the village of Linstead, to be either taken from Spring Vale estate or from the Berkshire Hall lands, and recommending the Spring Vale supply as being the best and most economical. The parochial Board made overtures to the owner of Spring Vale, for the water rights but failed to obtain them.

Of necessity recourse was had to the Berkshire Hall supply, the right to which was purchased from the owner for the sum of £370. Contracts were then entered into with Messrs. Purdon and Cox for the performance of the work, which cost in the aggregate £6,892 2s. 1½d. inclusive of the £370 above mentioned.

The supply is from two distinct streams, the one called the Berkshire Hall river and the other the Cistern gully.

The distance traversed in the laying of the mains is, for the 4-inch pipes 2½ miles and for 6 inch pipes 6 miles. The source of the Berkshire Hall stream is 340 feet above Linstead, and that of the Cistern gully 540 feet. At the present time it is found that the Berkshire Hall stream is more than sufficient to supply Linstead, and the Cistern Gully supply is therefore locked off.

The number of houses supplied at present is about 343, each having a ½-inch galvanized pipe, with stop cock, and the revenue derived is about £500 per annum.

The works were completed and came into operation in July, 1893, but rates were not collected until March, 1894. Several hydrants are laid in the streets of the town and a valuable supply of water is to be had in case of fire. The area in which the water pipes are laid is about 1½ miles in diameter.

The following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Linstead water supply district payable monthly in advance:—

On every property under the value of £40—One shilling.

On every property of the value of £40 and upwards but under the value of £70—One shilling and sixpence, and in addition thereto sixpence for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £49.

On every property of the value of £70 and upwards but under the value of £210, two shillings and ninepence and in addition thereto threepence for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £79.

On every property of the value of £210 and upwards but under the value of £360, six shillings and twopence and in addition thereto twopence for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £219.

On every property of the value of £360 and upwards—eight shillings and sevenpence and in addition one penny for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £369, provided always that the rate chargeable on any single and undivided property shall not exceed twelve shillings and threepence.

In accordance with Law 19 of 1900 these Water Works were taken over by the Director of Public Works on the 2nd July, 1900. The works were handed back to the Board on 1st April, 1908.

THE FALMOUTH WATER WORKS.

This company was established by an act of incorporation (40 Geo. III., chap. 29) in 1799 for supplying the town of Falmouth and the shipping resorting to the port with water from the Martha Brae river.

The subscribed capital of the company was £12,000 in 400 shares of £30 each. There are extant but 299 of these shares.

The water is brought into the town from the Martha Brae river by pipes a distance of about one and a half miles, being raised at the source of supply by a dam and Persian wheel; the works also include a steam engine and force pump, used as auxiliary to the Persian wheel when necessary.

The plant and rights of the company were acquired by the parochial board of Trelawny for £1,600 and possession was taken over on 14th September 1903.

The parochial Board under the water supply law requested the Director of Public Works to carry out the improvements necessary to make the water supply service of Falmouth an up to date and efficient one, and under the directions of that officer Mr. G. N. Cox, prepared plans shewing in detail the nature of the proposed improvement—together with an estimate of the cost totalling to £3,760 13s. 0d. in addition to the purchase money of £1,600.

In 1906 the board decided on account of the bad condition of the old main conveying the water from the head works at the Martha Brae into the town, to take up this portion of the improvements first; by laying down all the new mains which would be required.

The board then obtained an instalment of £1,500 from the Government to lay down the mains.

Shortly after the beginning of the Financial Year, 1908-9, the work of laying down a 6 in. main along the Holland road into the town was commenced. It was then discovered that it would require a much larger amount than £1,500 to undertake the necessary work. The Parochial Board endeavoured to obtain a full advance from the Government to give each householder of the town a service pipe; but the Government was of opinion that a larger loan than £3,500 could not be financed by the Board and this sum would only put down the new mains, attach existing service pipes to them (between two and three hundreds) and re-adjust the wheel and receiving trough at the headworks. The work of laying down new mains and connecting existing service pipes was completed by the P.W.D. and handed over to the Parochial Board on the 20th May, 1911. The dam at Martha Brae has been renewed by the Board and is now in good order. The water supply for the town is satisfactory.

THE MILK RIVER BATH.

IS SITUATED on the right or western bank of the Milk river, at the base of a precipitous hill known as the round hill, in the south-western corner of the district of Vere in the parish of Clarendon, 12 miles from Clarendon Park railway station, 13 miles from the May Pen railway station, and two miles south of the Rest village where there are stores, a market, a post and telegraph office, and about two miles from the sea. The curative powers of the waters of this bath are not surpassed by any mineral bath in the world. Gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, eczema and troubles of the liver are the complaints for which the Bath is specially recommended. The waters of this bath are not supplied by the large river whence it derives its name, and on the banks of which it has been built, but from a spring which issues out of the hill the sides of which slopes down to within fifty yards of the river's edge.

All the lodging-houses are now screened against mosquitoes, the greater portion of the expenditure incurred in carrying out this important work was provided by a grant of money from the Malaria Commission.

The river which was overgrown with hyacinths has been cleaned from the sea to some distance above the Baths.

While there has been a falling off in the number of foreign visitors there has been a steady increase of visitors from different parts of the Island.

The Bath has never been better patronised than during the past 12 months, and the gratifying feature of it is that the greater number of the visitors came from different parts of the Island and never previously visited the Institution. The Directors have recently improved the accommodation in some of the buildings.

The upper lodging house known as the "Ark" has been rebuilt in an improved manner.

The following charges are now made:—

No. 1 House—(a) One person occupying 1 room in the No. 1 Lodging House for 7 days or more at the rate of 4s. per day.

(b) Two persons occupying 1 bedroom 5s. per day for a period not exceeding 14 days, except with the consent of the Directors

No. 2 House.—2/ for one person, with free baths; when two persons occupy one bedroom the charge for each is 1/6.

For each bath taken by a Visitor to the 1st House	..	1s.
" " " 2nd House	..	6d.
" " " 3rd House	..	3d.

Visitors are restricted to the use of the bath corresponding with the lodging house occupied by them.

To meet the additional expense incurred by the institution through the large number of pleasure seekers who resort to it on Sundays, the directors have found it necessary to charge a special rate to such transient visitors.

Paupers from any of the parishes are admitted free of charge for accommodation and baths, provided they are furnished with a certificate by a government medical officer countersigned by the Inspector of Poor of the parish, the Parochial Board for such parish agreeing to pay 1/6 per day for the maintenance of each pauper sent to the institution.

The matron boards visitors at rates varying according to bill of fare, from 4/ to 5/ per diem. Special rates for families or parties of 3 or 4 persons. Wines and spirits may be obtained on payment.

The river from the Bath to the sea is somewhat over a mile; it abounds in fish, and the scenery is very picturesque. A pleasure boat is kept by the directors for the use of visitors.

Visitors have hitherto recorded any complaints they may have to make against the management in the visitors' book which seldom comes under the notice of the directors, who now request that complaints may be made in writing and addressed to the Secretary, May Pen P.O.

The analysis of the Milk River Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in 1,000 parts of water, viz.:

Chloride of Sodium	..	20.77	Chloride of Potassium	0.16
Sulphate of Soda	..	3.40	Chloride of Calcium	1.50
Chloride of Magnesium	4.12		Besides traces of Lithia, Bromine and Silica	

The distance from May Pen Station to the Bath is 13½ miles and the fares (for conveyance) are, for 1 person, 12s.; for 2, 15s. One shilling for portage must be paid on all telegrams to the matron.

It will be found to the greater convenience of visitors to take buggy at May Pen Station. At May Pen buggies may be obtained from Messrs. T. E. Doyen W. E. Buchanan and T. B. Thompson, and at Milk River from S. Briscoe. From Clarendon Park to the Bath the fares are, for 1 person 8/, for 2, 12/.

Vehicles are run from Milk River to Clarendon Park Railway station and also to May Pen Station.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. S. Negus, *Chairman*—A. A. Lewis, T. Harty, C. A. Sampson, J. A. Wallace, T. B. Thompson, W. F. March, H. F. D'Aguiar, U. T. McKay, W. H. McCaulay, M. Lopez, A. E. Abrahams, and David Girvan.
Secretary—J. W. Welsh, May Pen P.O.
Matron—Miss E. Smith, Milk River P.O.

BATH OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

This thermal spring is situated a mile and a half from the town of Bath in the parish of St. Thomas. The road from the town to the spring follows the windings of a deep and narrow valley or gorge, in the bottom of which flows a perennial stream to which, rolling down the rocky sides covered in fern, numerous rills contribute.

The mineral springs occur in a short space breaking out from the rocks at different levels, and by their warmth their waters are at once distinguished from the ordinary waters of the gorge. The largest spring issues from the face of a perpendicular rock. A covered reservoir of masonry has been built around its outlet, and a pipe fixed in it carries the water to the bath house, while a plug gives the means of emptying it and of preventing the flow of water to the baths. In wet weather the temperature of the water, as it runs from the rock, was taken at 128° F., and it rises in dry weather to 130° F.

A short distance further up the gorge is a spring surrounded with masonry in a similar manner to the main spring. Its temperature was taken at 120° F.

These waters are of special value in rheumatic, and kindred ailments. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy.

The legislature of the day granted £1,250 currency (equal to £750 sterling) to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed and empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessaries for patients. In 1749 the directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprung into existence; it was for many years the resort of the elite of Jamaica Society. Dr. Dancer, the Island Botanist, was in charge of both bath and garden at the close of the 18th century.

The Government having disallowed the vote for the up-keep of the garden, the corporation has taken it over and maintain it. The Jamaica Agricultural Society now uses it for a cocoa nursery. The acreage of land now in possession of the corporation is 179½ acres.

A building has been erected at the bath for the accommodation of visitors. It is two-stories high, divided into two apartments for ladies and gentlemen, respectively. The upper part contains a spacious hall for gentlemen and a sitting room for ladies with a pleasantly situated piazza. This portion of the building is fitted up as a lodging. The lower part of the building contains a dressing room and two baths for ladies, and a sitting room for gentlemen, with four baths of the same size as the ladies' baths. There is also a matron's quarters.

The analysis of the Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in one gallon of water.

Chloride of Sodium ..	13.84	Silica ..	2.72
Chloride of Potassium ..	0.32	Oxide of Sodium, combined with Silica }	1.00
Sulphate of Calcium ..	5.01		
Sulphate of Soda ..	6.37		
Carbonate of Soda ..	1.69	Organic matter	0.99

By law 23 of 1896, the Member for the Legislative Council, the Custos, the Resident Magistrate, the Collector of Taxes and the Chairman of the Parochial Board for the parish of St. Thomas, were incorporated by the name of "The Directors of the Bath of St. Thomas the Apostle" with power to sell, mortgage or lease the lands and other property, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council. It was found that this law left much to be desired since the directors were (owing to the duties of their respective offices) unable to give the time and attention necessary to improve the corporation. Law 17 of 1904, the Bath Corporation Laws Amendment Law, 1904, was therefore en-

acted. This law makes the number of directors seven—the Custos and the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish of St. Thomas, together with five other persons to be appointed from time to time by the Governor.

The following are the charges at the Baths lodgings—single person, per night, 2/6; per week 14/. Two persons in one room, per night, 4/; per week, 24/6. One bath, 1/; two baths (taken on the same day), 1/6. A reduction of 25% is allowed on Baths and Lodgings for visitors staying a month or more.

The terms for board may be ascertained from the matron.

Stabling provided without charge.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman. Chas. Hope Levy, The Custos, Hon. H. Cork, L. G. Harrison, V. A. Michelin, Dr. F. R. Evans, J. H. Phillipps.

OFFICERS.

Clerk, J. W. King; *Matron,* Miss M. Evans; *Male Attendant,* C. J. Hamilton. *Address,* Bath P.O.

THE MAY PEN CEMETERY.

THE land comprising the May Pen Cemetery, situated about one mile from Kingston, on the main road to Spanish Town, was purchased in 1851 with a sum of money voted by the Legislature for the purpose of providing a new burial ground for the parish of Kingston. In consequence of questions which arose as to the persons entitled to a legal and equitable estate in the property under a deed of conveyance to the Bishop of Jamaica and the Rector and Churchwardens of Kingston, upon certain trusts which were not in conformity with the intention of the Legislature, it was deemed advisable to resort to legislation to vest the estate in the municipal board of Kingston. Law 21 of 1874 was therefore passed for this purpose, and for the establishment and general management of the cemetery, which latter is placed in the hands of the board, subject to the power of the Governor to make regulations and special orders. This law further provides for the assignment of portions of the burial ground to the several religious denominations, and for the discontinuance of burials in existing burial grounds by order in Council, and the imposition of penalties for contravention of such orders.

Many of the unknown victims of the earthquake of 1907 lie buried in May Pen Cemetery. A memorial was erected in memory of them in 1909.

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to erect permanent monuments over or railings around graves (such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height) is as follows:—

For each interment, including the digging of a grave, if for an adult irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions	..	£0	8	0
For digging of grave for children not exceeding 8 years	..	0	6	0

Such graves to be of the following dimensions:—

If for an adult, at least 5 feet deep, 7 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches wide; and graves for children shall be of such depth and dimensions as in the discretion of the keeper of the cemetery, may be found necessary in each particular case.

The fee must be paid to the Clerk at his office at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave.

TOMBS AND MONUMENTS.

For the construction of any vault	..	..	£3	0	0
For the construction or placing of any Mausoleum	..	..	10	0	0
Class 1—Marble or Granite Pedestal Monument from 5 ft. to 10ft. high	..	..	5	0	0
“ 2—Memorial Marble or Granite Crosses with base and Tomb	..	..	2	10	0
Marble or Granite ledger Tomb	..	..	2	10	0
Tomb with massive Slab and recumbent Cross	..	..	2	10	0
“ 3—Brick or Plastered Tomb with large head stone from 3ft. to 6ft. high	..	..	1	10	0
“ 4—Brick or Plastered Tomb with Slab or Single Head Stone, &c., from 3ft. to 4ft. high	..	..	1	10	0
“ 5—Brick or Plastered Tomb with or without Tablet inserted, not exceeding 18 inches high	..	..	0	15	0

Class 6—Small Head Stone or Cross without Tomb, not exceeding 3ft. in height	£0	10	0
“ 7—Grave Board with inscription	0	2	6
For setting up a railing	1	0	0
The following fees must be paid for the re-opening of any vault tomb or grave.			
For any vault	1	0	0
For any other tomb or grave	2	0	0
The returns for interments for the year ending 31st March 1914, are as follows:—			
Church of England	526		
Baptist	22		
Moravian	7		
Congregational	15		
Church of Scotland	5		
United Methodist Free Church	5		
Presbyterian Church of Jamaica	10		
Wesleyan	43		
Salvation Army	3		
United Presbyterian	7		
Paupers, (of all denominations, including Roman Catholics)	839		
		1,482	

Superintendent—M. E. Duval, salary £140 per annum.

Clerk—L. Foster Davis, the Clerk of the City Council.

The office, which is at the City Council Office, corner of Duke Street and Water Lane, Kingston, is opened from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

Since the cemetery was opened orders in Privy Council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds in Kingston specified in the subjoined schedule:—

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Locality.</u>
Burial Ground of the Parish Church	.. Parade.
Strangers' Ground	.. Barry St., West, opposite Railway Station.
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower	.. Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary Strangers' Ground	.. Race Course, West.
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist	.. Corner of West St. and Spanish Town Road.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church	.. Elletson Road, West.
Pinnock's Ground of Wesleyan Society	.. Fletcher's Land.
Private Ground for the Mission of the East Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society	.. Ditto
Baptist Ground	.. East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground	.. Adjoining Kellet's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Roach's Ground for Baptists	.. Elletson Road, West.
German Jews Ground	.. Race Course and Fletcher's Land
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	.. Elletson Road, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	.. Church Street, East.
Roman Catholic Ground	.. Church Street, West.
Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church	.. Upper Orange Street.
Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church	.. Tower Street, East.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	.. Duke Street.
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church	.. North Street, West
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	.. N.W. corner of East Queen St. & Hanover Streets.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	.. Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	.. Corner of Highholborn and East Queen Streets.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

BEFORE the passing of Law 45 of 1872 the law in force in regard to the giving of security by Public Officers for fidelity in office was Law 33 of 1867, by which every person having the collection, receipt or payment of any moneys of the public revenue was required to enter into security to the Sovereign in one of two ways, viz. by giving a joint and several bond with one or more sureties or by giving the guarantee of the European Assurance Society. As bonds with sureties such as above indicated were considered by the Government an objectionable form of security, as the European Assurance Society has become bankrupt, as other persons besides the persons mentioned in Law 33 of 1867 were required to give security, and as it was felt necessary that a sound and uniform system of giving security should be established, Law 45 of 1872 was passed. By this law it is provided that every person in the employment of the Government of Jamaica who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office, whether in regard to money matters or otherwise, shall give such security in one or other of three ways of which one is "by personal bond and the guarantee of any Association of Civil Servants of the Crown in Jamaica formed for purposes of mutual guarantee, and whereof the business is conducted according to rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the Gazette." This Law was amended by the passing of Law 25 of 1909 which authorized the Association to guarantee any person appointed by the Governor to hold an office paid from Public or Parochial Funds. It was further agreed with the introduction of that Law for the Association to guarantee the office held by an associate for a period of three months during the temporary absence of the holder.

The Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under the first law; it is recognized by the Government thereunder; and is managed by a committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than chief clerk. The appointment of two managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during his Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the associates for a term of three consecutive years. At meetings of the committee the senior member by date of appointment is chairman and two members form a quorum. In the transaction of business the managers are bound by rules, approved by the Governor in Privy Council, the managers having the power to amend the rules on obtaining the assent of the Governor and of a majority of the associates.

Any civil servant of the crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules is eligible for membership, and the managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the government. When an associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the Governor's permission and giving the managers twelve month's notice, but by giving one month's notice the managers can exclude any associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee of his fidelity being given an associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute by way of loan, a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable monthly at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The managers however, have the power to call upon the associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed rate per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to yield the income required to carry on the business; there has never been any necessity to do this. On the contrary the interest accruing on the subscribed loans has so accumulated as to induce the managers during the year 1886 so to amend the rules of the association as to allow its division every third year, among associates whose bonds are then in full force and effect, and in terms of this amendment a sum of £3,144 14s. 3d. has been written up to credit of associates.

On the withdrawal from the association an associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions and share of profits, if the Association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872 and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 31st March, 1914, a period of nearly forty-two years, guarantee to the amount of £652,400 were issued.

and losses by the defalcations of associates incurred to the amount of £3,090 10s. According to a return prepared by the Auditor General and published in the Blue Book the value of the guarantees of the association in force is more than eight times greater than the securities of all other descriptions together.

The loans of associates are levied at the Public Treasury from time to time as they become due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The assets of the association on 31st March, 1914 amounted to £6,500 8s. 11d., namely, Island Debentures and Inscribed Stock £6,552 7s. 6d.; Government Savings Bank £10 19s. against which must be placed on overdraft on Treasury of £62 13s. 9d. Of the total assets £6,185 2s. 4d. are held to the credit of the Associates, and £315 6s. 7d. to the credit of the Association. But however satisfactory the financial position of the association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature in the testimony it bears to the completeness of the supervision and audit of accounts and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursement of public moneys. When it is considered that this association guaranteed more than six-sevenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenue, all the Parochial Treasurers through whom local disbursements are made and many other disbursing officers, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the association for a period of upwards of forty-two years have been under £74 per annum.

The office is at the Collector-General's Office, Kingston.

MANAGERS.

G. M. Livingston, Hon. A. H. Miles, *r.s.o.*, appointed by the Governor. Hon. H. I. C. Brown, J. B. Lucie-Smith, elected by the Associates; *Secretary*, R. Nosworthy.

SECURITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

THE following are the ways in which Public Officers can give security for their fidelity in office, as laid down in Law 45 of 1872 and Law 2 of 1893. The fore-going article treats of the second of the ways prescribed:—

By personal bond and deposit with the Treasurer, to the extent required, of Jamaica government debentures, or debentures of any public commission by law established in Jamaica, duly endorsed in favour of the Treasurer, or by personal bond and lodgment in the Government Savings Bank to such extent, in the name of the Treasurer.

By personal bond and the guarantee of any association of civil servants of the Crown in Jamaica for purposes of mutual guarantee, whereof the business is conducted according to the rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the "Jamaica Gazette."

By personal bond and the guarantee of any public company or association, provided such company or association has been approved of by the Governor in Privy Council as a company or association whose guarantee may be taken.

Under Law 14 of 1905 every person in public employment who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office, but who is not entitled to give such security through the guarantee of the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association, may give such security by his own personal bond and the bond or bonds of one or more sureties; provided, such surety or sureties are approved by the Auditor General.

PART XIV

BENEVOLENT AND TRUST FUNDS AND INSTITUTIONS

RECTORS FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors Fund was established about 70 years before the creation of that of the Island Curates. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then clergy of the island. The capital on the 31st March 1914, was £10,862 3s. 11d. on which the Treasury pays six per cent. under the authority of law. By a legislative enactment Law 14 of 1882, the government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows and £26 and £17 6s. 8d. a year to orphans of each class, respectively, as a set-off to the claims of the trustees in regard to lapsed rectories. After receiving a report on the condition of the fund by the actuary, the trustees, with the sanction of the Government, have, since 1st October, 1899, paid the following rates:—widows, £60; first class orphans, £30 a year; second class orphans, £20 a year. The Act further constitutes the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the funds at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1913-1914 amounted to £800 10s. The Trustees are the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. *Acting Secretary*, I. R. Latreille.

ISLAND CURATES FUND.

THE Jamaica Island Curates Fund was established prior to the disestablishment of the Church of England in Jamaica by an act of the legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased Island and other curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year is deducted by the Public Treasurer from the stipend of each island curate and credited to the account of the fund. The capital on 31st March, 1914, was £28,498 4s. 10d. This existing capital will still further be gradually drawn upon for payment of annuities as the number of subscribers decreases, a process which is now going on very rapidly, the Church being disestablished. The allowances to widows are at the rate of fifty-five pounds per annum and to children £18 6s. 8d. per annum. Children under age who have lost both father and mother receive double allowances. Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. Under the provisions of the law, and subject to the advice of the actuary the fund is managed by a Board consisting of resident subscribers and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The Bishop of Jamaica acts as Secretary. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1913-1914 amounted to £1,541 4s. 6d.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS fund provides pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the disestablished church of Jamaica.

It is formed by abatements at the rate of four per cent. from the salaries of the non-state-paid clergymen; of one half of the amount received as offertories from the churches or the purposes of this fund and of the Clergy Pension Fund; of donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions or individuals and of the proceeds of insurances or other investments

The pensions are thus regulated: On the death of an associate leaving a widow and children by such widow only his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the canon regulating the fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such associate in the following proportions: If three in number or less each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them. If the clergyman dies leaving orphans but not a widow the amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is divided among the orphans in the proportions above stated. If a clergyman dies leaving a widow and also children by a previous wife entitled to pensions the total pension is divided on fixed principles laid down in the Canon. The pensions of boys cease at the age of eighteen, and of girls on marriage or at the age of twenty-one.

From the amount received as donations or offertories the Financial Board may make such monthly or other grants to the widows and orphans of non-state-paid clergymen (whether they were associates or not) as to the board may seem necessary.

On the formation of the fund in January, 1881, 37 of the then non-state-paid clergymen became associates. It being compulsory "on every future clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the fund," all the Clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. The result was a membership of 98 on the 31st December, 1914. A canon was passed by the Synod of 1890 requiring medical examination in the cases of future associates. Of the number of clergymen who became associates nine have died, two as bachelors and seven leaving widows and children. Seven widows are at present pensioners on the Fund.

The abatements from salaries during the year 1914 on account of the Widows and Orphans' Branch of the Fund amounted to £364 10s. 4d.; the interest on the money invested yielded £373 4s. 7d. Grant from guarantee account in aid of interest £186 12s. 3d. The sum of £1 4s. 0d. was received for interest on Ice Shares. The payments were, for insurance premiums £200 15s. 9d., pensions £200 18s. 6d.; Refunds £93 15s. 6d.; preparation of papers for Actuary £15 5s. 0d. leaving a balance of £9,691 9s. 10d. to the credit of the Fund on January 1, 1915.

The lives of 34 clergymen are insured for £150 each (25 in the Jamaica Mutual and 9 in the Standard Assurance Company) on account of the Fund. The value of these policies is an asset of the Fund in addition to the cash balance just mentioned, as is also a balance of £1,844 9s. 5d. on Guarantee Account.

Fifteen churches contributed to the Voluntary Fund during the year, 1914, giving a total of £12 14s. 0d., or an average of 17s. each.

From this fund £12 0s. 0d. was given to the widows of deceased clergymen, leaving it with a debit balance, of 3s. 8d.

The Financial Board is required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the Fund and to manage its general affairs. The details of management are left to a committee of the Board.

According to Law 14 of 1882 the Widows and Orphans' branch of the Fund has been made the residuary legatee of the Rectors and Curates' Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Archbishop of the West Indies. Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A.,

J. M. Nethersole.

Honorary Secretary: Ven. Archdeacon Simms, Kingston P.O.

PENSION FUND FOR CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH

This fund provides for the pensioning of superannuated clergymen of the disestablished church. Its resources consist of an annual contribution from the Diocesan Expenses Fund of the diocese of not less than one hundred pounds; of half the offertories made for this and the Widows and Orphans' Funds and of donations, bequests, and collections made specially for this branch of the fund.

A clergyman on reaching 65 years of age may claim a retiring pension; and any clergyman who by a joint resolution of the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board may be declared superannuated (whether at, before, or after sixty-five years of age) may claim a retiring allowance. The pension is for the present fixed at the rate of one-sixtieth of the minimum stipend for each year of continuous service; but no pension can exceed two-thirds of the minimum.

No pension can be paid for less than ten years continuous service; but any clergyman who may be compelled to retire before he has completed that period may be paid a gratuity not exceeding ten pounds for each year of service.

The fund opened the year 1914 with a credit of £5,033 16s. 4d. This, with a grant of £100 from the Diocesan Expenses Fund and £304 5s. 3d. for interest, gives a total of £5,458 1s. 7d.; Pensions amounting to £206 0s. 0d. have been paid, leaving £5,252 1s. 7d. as the balance of the Fund at the end of the year 1914.

The Fund is managed by the same Committee of the Financial Board as the Widows and Orphans' Fund

FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER, by her will dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the trustees by the ministers of the churches or places of worship to which they may belong. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the will and sold all the personal and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1853, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the churchwardens were appointed trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

On the death of Mitchell his creditors filed a suit in chancery against his estate, and the churchwardens of Kingston on their appointment as trustees of Fletcher's Trust filed a petition in the suit for the recovery of the sum of £314 2s. 1d. which was in his hands at the time of his death. The result of this petition was that the sum of £187 19s. 3d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt which was due to the trust.

The sum received, less solicitor's costs, namely, £130 0s. 0d., was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it remained until 1912 when it was invested in Local Inscribed Stock yielding 3½ o/o. The interest up to 30th September, 1880, was distributed in the Christmas of that year, among the poor of Kingston, and the interest to 31st March, 1892, on 1st January, 1893. The interest to 31st March, 1903, was distributed on the eve of Victoria Day, 1903, and the interest to 31st March, 1909, was distributed at Christmas, 1909 to such of the poor as were also blind. The interest to the 31st July, 1914, was distributed at Xmas 1914.

SARAH MORRIS' TRUST, KINGSTON.

This trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which, after making several bequests, she "bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the trust is invested in Island Debentures and in Local Inscribed Stock the total sum so invested being £2,150. The interest is divided between the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew in proportion to their total pauper expenditure. Out of the sum received by Kingston, the City Council distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances. In view of the large amount at credit applicable to the Kingston poor from this trust the City Council gave during the Jubilee holidays a substantial dinner to the in-door poor as well as an extra allowance of money and clothing to the out-door poor.

D'ESPINOSE'S BEQUEST.

CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, who died in Paris on the 7th of April, 1875, by his will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this will there was a codicil, dated the 25th May 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the Testator's intention, the executrices and executor of Mr. D'Espinose's will in 1882 proposed to the City Council of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with the Bishop of Jamaica, and the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

WOOD'S BEQUEST.

R. T. Wood bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the City Council of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston on Christmas Eve. The interest is distributed annually.

GREGORY'S CHARITY.

MATTHEW GREGORY, doctor of medicine (who died 31st December, 1779, aged 86) by deed, dated 22nd March, 1765, conveyed certain property in trust, the proceeds of which and profits arising therefrom were to be applied towards relieving any distressed persons in or from any part of the colony, to bind out poor children to trades, or to portion poor girls at marriage. The trustees are the Chief Justice of the Island, the Custos of St. Catherine and the clergyman for the time being in charge of the Cathedral, Spanish Town; the last-named of whom has the administration of the fund, the annual income of which is £144 (vide 28 Vic., Cap. 23). At present (September 1914) there are 40 distressed persons receiving relief.

FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

In March, 1714, George Fletcher by will bequeathed, after sundry intermediate devises, to the churchwardens and vestrymen of St. Catherine all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said churchwardens and vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 227 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels, and a house in Spanish Town in which the widows were to reside.

The churchwardens and vestrymen sold from time to time all the property except the house in Spanish Town which was until the passing of Law 32 of 1908 in the possession of the parish. The moneys derived from the sales were appropriated to the use of the parish, part having been expended in the building of a House of Correction, now the District Prison.

The annual value of the trust property after the final sale of the lands was set down at £91 4s.

In 1847 the Act 10 Vic., cap. 45 was passed, which authorized the justices and vestry to raise a sum for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act 21 Vic. cap. 44 the power of the parishes to raise taxes was abolished and the liabilities of all the parishes were assumed by the Government. Since then provision has been made for the payment of the pensions at the rate of £30 8s. per annum out of general revenue.

Three ladies of Spanish Town are now receiving under the trust the pensions fixed by the law.

GRAY'S CHARITY.

On the 10th of May, 1854, John William Gray, of the parish of Saint Mary, merchant, made a will, in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poor house for the exclusive benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Gray died in 1854, one month after making his will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor until the year 1863, when it was invested in the island securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the executors and the Government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, at Port Maria, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. Cap. 4, should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a poorhouse for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "A Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorise the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,056 14s. 5d. The Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, under this law, appointed as trustees the Auditor-General, the Custos of Saint Mary and the Inspector-General of Police.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits being conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of the charity were passed by the Governor in Privy Council under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872. These rules provide, *inter alia*, that fourteen inmates should be admitted to the poorhouse, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 5s. 6d., with water and furniture, but were to provide their own food. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the institution, the duties of the clerk and matron, and the arrangements for quarterly meetings of the trustees.

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the charity until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a home has been found in the charity for twelve suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the charity was on 31st March, 1914, £15,332 8s. 3½d., of which amount £14,876 0s. 0d. is invested in Jamaica Debentures and Inscribed Stock. The remainder £456 8s. 3½d. was uninvested at that date.

Trustees—Hon. Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G.; A. D'C. Levy, E. H. Kerr, Rev. J. H. H. Graham, A. Davidson Goffe, and Hon. R. P. Simmonds, M.L.C.

Clerk—Sidney C. McCutchin.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THIS society was established in 1851 immediately after the terrible epidemic of cholera which raged in that and the preceding year. Indeed, it owes its origin to that epidemic

and to the energy and philanthropy of the late B. A. Franklin, who was untiring in his exertions to aid the afflicted of all denominations while the scourge continued, and it was during the prosecution of this good work that the extent of the distress which prevailed among the Jewish poor became apparent; the establishment of this charity was the result of the discovery. At this time out-door relief only was given, but in 1863 it was determined, if practicable, to establish alms-houses, and this was accomplished principally with the proceeds of a grand bazaar in Kingston which amounted to upwards of £900. The charity was supported by voluntary contributions, and a collector calls weekly on those who are willing to pay a regular subscription, which is fixed at 3d. per week, as the minimum. There are 38 inmates in the Home principally aged, and children, who receive coffee and a loaf of bread each, every morning, a substantial dinner at noon, and a loaf of bread in the evening. The funds amount to about £300. "The Jewish Home" which was wrecked in the earthquake of 1907, was rebuilt and consecrated in 1910.

President, H. Stern; Vice-President, H. Corinaldi; Treasurer, C. C. Vaz.

GEMILUT HASADIM SOCIETY.

THIS society has been in existence over a century. It provides for the burial of the dead besides giving relief to respectable poor outside of the Home.

President—N. M. Alexander; Treasurer—C. D. Davies.

NIGHT REFUGE AND PAROCHIAL DISPENSARY,

THE Destitute Home, Kingston, was abolished in December, 1890, and the inmates transferred to the Union Poor House, where, an additional building was erected for the purpose by the City Council. Consequent upon the abolishment of the Destitute Home, premises No. 3 Hanover Street were purchased by the City Council and converted into offices for the Inspector of Poor, parochial dispensary, and consulting room for the district medical officer. Quarters therein were also provided for the inspector of the Poor and the dispenser, and a Night Refuge consisting of one room fitted up for the destitute persons picked up in the streets during the night. The concentration of the several offices into one building has rendered the administration of pauper relief convenient to the public, as the inspector of the poor and the dispenser can always be found at their post day and night.

The building was almost completely destroyed on 14th January, 1907. The temporary office of the Inspector of Poor is at the old Wolmer's School, the entrance being from Church Street or Temple Lane. The Dispensary is at No. 17 Mark Lane.

JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE

THE purposes of this institution are the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the masonic order, their widows, orphans or other dependent relatives, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances; by donations; by the granting to them of clothing, food or implements of workmanship; by providing education for their children; by aiding in their passage from the island; or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the Association.

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and, by annual subscriptions from lodges and chapters and from individual masons and others; and include collections made at

masonic banquets and the proceeds of concerts, bazaars, dramatic and other entertainments.

The funds and general affairs of the association are under the control and direction of a board of directors consisting of the presiding officers of the district grand lodges of England and Scotland in the island and their deputies; the presiding masters and immediate past masters of the subscribing lodges, and twenty-four master masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers. Every mason subscribing 10s. or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the board of directors and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the association is annually prepared by the directors and distributed amongst the lodges and individual subscribers to fund, but the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to subscribing lodges on application to the Treasurer. In cases of emergency the President (and in his absence from Kingston a vice president) is empowered to dispense in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds. The Income for 1914 was £170 6s. 2d.

The grants to distressed brethren, widows, wives and children of masons, during 1914, amounted to £148 2s. 6d; for education fees, £18; for War fund £105.

The working expenses, including printing, postage and stationery, amounted to £4 0s. 7d., leaving a balance, on 31st December 1914, of £634 18s. 8d; of this amount £500 are in Government Debentures, Masonic Association, £88, and £46 18s. 8d. in Government Savings Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Presidents—Rt. Wor. Bro. Hon. Sir J. M. Pringle, D.G.M., M.B., K.C.M.G.; C. M., Ogilvie, D.D.G.M.S.C.; *Vice-Presidents*, Rt. W. Bro. G. P. Myers, D.D.G.M., E.C.; R. S. Haughton, P.D.D.G.M.; A. H. Jones P.D.D.G.M.; *Treasurer*, Wor. Bro. D. J. Parsons; *Secretary*, Wor. Bro. F. G. Sale.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW'S DIRECTORS.

Wor. Bros. C. H. B. Armstrong, E. J. Andrews, H. Corinaldi, F. Bavin, H. R. C. Garsia, D. G. Parsons, J. E. Streadwick, H. I. C. Brown, R. J. Macpherson, F. G. Sale, S. A. Nightengale, F. C. Henriques, H. Cocking, J. F. Cargill, R. A. N. Gordon.

COUNTRY DIRECTORS.

Wor. Bros. J. V. Calder, H. E. Crum Ewing, A. D. Goffe, J. E. L. Cox, A. Roxburgh, A. E. Sampson, J. A. Holmes.

The presiding Masters and the Immediate Past Masters of contributing Lodges.

CITY DISPENSARY.

This institution was founded in 1876, upon the suggestion of W. C. Wright, and through the indefatigable exertions of B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence and in the promotion of which it continues is to provide medical attendance and medicine for the labouring and artisan classes and others, at threepence per week.

Children of members admitted free of entrance fee, and attended up to two years free; and from two until ten years the subscription is at the rate of 1½d. per week.

Persons unmarried whose income does not exceed £150, and married persons £200. are eligible for admission to membership.

Married women whose husbands and children are members are attended in midwifery free after one year's membership

Employers may arrange for medical care of servants through the dispensary, with the right of substituting one name for another in case of change.

Entrance fee—one shilling, and one shilling for four weeks subscription.

Subscription payable in advance weekly, monthly or quarterly.

	1914.
Number of Members attended at their homes ..	732
“ Visits paid to them ..	1,924
“ Prescriptions dispensed for them ..	2,948
“ Members attended at Surgery ..	2,027
“ Prescriptions dispensed to them ..	4,089
“ Deaths (certified) ..	10

Subscriptions and entrance fees aggregated £298 5s. 6d.

The D'Espinose's bequest of £2,000, which yields £80 per annum, enables the Dispensary to render aid to 75 free recipients, nominated by the trustees of the trust, namely, Archbishop Nuttall and Bishop Collins. Further, from the growing resources of the institution provision is now made for the attendance of a qualified nurse in cases of confinement; the nurse holds an order to summon the medical officer if complications arise. The sum of £3 9s. has been expended on this department during the year.

The nurses now employed hold certificates from the Jubilee Lying-in Hospital.

The building completed in 1895 was wrecked in the earthquake of January, 1907. It was rebuilt at a cost of £869 15s. 6d. A grant of £500 was made, by the Assistance Committee.

President—J. M. Nethersole, J.P., &c.; *Vice-President*—M. M. Alexander, J.P.; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*—M. M. Alexander, J.P.

DIRECTORS.

A. H. Jones, J.P., Thos. N. Aguilar, J.P., M. M. Alexander, J.P., J. M. Nethersole, J.P., Rev. W. Pratt, M.A., G. P. Myers, J.P., Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. Father John Harpes, S.J., Arthur George, Rev. W. J. Williams, Rev. C. A. Wilson, T. H. MacDermot.

Trustees—J. M. Nethersole, J.P., &c.; T. N. Aguilar, J.P., Arthur George.

Secretary—Michael A. Rowley.

Medical Officer—G. F. DaCosta, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen.

Solicitors—Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie

Offices—14 & 16 Duke Street, Kingston.

THE LADY MUSGRAVE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

THE Women's Self-Help Society was founded by Lady Musgrave, and formally opened as a depository by Dr. Nuttall, (now Archbishop of the West Indies) on 1st November, 1879. During these years it has successfully carried out its objects, viz.: the development of some of the specially feminine industries of the island (thereby fostering self-help), and that of providing employment for poor needle women.

At the sale rooms of the society, there is a large assortment of Jamaica curiosities, baskets, jippi-jappa hats, drawn-thread work, embroidery, etc., as well as preserves, chutney and pickles. There is also a stock of useful clothing for servants and working people.

The premises at 8 Church St., opened in 1890, were built in memory of Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, who were associated with Lady Musgrave in the foundation of the society, and by their untiring labours, aided in placing it in its present position of success and efficiency. These premises were destroyed in the earthquake and fire, but through the courtesy of the Mayor and Council of Kingston, who gave rooms in the Council building, the society's work was continued. A new building was erected in 1911 at the corner of Duke and Harbour streets.

The society is self-supporting but the members of the committee pay an annual subscription, and this amount, together with periodical donations from some friends in England and Jamaica, is devoted to charity. Depositors are charged 1d. in the shilling for commission on articles sold.

COMMITTEE:

Patronesses—Lady Musgrave, Lady Norman, Lady Blake, Lady Hemming, Lady Swettenham, Lady Olivier; and Mrs. Dalrymple Hay;

Presidents—Lady Clarke, Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. G. Henderson. Mrs. P. C. Cork.

Miss Allwood, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Branch, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. D'Aeth, Mrs. R. S. Gamble, Mrs. R. Hill Jackson, Miss MacDermot, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Radcliffe, Mrs. Reinke, Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Mrs. J. R. Williams, Mrs. E. B. Hopkins, Mrs. O'Connor DeCordova.

Hon. Treasurer—Mrs Frank Saunders; *Hon. Secretary*—Miss Burke.

THE KINGSTON SAILORS' HOME.

42 Church Street.

THIS institution was founded in 1864 through the exertions of the Rev. George Cheyne with the co-operation of other philanthropists

The institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchants and other leading members of the community, and for some years prospered. But in the year 1879 it was found that, while the contributions received were inadequate for the efficient support of the Home, there were no means of preventing defalcations on the part of dishonest inmates and an appeal was made to the government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the legislative council, Law 30 of 1879, placing the Institution on a more substantial footing than before. A corporate body was established for the management of the institution and the office of superintendent was created with definite powers. The principle on which government grants were to be made was laid down to be that of a sum equal to double the total amount of voluntary subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the institution has annually received a liberal grant from the government. The section of the law providing for the government grant, has been amended by law 32 of 1906, to read as follows—"or such less sum as the Governor may think necessary or desirable for the carrying on of the Home in a proper and efficient manner."

In the year 1883 the directors succeeded in providing better accommodation for the inmates. Having purchased a site in Church street they erected thereon suitable buildings at a cost of £1,065, and the same were formally opened by the Governor Sir H. W. Norman on Thursday the 6th March, 1884. The building was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907, but was rebuilt in 1908 and was re-opened for use in January 1909, by Sir Sydney Olivier.

The following are the particulars of Receipts for 1913-1914 to March 31st:—

Balance brought from 1912-1913	..	..	£0 9 11
Government Grant to 31st March, 1914	..	..	159 16 0
Board and Lodging of Inmates	..	..	101 13 3
Subscriptions and Donations	..	..	82 14 11
			£344 14 1
Expenses	..	..	343 9 5
Leaving a balance of	..	..	1 4 8
to be carried to next year.			

Subscribers to the Home, subject to the discretion of the Managing Director, may recommend any destitute seaman holding a good conduct certificate for free board and lodging at the Home.

HOURS—Open from 6 a.m till 10 p.m. daily.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Vacant; *Managing Director*—Charlton Thompson; R. E. Nunes, D. Henderson, Henry McCauley Orrett, Archibald Munro, ———; *Secretary*—A. S. Spratt; *Resident Superintendent*—A. D. Graydon; *Auditor*—Thomas Ar-bouin, A.S.A.A.

SAILORS REST AND READING ROOM.

18 Duke Street.

THIS institution was started by Mrs. Denniston to afford sailors visiting the port a pleasant room in which to sit, read, play games, etc. For too long there had been only the park or the rum shop to which they could go.

The Reading Room proved such a successful institution, that it was removed from Mrs. Denniston's private residence to No. 18 Duke street. Here there was combined with the reading room, a temperance bar, where the men can get a cool drink and cigar without having to visit the rum shop and so run the risk of losing their ship and being stranded in the city in consequence.

The Reading Room, it should be noted, does not either interfere with or in any degree cover the same objects as the Sailors' Home in Church street, which is exclusively for the use of stranded and shipwrecked sailors (the latter being paid for by their own nationalities), and affords no facilities for the ordinary run of sailors on leave from ships visiting the port.

The Reading Room is for sailors on leave who are glad to have a place in which to sit, write home letters, (paper, etc., being provided) read, chat, and amuse themselves without having to seek a rum shop.

The buildings were wrecked in the earthquake of January 1907, but a new building was erected during 1908. Funds are much needed. At present the institution depends on the devotion and private benevolence of Mrs. Denniston.

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Denniston, J. Lucie-Smith, A. V. Kingdon, R.M., G. MacNab Livingston, C. W. Magnan, Henry Litteljohn, E. B. Hopkins, W. P. Clark, R.M., G. P. Myers, J. Briscoe, the Mayor of Kingston.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW UNION POOR HOUSE.

THIS institution opened on the 1st July, 1870, is situated on Admiral's Pen land in St. Andrew. It is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the inspector of poor for Kingston or St. Andrew.

The institution accommodates 600 inmates, and the average cost of each is about 7½d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the medical officer for lower Saint Andrew visiting the inmates daily. The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale. The clothing is partly made up by the inmates under the superintendence of the master and the matron.

The institution is conducted by a board of managers composed of—the Mayor of Kingston and the chairman of the Parochial Board St. Andrew and four other members from the parochial Boards of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew. Three members form a quorum. The board elects its chairman and vice-chairman. The chairman for the time being has a casting, as well as an initial vote.

The remaining members of the Mayor and Council of Kingston and the Parochial Board of St. Andrew constitute an ex-officio board of visitors to the institution.

Chairman—Geo. N. Penso; *Vice-Chairman*—S. A. Nightengale; *Master*—F. G. DaCosta, salary £170.; *Matron*—Mrs. Church, salary £70; *Clerk*—J. Montague Simpson, £60. *General Assistant, Storekeeper and Dispenser*,—G. F. Madden, salary £85.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

THIS society was formed in 1898 on the initiative of Mr. W. P. Clark, then Resident Magistrate of Clarendon.

In its efforts to assist discharged prisoners the society is influenced, so far as possible, by the evidences of individual desire, on their part, to help themselves. It will only recommend and help those who, upon thorough investigation into their record, and after careful inquiry into their conduct give evidence that they are anxious to live honest and industrious lives; and further state their willingness to hand over whatever gratuity shall be paid to them by the prison authorities, to the funds of the society, if this is required. This gratuity, however, must be wholly used for the individual to whom it was originally granted.

The funds of the society, other than prisoners' gratuities, are disbursed in one or other of the following ways:—

1. By the Executive of the Society according to arrangements agreed upon for each separate case brought before the monthly meeting, which meeting authorizes payments of money by the Secretary-Treasurer. When necessary, such authorized payments are forwarded to a Local Secretary, or other person approved (a member of the Society if possible) together with the name of the discharged prisoner in whose behalf it is sent, and the Local Secretary or other person, is desired to exercise a discretion in appropriating such sum so as to secure the best possible results in the work of reclaiming the recommended person.

2. In those parishes where the Parochial Committee elects to disburse its own funds, the Secretary notifies, on occasion, the Local Secretary of those prisoners to be discharged in his parish, to whom the Society's card will be issued; and the Parochial Committee in their discretion, distributes such funds as are in their hands for the benefit of those so recommended.

The aim of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society is to help discharged prisoners to become better men and women, and useful citizens. It attempts to fulfil this object by aiding the ex-prisoners to find and secure work, by providing them with tools, and clothes when necessary, by helping them with food and lodging as a temporary provision when they are destitute, and attempting to influence them to attain a better moral and spiritual standard.

Outside the fact that the society's efforts are rigidly and painfully limited by the small sums subscribed to its funds, the main difficulty has been as usual, that of securing work for the ex-prisoners. There is, first of all, the fact that there are not in any case many opportunities for obtaining work open in this island, but the main difficulty for us lies in two further facts; first, there are few who are ready to employ ex-prisoners; and second, there does not exist in Jamaica a properly organized labour bureau in which information is focussed, showing just where labour is wanted. The very kind co-operation of a few employers is most gratefully acknowledged, and the Committee records with pleasure the fact that during the last year, a few more friends of the work have assisted in this way, but the task of getting work for the men and women who apply to the society is on the whole not only very difficult but in instances is practically impossible. It must be remembered that the society which receives meagre financial support from the public also does its work through a Committee and executive consisting of ladies and gentlemen already occupied with many other duties.

The society has a Branch in Lucea. There is also a Branch at Montego Bay.

The society was practically at a stand-still during 1907, but regular work in dealing with cases was resumed in 1908.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President—W. P. Clark, R.M.; *Vice-President*—Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*—J. E. Randall; *Executive Committee*—A. V. Kingdon, T. H. MacDermot, Revs. W. Graham, J. Reinke, C. A. Wilson, J. F. Gartshore, M.A., J. Duff, Major Shaw, Mrs. Col. Rothwell, Sister Emily, Rev. J. W. Wright, Rev. S. O. Ormsby, Rev. C. A. Wilson.

THE KINGSTON CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

THIS Association is the outcome, first of all, of a resolution carried at a meeting of ministers of religion of various denominations, held in Edmondson Hall on October 29th, 1900, and then of a subsequent gathering which met at Bishop's Lodge on the invitation of the Archbishop on November 7th, of the same year. The meeting at Bishop's Lodge agreed to the formation of the society on somewhat similar lines to those which were adopted by the Charity Organisation Society in existence in Kingston in the year 1882. The meeting also drafted a constitution and by-laws to be submitted to a public meeting in the Collegiate Hall on November 16th, 1900. The objects of the society are the charitable relief and the general welfare of the poor of Kingston and the adjacent parts of the parish of St. Andrew. It seeks:

1. To bring into harmonious co-operation with each other and the Poor Law Authorities, the various charitable agencies and individuals in the district, and thus to check the evils of overlapping relief caused by simultaneous but independent action.

2. To investigate thoroughly the cases of all applicants for charitable relief, and to secure from the proper charities, or from charitable individuals suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases.
3. To assist from its funds all suitable cases in which temporary aid will tend to permanent advantage, and for which adequate assistance cannot be obtained from other sources. This assistance may (when possible and desirable) take the form of loans, or gifts, of money for the purchase of tools, or of finding suitable work for the individuals needing it.
4. To repress mendicity by the above-named means, by the distribution of investigation tickets, and by dealing with cases of imposture.
5. To inculcate habits of prudence, self-reliance and thrift on the part of those who are aided.
6. To promote the establishment of subsidiary efforts, dealing with such matters as
 - (a) Free Registry of all classes of labour; (b) Provision of food for hungry persons; (c) The proper housing of the Poor; (d) Assisting moneyless people to return home; (e) The establishment of suitable industries to supply work for the poor, including market-gardening, or other light agricultural work.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President—G. P. Myers. *Vice-President*—Rev. J. Reinke, *Hon. Treasurer*—Rev. W. Priestnal, *Hon. Secretary*—Rev. J. W. Wright, *Secretary*—Miss Leila M. Bolton.

Patrons and Patronesses.

Sir W. H. Manning, Hon. P. C. Cork and Mrs. Cork, Sir Alexander and Lady Swettenham, His Grace the Archbishop and Mrs. Nuttall, His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop Collins, Sir Anthony M. Coll, His Worship the Mayor of Kingston, the Hon. the Attorney General and Mrs. Branch, F. L. Myers, R. S. Gamble, E. B. Hopkins.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THE OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY TOGETHER WITH

Rabbi Dobrin, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Rev. W. Graham, Rev. W. Pratt, M.A., Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. J. E. Randall, Rev. R. J. Ripley, Colonel Rothwell, M. M. Alexander, Altamont DaCosta, H. J. Rushie Grey, Miss M. Burger, Miss F. Burke, Mrs. H. M. Brandon, Sister Isabel, Mrs. Reinke, Mrs. F. Saunders, Mrs. Ellis Wolfe.

JAMAICA NURSES' UNION.

AND DISTRICT NURSES' FUND.

THE Jamaica Nurses' Union was founded in 1904 by His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, in conjunction with ministers of various denominations. Its object is to facilitate communication between nurses and medical men, or patients requiring their services, and to aid in keeping up the moral, social and professional status of nurses. At the bureau of information, 116 East street, a register of nurses is kept under the direction of Sister Adelaide of the Deaconess Home. Two nurses are permanently employed by the committee for nursing among the sick poor in Kingston.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *President*; Lady Olivier, *Vice President*; Mrs. Reinke, *Honorary Treasurer*; Mrs. Bourne, Miss F. C. Burke, *Honorary Secretaries*. Sister Madeline, Sister Isabel, Sister Emily, Sister Adelaide, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. A. D'Costa, Mrs. Branch, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Priestnal, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Arthur Douet, Mrs. Harold Davis, Mrs. Townsend, Miss Roper, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Hudson

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS IN JAMAICA.

THE object of the society which was founded 1903, is, as its name implies, the *protection* of animals. It endeavours to attain this aim by education, encouragement, example and, where these fail by recourse to the law. Two agents are employed to this end.

A subscription of 2s. 6d. entitles to membership; donations and subscriptions are thankfully received and are urgently required with a view to extending the work of the society. Many prizes have been awarded at Agricultural Shows throughout the country for animals showing the best care.

President—Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. J. R. Williams, *Chairman*; Frank Cundall, J. C. Ford, Mrs. A. W. Gardner, Dr. G. C. Henderson, Hector Josephs, LL.B., K.C., G. P. Myers, W. Morrison, Mrs. Richmond, F. N. Isaacs, J. Barclay, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, E. W. Muirhead. Mrs. Bourne *Honorary Secretary*; Ellis Wolfe, *Honorary Treasurer*.

UPWARD AND ONWARD SOCIETY.

MONTEGO BAY SELF HELP HOME.

The work of the "Montego Bay Self Help Home" was started in a small way on the 23rd June, 1903, by a few ladies under the auspices of "The Upward and Onward Society." Object—to befriend and get employment for girls of the peasant class.

"The Self Help Home" was opened for the further development of the work on 5th March, 1906, at No. 13 Market Street, Montego Bay, where there is a saleroom for Jamaica curiosities, baskets, jippi jappa hats, embroidery, crochet, etc., as well as preserves and pickles.

There is an embroidery class and a laundry.

The income, including subscriptions in 1912, was £293 4s 3d.

In July, 1912, the society, through the "Building Society," bought the premises they occupied in Market street for £400.

In 1913, a special Hurricane Relief fund was started with good results.

President—Mrs. J. E. Kerr; *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. D. Mills and Mrs. W. Coke Kerr; *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer*—Miss B. Mills.

MOTHERS' UNION.

THERE are 21 branches of the Mothers' Union in Jamaica and 900 members belonging to this Society.

The Jamaica Branch has within the last year become incorporated with the Central Society in England and is in constant touch with it. Several branches in Jamaica are also affiliated to branches of the Union in different parts of England.

Efforts are being made to increase the influence of the Mothers' Union and to secure its wider extension.

Diocesan President—Mrs. Nuttall; *Vice-President*—Mrs. Ripley; *Diocesan Secretary*—Mrs. Arthur Douet.

PART XV.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society, formed in the year 1878, was incorporated in 1906. The published report shews the amount of £14,530 at credit of proprietary shares to the 31st December, 1912. The amount of loans during the year 1913 amounted to £9,573 15s. 2½d., and the total advanced on mortgages to the end of the same period is £39,786 4s. 4½d. The special feature of this society is its proprietary shares which give it a permanent capital to lend out, and perfect security for subscribing members and borrowers. Deposits, on which 5% is paid half-yearly and which are a first charge on the assets of the Society, are received subject to three months notice on either side for re-payment. Loans are made on building property at 7½ per cent. interest, re-payable by £10 shares in 4, 7, or 10 years, at 3s. 9d., 2s., and 1s. 3d. respectively and interest 1s. 3d. per month.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Herbert A. Cunha; *Deputy Chairman*, R. J. MacPherson; John Macdonald, M. Delgado, Lewis Ashenheim, Frank E. Jackson, Major O. H. E. Marescaux, Otto Crowden; *Secretary*, Colin G. Campbell; *Accountant*, Donald Campbell; *Solicitor*, William Morrison; *Bankers*, The Colonial Bank; *Auditors*, H. E. Laidman, S. G. Corinaldi.

OFFICE: 5 Duke Street, Kingston.

VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS, the second building society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, under the patronage of Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., then Governor of the island, and under the authority of the Benefit Building Societies Act, 1865, and was incorporated Dec. 1898, under the Building Societies Amendment Law of 1897.

The objects of the society are to promote the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members by raising a fund from them by the investment of small sums of money and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purpose, and generally for the purposes allowed by the act of 1865.

The ultimate value of each share is twenty pounds, realizable by a monthly payment of two shillings and sixpence, during a period of ten years.

Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, payable monthly. Mortgagors are from time to time allowed to capitalize their accounts, thus extending the term of re-payment beyond a period of ten years.

The law charges range from 35s. for a loan of £60 to £8 7s. for a loan of £800 and thereafter 15s. more for every £100 of loan, while on subsequent loans no further mortgages are required with their attendant expense.

The society affords a safe means for investment of capital for fixed periods at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, say 31st May and 30th November.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman, E. J. Andrews, G. P. Myers, T. N. Aguilar, A. W. Farquharson, J. F. Milholland, A. W. Gardner, Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., V. E. Manton. Dr. J. A. Allwood; *Auditors*, H. A. Cunha, M. D. Farrier; *Solicitors*, Harvey & Bourke; *Secretary*, T. F. Clarke; *Arbitrators*, E. X. Leon, David Henderson, R. S. Gamble, Thos. Arbouin.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—5 Port Royal Street.

ST. THOMAS MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society was established in 1897, and has been very useful to the parish—the progress has been very steady.

The rate of interest is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Subscription shares are 2s. 6d. each per month for a term of 10 years, at expiration of which each share is worth £20.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman, I. J. Mordecai, R. Ehrenstein, O. H. Williams, Jno. W. McLean, A. B. Saunders, D. Marshalleck, R. J. Osborne, C. J. Chamberlain; J. H. Williams, W. F. Phillips; W. Robertson; *Solicitor*, W. O. Reid; *Auditors*, J. H. Ramsay, R. E. Sharres; *Secretary*, J. M. Prince.

OFFICE—Morant Bay.

ST. ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society was inaugurated early in 1874 and incorporated in 1901, active operations began in July of 1874. Its establishment was largely due to the efforts of its first president, the Hon. Michael Solomon, and its secretary and founder the Rev. Josias Cork, both of whom died in 1892.

The history of the society shows a steady progress. Its benefits have been felt more in the parish and adjoining parishes generally, than at St. Ann's Bay recently. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town; and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average, more than two in each year of the society's existence, purchases of house property, not requiring more than repairs, have taken place and the acquiring of freeholds which could not have been effected except with the aid of the society, besides many have been enabled by their savings to settle and help themselves in various ways who without the existence of the society would have found it utterly impossible. A feature of the society is a depositor's branch or savings department for small sums and this is fulfilling its objects admirably.

PRESIDENT—(Vacant).

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, A. N. Dixon; *Vice-Chairman*, John J. Lyon; J. F. Lauther, S. M. Roche, A. B. Rerrie, J. H. Levy, F. A. Morris, H. Gordon Tennant, E. C. Baines; *Solicitor*, Daniel Hart; *Auditors*, Rev. J. Kiscock Braham and Jos. Cameron; *Arbitrators*, A. J. Webb, Syl. Cotter, Ed. Pratt, Adam Roxburgh, Rev. C. H. Swaby; *Secretary*, Miss Paulina Cork; *Assistant Secretary*, Chas. G. Hay; *Bankers*, The Bank of Nova Scotia. Office. St. Ann's Bay.

THE BROWN'S TOWN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Brown's Town Benefit Building Society was established in the year 1893 and incorporated in 1899. The Reserve Funds at the end of its twenty-first financial year stood at £75 8s. 5d.; the assets were £13,300 4s. 8½d. Loans made during that year amounted to £4,119 0s. 9d. The total bonus payable on each £10 matured share was in Class A. 16/; Class B. £1 6s., and each share two years old and upwards, even if withdrawn before maturity gets a bonus.

This society issues subscription shares in for classes, viz.—Class A, 7 years; Class B, 10 years; Class C, 15 years; Class D, 20 years; and Paid Up Shares in Class A, 7 years. The value of each share in each class at maturity is £10 with bonus in addition.

Deposits are also received and interest calculated thereon at 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. according to amount.

Loans are made on landed security, at rates varying from 6 per cent. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. according to amount and period.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, J. H. Levy; Chas. Costa, E. S. Lindo, J. A. Thomson, Dr. Geo. Hargreaves, Dr. W. E. Wilson, J. A. Harris; *Auditors*, A. C. Dunkley, Wm. Brown, jr.; *Solicitor*, Hon. J. H. Allwood; *Secretary*, C. Owen Cover; *Bankers*, Colonial Bank.

Office—Brown's Town, St Ann.

TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society was established on the 1st April, 1875. Incorporated 30th October, 1911, for the purpose of providing for the purchase, erection, repair and improvement of freehold houses for its members. A principal object of the founders was the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes of the town and parish.

Subscription Shares of the Society are divided into two classes, viz.:—A and B. The A shares of 4s. per month mature in 7 years, at the end of which, the principal, interest and profits are paid over. The B shares of 2s. 8d. per month mature in 10 years, at the end of which, the principal interest and profits are paid over.

Paid-up Shares in the Society are allotted at £14 15s. each and accepted for the full term of 7 years. They bear interest at the rate of 14s. 9d. or 5% per annum for six years and 16s. 6d. for the seventh year, making a total of over 5% for the term of 7 years, and are payable at any time with interest, but if allowed to mature are worth £20 each with bonus in addition. All shares are withdrawable with full interest at any time before maturity. Notice of withdrawal always waived.

The Society makes loans on real property for a period of 7 or 10 years. Temporary loans are also made to shareholders on the security of their shares to the extent of two-thirds the amount standing to their credit.

Applicants on large loans need not hold on equal value in shares.

Interest is charged on all loans at $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum.

Sums of any amount from 1s. upwards are taken on deposit by the Society and bear interest at 5% per annum on each completed £ from the first day of the month after deposits till the last day of the month prior to withdrawal.

During the year 1913-14, March 31st, the Society received on deposit cash to the value of £2,688 17s. 11d. and made advances on loan to the extent of £2,562 14s. 5d.

The number of shares issued by the Society during the year 1913-14 was 258 and the number of new deposits received was 320.

A bonus of £2 per share has been declared on all matured shares for the last two years.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, H. Joseph; S. A. Stewart, D. A. Delgado, J. J. Simpson, H. V. Young, J. W. Whittingham, H. M. Broderick, Hon. Guy S. Ewen and P. E. F. Robertson; *Arbitrators*, L. S. H. Booth, and G. H. Davidson; *Auditors*, Frank Ferriera and W. George Holt; *Solicitor*; Hon. Guy S. Ewen; *Secretary*, Thos. Petgrave Sawers; *Assistant Secretary*; Miss R. I. Gibson; *Bankers*, Colonial Bank.

Office in Falmouth, open daily from 10 to 3.

ST. JAMES BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(INCORPORATED, 1906.)

THE St. James Benefit Building Society was established in Montego Bay in July 1874. At the close of its first financial year it had on the register 285 shares, and on 31st July, 1914, 4,029 shares.

The society was incorporated under the Building Societies Law of 1897, in 1906. The amount at credit of the Reserve Fund was £868 16s. 2d. on 10th Dec., 1914, and £325 6s. 5d. was added, making £1,194 2s. 7d.

Subscription shares "A" and "B" are payable by monthly instalments of 4s. and 2s. 7d. each for 84 and 120 consecutive months. Interest is credited on each share at the close of the financial year. Both subscription and paid-up shares participate in the bonus of the financial year in which they become perfected and matured.

The board of directors accept deposits at interest at 4% per annum payable half-yearly. The deposits amount to £12,913 13s. 6d.

The bonus declared on the matured shares perfected in 1913-1914 was £2 per share and on 31st July, 1914, the gross surplus was £3,399 9s. 9d. and the amount due on shares "A," "B" and "C," £31,777 17s. 3d.

Interest on loans is charged at $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. per annum.

Loans are effected on the mortgage or real estate and on the security of shares of the society and are conterminous with the shares. Interest on loans is payable monthly. The total amount of loans on the 31st July, 1914, was £45,578 14s. 3d.

The value of premises in possession of the society is £141 16s. 5d.

Cash in hand £3,248 15s. 0d. The bonus declared for 1913-14 is £2.

The directors have advanced loans for the erection of several modern ornamental cottages in the town of Montego Bay; and will consider applications for the same purpose from members of the society.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Samuel Hart; *Hon. W. C. Kerr*, Thomas A. Salmon, Horatio A. Aaron, Edgar Turnbull, Ivor McK. Levy, Austin H. Browne, David Mills, George P. Brown, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett; *Arbitrators*, Maxwell Hall, Rev. T. W. Halliday, Rev. Joseph Massiah; *Auditors*, R. P. Collymore, Clifford M. Clark; *Solicitor*, R. P. Rennie; *Secretary*, F. M. Hoyt; *Asst. Secretary*, E. M. Morales; *Bankers*, the Colonial Bank.

Office (Corner Market and Harbour streets, Montego Bay) open for general business from 10 to 4.

WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR.

This society was established in January, 1874, and was incorporated in December, 1907. During the forty years ended in December, 1913, its receipts have amounted to £815,338 16s. 10d. It has been the means of erecting and repairing a large number of houses in Savanna-la-Mar and the neighbourhood, and has considerably increased the value of land throughout the parish by affording facilities for sale and improvement, while its transactions have now extended all over the island.

The rate of interest on loans of under £250 is 9 per cent. From £250 and below £1,500 the interest is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and from £1,500 upwards 6 per cent., and borrowers may repay a specified portion of the loan every year instead of taking shares if they prefer that arrangement. This society allows quarterly payments of shares and interest free of fines.

The price of a paid-up share is £15, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. or twelve shillings per annum, if drawn before maturity. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. Sums of any amount from one shilling upwards are received on deposit at 5 per cent. interest on each completed pound. The present capital is £94,525 7s. 3d. The gross reserve fund amounts to £10,652 9s., with a clear nett surplus of £6,165 16s. 3d., after providing for interest accrued on shares, &c. The total amount of losses during the 40 years is only seventy-three pounds eight shillings (£73 8s.) while for the past 17 years a bonus of 50s. per share has been paid on all matured shares which is by far the largest bonus paid by any Building Society in the island.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman and Manager, Hugh Clarke; *Vice-Chairman*, ———; Stainton Clarke, B. H. Segre, Rev. A. G. Kirkham, Fred. L. Clarke; *Secretary*, Henry A. Tate, Sav-la-Mar; *Cashier*, Arthur Clarke; *Solicitor*, John S. Nash, Sav-la-Mar; *Bankers*, the Colonial Bank.

OFFICE : Savanna-la-Mar.

ST. ELIZABETH BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(INCORPORATED.)

THIS society was established in 1882. Its progress has been steady and successful. Its object is to provide for the purchase and for the erection, repair or improvement of freeholds in general and to provide improved dwellings for the working classes.

The report for the year ended 31st December, 1913, shewed that the subscription shares then amounted to £8,157 5s. 4d.; Deposits £5,509 16s. 3d.; Reserve Profits £209 15s. 8d.; Profit and Loss £1,486 16s. 5d.; Loans £15,910 6s. 11d.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, A. J. Hendriks; John Clark, Harold A. Iver, T. E. Levy, E. T. Forrest, A. N. Williams; *Arbitrators*, John Cooper, H. P. Maxwell, R. B. Daley; *Auditors*, C. M. Farquharson, Sept. Nash; *Solicitor*, J. M. MacGregor; *Secretary and Treasurer*, W. N. C. Farquharson; *Asst. Secretary*, J. Connacher; *Bankers*, Colonial Bank and Bank of Nova Scotia.

OFFICE : Black River.

HANOVER BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE subscription per share is 4s. per month for seven years. Loans are granted of 2s. 3d. of the amount at credit.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS FOR 1914.

Trustees, G. A. L. Sanftleben, Hugh A. S. Sanftleben, Henry C. L. Sanftleben; *Chairman*, G. A. L. Sanftleben; *Directors*, Hugh A. S. Sanftleben, Henry C. L. Sanftleben, Robt. Hogg, James Sanftleben, Fred. Topper, C. J. Smith, D. W. Talbot; *Auditors*, E. M. Gordon, T. J. Lloyd; *Arbitrators*, R. Lewis, Rev. E. J. Thomas; *Solicitor*, G. P. Brown; *Secretary*, D. W. Talbot; *Bankers*, Colonial Bank.

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MODEL DWELLINGS, LIMITED.

THE Model Dwellings Limited was incorporated in 1910 under the Companies Laws 1864 to 1908, with a capital of £2,000 divided into 2,000 shares of £1 each.

The principal objects for which the company is established are:—

To purchase and acquire from time to time parcels of land in the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew for the purpose of erecting thereon residences, rooms, cottages, or other buildings to be let to tenants, or sold to tenant-purchasers at such rental or upon such terms as may from time to time be decided upon by the company—the intention being that such residences, cottages, rooms, and other buildings, are to be occupied as dwellings of a better class than are at present available by working people of limited resources at a moderate rental, and the profits and dividends on shares are to be limited to 5% on the amount of capital paid up from time to time after payment of all necessary working expenses. The company purchased premises No 47 Highholborn street, and has erected buildings containing sixteen rooms. There are also provided kitchens and a washhouse for the use of the tenants.

The buildings were opened in November, 1910. They present a graceful appearance and are well ventilated and provided with extensive verandahs.

The company has paid two dividends of 2½ per cent. each.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, R. S. Gamble; *Vice-Chairman*, M. M. Alexander; the Archbishop of the West Indies, R. W. Bryant, W. R. Durie, M. D. Farrier, D. Henderson, F. E. Jackson, Hector Josephs, G. P. Myers, A. Munro, J. M. Nethersole, E. Nuttall, Rev. Wm. Pratt; *Secretary*, Hector Josephs; *Treasurer*, M. M. Alexander; *Solicitor*, E. Nuttall; *Auditor*, Thomas Arbouin; *Bankers*, Colonial Bank.

OFFICE—Kingston.

THE WEST INDIA ELECTRIC COMPANY (LIMITED).

BOND ISSUE—\$600,000.

CAPITAL—\$800,000.

(£160,000).

THIS company, which is incorporated under laws 33 of 1897 and 38 of 1898, acquired the property of the Jamaica Street Car Company in December, 1897.

The company acquired property and rights for the development of water power on the Rio Cobre near Bog Walk. This power has been developed and is transmitted 21 miles to the transforming station in Kingston, where it is distributed to the trolley lines through Kingston and St. Andrew for tramway purposes.

Construction was commenced June 23rd, 1898, and the whole system came into operation on March 31st, 1899. The construction is of the most improved description, and the plant is up to date and standard. There are in all 25 miles of track supplying not only a complete service in the city but extending into the residential suburbs as far as Constant Spring, and Papine at the end of the Hope Road towards the north, and out to the Rock Fort Gardens towards the east. The cars are all open, with ample seating accommodation. The area covered is divided into three districts, and the fares charged are twopence on one tramway in each district.

This company is also the lessee of the property and business of the Jamaica Light and Power Company, Ltd., of Canada, which company is the successor of the Jamaica Electric and Power Company, Ltd., and as such operates the electric lighting and power business of Kingston, St. Andrews and St. Catherine.

OFFICERS.

President, Jas. Hutchinson; *Vice-President*, G. F. Crowdy; *General Manager*, Walter H. Tittensor, M.I.E.E.; *Comptroller*, Archibald McGillivray; *Electrical Engineer*, Henry A. Campbell; *Engineer*, A. McInness; *Supt. of Traffic*, David N. Barr.

Jamaica Office—151 Orange street, Kingston.

PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited) was established in 1879 by the Rev. W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relationships with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting island and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as bankers,

save and except the issuing of a paper currency or bank notes, and also to receive deposits on current accounts or otherwise.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Archibald Munro; *Vice-Chairman*, Arthur George; John Tillman, Leonard de Cordova, R. J. Macpherson, S. L. Williamson, Thomas N. Aguilar; *Auditors*, E. G. Nixon, C. A. Malabre; *Secretary* A. M. Bonitto, address No. 1 Orange street, Kingston Post, Office Box 198; *Solicitor*, A. J. Corinaldi; *Bankers*, Colonial Bank.

HOTEL COMPANIES.

THE necessity of providing hotel accommodation for visitors to the proposed international exhibition of 1891 caused the government to pass Law 27 of 1890, which Law guaranteed the payment of interest at the rate of 3 per cent. upon capital invested in the erection and maintenance of hotels "on such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Governor in Privy Council." All building materials and furniture required for such hotels were to be admitted duty free, and debentures and other documents were to be free of stamp duty.

The facilities given by this Law induced the formation of companies by which the following hotels were constructed:—

Myrtle Bank Hotel, Harbour street, Kingston, by the Kingston Hotels Co.

Constant Spring Hotel, by the American Hotels Co.

Queen's Hotel, Heywood street, Kingston, by the Jamaica Hotels Co.

Hotel Rio Cobre, Spanish Town, by the St. Catherine Hotels Co.

Moneague Hotel, St. Ann, by the Moneague Hotels Co.

Myrtle Bank Hotel, Constant Spring Hotel, the Moneague Hotel, and the Rio Cobre Hotel were taken over by the Government under Section 10 of Law 27 of 1890 which gives power to the Governor to take possession on failure to fulfil the terms of the contract or failure for three consecutive years to pay interest on the debentures.

The Queen's Hotel, Kingston, is still being carried on by the original company.

The Moneague and Rio Cobre Hotels are now being held for the Government by caretakers who, however, provide accommodation upon request. The Constant Spring Hotel was leased for some years to, but was finally bought by, the Elder Dempster Co., who have closed it as a hotel. The Rio Cobre Hotel has been offered for sale by the Government (1914.)

The Myrtle Bank Hotel was also leased to the Elder Dempster Company but it was completely wrecked by the earthquake of 1907 and the lease fell in. The site has since been sold to a local Company who have erected a fine modern hotel thereon.

In 1904 a large and commodious hotel was built at Port Antonio known as the Hotel Titchfield, but this was destroyed by fire in January 1910. It was, however, replaced in 1911 by another hotel. This hotel is opened only from January to March in each year.

A stimulus was given to hotel development by Law 15 of 1904 which enabled persons erecting an hotel of more than 40 bedrooms to obtain an import license from the Governor whereby they might obtain the importation free of duty of all materials, fixtures and furniture necessary for the building and equipment of the hotel and were exempt for 10 years from increased taxation—attributable to hotel buildings. This law, however, expired on the 30th June 1907, but has been renewed by legislation to extend the facilities thereof (except as regards taxation) to the Titchfield Hotel at Port Antonio and to the Myrtle Bank and South Camp road Hotels in Kingston.

The Spring Hill Hotel company at Montego Bay acquired the Spring Hill property and by alterations to the former buildings and the addition of bungalows put up a very comfortable hotel, which with its modern equipment is quite able to supply the needs of visitors to that part of the island.

THE KINGSTON ICE-MAKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

This company was established in 1884. The present capital is in 27,436 old shares of £1 each and 6,632 new shares on which there has been paid £29,850 15s. The company commenced operations with a 5-ton machine; in 1885 a 10-ton was added. The demand for ice having increased and the necessity being apparent for spare machinery to meet daily requirements in event of accident, a 20-ton machine was erected in 1888. The latest addition was the erection in 1897 of a machine of the latest improvements, capable of producing 60 tons ice per day. The plant and business of the Consumers' Ice Manufacturing Company were purchased by the Kingston Ice Making Company, which sells ice at 2s. per 100lb. wholesale, and retail at one farthing per lb.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Alfred Pawsey, M. Delgado, C. A. Malabre, Major O. H. E. Marescaux, L. A. Isaacs, D. Henderson, Dr. F. H. Saunders, E. H. Sanguinetti, A. Munro, W. Baggett Gray; *Secretary*, Raymond Davison; *Auditors*, A. A. Samuel & W. G. Surridge. *Office*—35 Harbour Street.

JAMAICA TELEPHONE COMPANY (LIMITED).

1 PORT ROYAL STREET, KINGSTON.

THIS company works a Telephone Exchange in Kingston and as far as the following boundaries in the parish of St. Andrew, from Kingston Harbour at Greenwich Pen northward to Cassia Park and thence to a point in Constant Spring Estate half a mile from Constant Spring Old Works, thence eastward to Creighton Church and south-easterly to point in Dublin Castle where the boundary of the parish of St. Andrew crosses the Salt River, thence south-westerly to the Mona Great House, thence to the boundary of St. Andrew on the shore of Kingston Harbour.

The license of the Company has been amended in privy council and expires on the last day of April, 1915. The license was published in the Jamaica Gazette of February 2, 1911.

Central Exchange and head office; No. 1 Pt. Royal St., Kingston.

Secretary, J. H. Phillips, *Chairman*, Capt. W. Peplow Forwood.

Number of telephones installed 551. Number of miles of double wire 320.

THE JAMAICA SHOE & LEATHER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office :

3 Duke Street, Kingston.

Authorised Capital, £6,000.

Factory :

Windward Road.

Paid-up Capital, £5,600.

This Company was established in 1910 for the purpose of manufacturing boots and shoes and tanning leather from native sources.

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

THERE are two lines of cables connecting Jamaica with the outer world.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Company operate cables running to Cuba and thence to Key West in Florida, connecting with the Western Union and the Anglo-American Telegraph Companies, and to Porto Rico, the W. I. Islands and Demerara and the Isthmus of Panama.

The Direct West India Cable Company's cables are laid to Turks Islands, Bermuda and thence to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where they connect with direct cables to the United Kingdom, Europe, Africa, Australia, &c., and direct lines and cables to Canada, the United States and Newfoundland, &c.

WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Tariff from Jamaica to West Indies, &c.

	Per Word.		Per Word.
	s. d.		s. d.
Antigua	1 2½	Haiti, Port-au-Prince and Cape Haitien }	3 6
Barbados	1 3	“ Other Stations ..	5 7
British Guiana, Georgetown ..	1 3	Martinique (via French Com-	
“ other stations ..	1 4	pany Guadeloupe) ..	3 11
Cuba—Santiago	1 0	Porto Rico, San Juan and Ponce	1 9
“ Caimanera and Guantanamo	1 2½	“ other stations ..	1 11
“ Havana, Cienfuegos, Casilda,		San Domingo (via Ponce and	
Tunas, Jucaro, Santa Cruz		“Wireless”)	3 0
and Manzanillo	1 2	St. Kitts	1 2
“ Inland Telegraph Station—		St. Lucia	1 3
Via Santiago	1 2	St. Vincent	1 3
Via Havana, &c.	1 4	St. Thomas and St. Croix	2 1
Curaca	5 6	Trinidad, Port of Spain ..	1 3
Dominica	1 3	“ San Fernando ..	1 3½
Dutch Guiana and French Guiana	6 1	Tobago (by “Wireless” from	
Grenada	1 3	Trinidad)	1 6
Guadeloupe	3 5	Venezuela	4 9
Haiti, Mole St. Nicolas	3 1		

Tariffs to United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Europe, &c.

Per Word.		Per Word.	
s. d.		s. d.	
United States, East of Mississippi	1 6	Mexico—Other Places	.. 2 10
“ West of Mississippi	1 8½	France, Germany, Belgium & Holland	.. 2 9
Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Provinces of Ontario and Quebec	.. 1 6	Switzerland	.. 2 11½
British Columbia and Manitoba	1 8½	Italy	.. 3 0
Newfoundland	.. 1 6	Austria and Hungary	.. 3 0½
United Kingdom	.. 2 6	Norway and Denmark	.. 3 2
Mexico—Mexico City, Vera Cruz	2 8½	Sweden	.. 3 3½
“ Tampico	.. 3 0½	Spain, Barcelona	.. 3 3½
		“ Other stations	.. 3 4½

For messages addressed to stations in the East Indies and South America, *via* England, and for all stations on the Continent of Europe, the London rates are charged, plus the tariff from London to the place of destination.

Telegrams for stations in South America *via* Panama are forwarded by telegraph to Panama, thence by the Central and South American Company's cables to destination.

STAFF.

Manager, J. L. Quick, Spencer House, South Place, Finsbury, London, E.C.

General Superintendent, St. Thomas—M. Petit.

Manager Jamaica—E. Grigg, the Royal Mail Co's. Building, Port Royal Street, Kingston.

DIRECT WEST INDIA CABLE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Office—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Building, Port Royal Street, Kingston.

Superintendent—John C. Hagen.

Rate per word from Jamaica to United States, Canada, Europe, Asia, Australia, &c.

Via Bermuda.

	s. d.
United Kingdom	2 6
Canada :—	
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec	1 6
Prince Edward Island	1 6
British Columbia, Manitoba	1 8½
Newfoundland	1 6
United States :—	
Places East of the Mississippi, including New Orleans, Hannibal, La., St. Louis and Galveston, Texas	1 6
Florida	1 6
Places West of Mississippi, excepting New Orleans, Hannibal and St. Louis Mo. and Galveston, Texas	1 8½
Miquelon	1 8½
Bahamas	3 0
Bermuda	1 6
Turks Island	1 0
Cuba	1 2
Hayti, Mole St. Nicholas	3 3
“ Cape Hayti and Port-au-Prince	3 8
“ Other Places	5 9
San Domingo, Rep. of	5 4
Dutch Guiana	6 3
French “	6 3
Curacao	5 8
Venezuela	4 11

Rate per word, &c., continued.

					Via Bermud	
					s.	d.
Europe and Beyond :—						
Australia	..	..	..	..	4	2
Austria-Hungary	..	..	..	..	3	0½
Azores	..	..	..	..	2	9
Belgium	..	..	..	..	2	9
Cape Colony	..	..	..	..	5	3
Denmark	..	..	..	..	3	2
France	..	..	..	..	2	9
Germany	..	..	..	..	2	9
Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	3	6
Greece	..	..	..	..	3	2½
Holland	..	..	..	..	2	9
India	..	..	..	..	4	6
Italy	..	..	..	..	3	0
Japan	..	..	..	..	7	3½
Madeira	..	..	..	..	3	9
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	4	2
Norway	..	..	..	..	3	2
Portugal	..	..	..	..	3	4
Rhodesia, Northern	..	..	..	..	5	9½
“ Southern	..	..	..	..	5	6
Russia in Europe and Caucasus and Russia in Asia	..	..	..	..	3	6
Spain, Barcelona via Havre	..	..	..	..	3	3½
Other Offices	..	..	..	..	3	4½
Sweden	..	..	..	..	3	3½
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	2	11½
Syria (Cypher prohibited)	..	..	..	..	3	7
Transvaal	..	..	..	..	5	3

Any other rates may be ascertained at the Company's Offices.

HALF RATE.

Telegrams in plain language to Canada, the United Kingdom and other countries, where applicable, are accepted on condition that they may, if necessary, be deferred during transmission for not more than 24 hours in favour of Full rate telegrams.

Deferred telegrams must bear, the Chargeable Indication L. C. O. (language of the Country of origin.)

L. C. F. (French) or

L. C. D. (Language of the Country of destination) according to the language used.

Deferred Messages must have an address and a text. A signature is optional.

The address may be a cable address. House and street numbers may be expressed in figures.

The text must be written entirely in plain language without figures, commercial marks, groups of letters, abbreviations or mutilations. Numbers, except in the address, must be written in words. Genuine words spelled according to established usage, with not more than fifteen letters, will be charged as single words. Messages written in the manner prescribed will be counted and charged according to the International Regulations.

The messages will not be subject to artificial delay in transmission or delivery.

The Company has a "ship" to "Shore" Wireless station at Jamaica in direct telegraphic communication with the cable station at Kingston.

RATE PER WORD.

				s.	d.
Wireless—10 words or less	..	..	..	8	4
Each additional word over 10	..	..	..	0	10
Jamaica—Land lines—12 words or less	..	..	..	0	6
Each additional word over 12	..	..	..	0	0½

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DOING BUSINESS IN JAMAICA.

Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co.	Agents—Wessels & Nephew.
Alliance	“ Morrison and Morrison.
British Crown Insurance Co.	“ T. R. MacMillan
Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.	“ S. R. Cargill.
Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd.	“ H. M. Orrett.
Jamaica Co-Operative Fire Insurance Co., Limited (See next page.)	• Secretary—H. M. Burke.
Legal Insurance Co.	Agents—Harvey & Bourke.
London Assurance Corporation	“ R. S. Gamble.
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.	“ Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone
Lancashire Insurance Co.	“ John Bonitto
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.	“ D. Henderson & Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society	“ N. B. Livingston.
Netherlands Fire Insurance Co.	“ Williamson Bros.
Prussian National Fire Insurance Co.	“ Samuels & Samuels.
The British Dominions General Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Soutar & Co.
Royal Insurance Co.	“ E. X. Leon & Co.
Queen Insurance Co., of America	“ Lascelles, DeMercado & Co.
Northern Insurance Co.	“ Myers & deCordova.
Yorkshire Insurance Co.	“ J. B. Kilburn.

JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

This company was formed in July, 1873 (under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant, then Governor of Jamaica, and under the chairmanship of Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank) with the object of reducing the rates of fire insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums; in which object it has been very successful.

Authorised Capital	..	..	£200,000
Claims Paid exceed	..	..	200,000

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, L. A. Isaacs, B.A.; *Deputy Chairman*, Archibald Munro, H. H. Dunn, Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., Hon. H. Cork, J. Macdonald, Dr. F. H. Saunders, E. Charley, E. Haughton Sanguinetti.

STAFF.

Secretary, H. M. Burke; *Senior Clerk*, F. G. Rouse; *Clerks*, A. K. Butler, E. L. Cunningham, A. E. Patterson.

Office—8 Duke street, Kingston.

JAMAICA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

This company was formed in November, 1877, with the object of insurance against loss on merchandize, coastwise and foreign.

By Law 47 of 1903 the articles of association were amended and enlarged to enable the company to carry on and transact every kind of insurance business (except life and health insurance).

Open policies are issued to cover imports and exports. Policies coastwise include fire risk while on decks in Kingston awaiting shipment.

Policies on imports from the United Kingdom and continent and the United States of America and Canada, include fire risk while at docks awaiting shipment, also the fire risk at Kingston while on docks awaiting delivery.

Policies on exports for the United Kingdom and Continent include fire risk while on docks at Kingston awaiting shipment, also fire risk while on docks awaiting delivery to consignees at destination.

A rebate of 10 per cent. is allowed the insured on all premiums paid

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, John McDonald; *Deputy Chairman*, T. N. Aguilar; John Tillman, Alfred Pawsey, R. E. H. Melhado, E. H. Sanguinetti. *Secretary and Manager*, A. A. Samuel; *Auditors*, M. D. Farrier and E. G. Nixon; *Bankers*, The Colonial Bank; *Office*, 23 Church Street, Kingston; *London Agent*, H. Leighton Piper, 4 Lloyds Avenue, Fenchurch street, London, E.C.

THE JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

It was at the close of the year 1843, over forty years ago, that seven gentlemen, all now deceased, met for the purpose of forming a Life Assurance Society in Jamaica. Those gentlemen were Alexander Barclay, Edward Jordon, James Davidson, John Samuel Brown, W. W. Anderson, Henry Franklin, and John V. Purrier, Esquires. Having arranged the necessary preliminaries a public meeting was held at the Kingston Court House on the 26th January, 1844, when it was agreed that "the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society be now formed." Application was then made to the House of Assembly for the necessary Law of Incorporation and the draft Bill was referred to a Committee of the House. In the Committee it was proposed to receive the Society's moneys at 5 per cent. Mr. Jogn S. Brown, one of the founders of the Institution, and for twenty-two years its valued and highly esteemed Secretary, did good service in his place as a member of that Committee by proposing and carrying an amendment for 6 per cent. instead of 5, on the ground that 6 per cent. was the usual interest of the island, and that the project was in the nature of a Friendly Society. Mr. Darling (afterwards Governor of the Colony) then a member of Assembly, seconded and ably supported Mr. Brown's amendment and it was carried.

On the passing of the Law a Board of Directors consisting of the gentlemen first named, with Mr. Alexander Barclay as Chairman, was appointed, and the first policy was issued... on the 1st May, 1844. To the end of that year 53 policies were issued, assuring £31,450

The Society commenced business without capital—not a shilling! Provision was made that should any policy become a claim by death before the Society's funds had reached the amount, interest should be paid to the claimant and the claim should be a first charge on the funds: this arrangement was never resorted to as the necessity never arose.

The success of the Society under the able and prudent management of the Directors during the past forty-two years has indeed been remarkable; it has experienced uninterrupted prosperity, and this is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that in no instance have the Directors found it necessary to disturb the investments in order to meet any claims made on the Society. The early-supporters and subsequent upholders can with pleasurable pride refer not only to the prosperity that has attended the Society, but to the substantial benefit conferred on the families of deceased Assurers; and it is with no little gratification that the Directors have been able to announce that the operations of the Society have in 70 years reached over a million sterling.

Twenty-two bonuses have been paid	..	£267,525 6 2
Claims by death and endowments paid	..	570,527 17 4
Accumulated Funds	.. ..	284,145 16 10

The number of policies issued is 6,853 and the income of the society exceeds £46,000 per annum. Two thousand seven hundred and sixty policies are in existence, amounting with additions to £801,873 3s. 6d., and the total assets are £287,498 19s. 5d.

The whole of the profits are divided among the assurers and it is believed they exceed those of any other similar society in the island.

DIRECTORS

Chairman, Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G.; *Deputy Chairman*, Col. A. H. Pinnock, A. M. Robinson, Simon Soutar, Lionel A. Isaacs, B.A., D. S. Gideon, T. N. Aguilar Dr. Frank Saunders and A. H. DaCosta. *Secretary*, Ernest B. Nethersole; *Auditors*, R. S. Haughton, Jos. Phillips, F.C.R.A., C. A. Malabre; *Actuary*, Alex. Fraser, F.F.A., F.I.A.; *Solicitors*, Harvey & Bourke.

Head Office, The Jamaica Mutual Buildings, 79, 81 & 83 Barry street, Kingston.

LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

In addition to the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society, which is a local office as to capital and business, there are the following well-known offices doing business in Jamaica with the names of their respective agents:—

Standard—F. D. Gray.

Queen and Royal—E. X. Leon & Co.

London Assurance—R. S. Gamble & Son

Manufacturers—C. S. Brandon

Barbados Mutual—A. J. Corinaldi

Sun Life of Canada—J. R. Howe

Confederation Life Association
J. B. Kilburn

Imperial Life of Canada—Manton
& Hart

Canada Life—Alfred L. C. Solomon

North American Life—E. Lucas
Salmon

North British and Mercantile,—D. Henderson & Co.

London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.—Harvey & Burke.

Gresham Life Office—Myers and DeCordova.

Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Ins. Co.—Ivanhoe Gadpaille.

PART XVI.

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, &c.

FREEMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, namely, the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica E.C., the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica S.C., and the District Grand Mark Masters' Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica E.C., are the Royal Friendly, Sussex Phoenix, Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston and Moore-Keys; the Hamilton in Spanish Town, the Hope in Savanna-la-Mar, the Ewing at Mandeville, the Harmony at Lucea and The Friendly Montego Bay. There is a District Grand Mark Lodge with R. Wor. Bro. E. J. Andrews, I.S.O., as District Grand Mark Master. Mark Masters' Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex, Phoenix and Kingston Lodges. During the year 1903, a District Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter was formed, with the Hon. C. B. Mosse, D.G.M., as Grand Superintendent. On the 15 12 13 The Hon. Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G., was appointed Grand Superintendent. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges on the southside and to the Friendly Lodge on the northside of the island.

There are five Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution The Glenlyon, St. John, and Imperial Service are in Kingston, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay, and the Caledonian in Port Maria.

A Mark Masters' Lodge is connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 48, called the "Jamaica," and No. 86, called the "Kingston," under the Supreme Council of England. The Jamaica, Masonic Benevolence is described in Part XIV.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA, E.C.

- Right Wor. Hon. Bro. Sir J. Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., District Grand Master.
 Wor. Bro. G. P. Myers, J.P., Deputy District Grand Master
 District Senior Grand Warden, Bro. H. E. Henderson-Davis, 207.
 District Junior Grand Warden, Bro. A. Harry, M.D., 1836.
 District Grand Chaplain, Bro. F. Bavin, F.R.S.A., P.D.G.W., 207.
 District Grand Chaplain, S. P. Hendrick, M.A., 1440
 District Grand Treasurer, Bro. R. J. McPherson, J.P., 207.
 District Grand Registrar, Bro. Hon. H. I. C. Brown, K.C., 207.
 District Grand President of the Board of General Purposes, Bro. H. Gould,
 A.M.I.C.E., 354.
 District Grand Secretary, Bro. Fred. Geo. Sale, P.D.S.G.W., 207, 2519.
 District Senior Grand Deacon, Bro. A. H. DeLeon, 440.
 District Junior Grand Deacon, Bro. J. W. Cooper, 2519.
 District Grand Director of Ceremonies, Bro. S. C. DePass, P.D.S., 239,
 District Grand Assistant Director of Ceremonies, Bro. F. L. Hollar, 914.
 District Grand Sword Bearer, Bro. F. E. Lyons, 239.
 District Grand Standard Bearer, C. Lester Clark, 2813.
 District Grand Standard Bearer, Bro. R. E. Bonitto, 1933.
 District Grand Organist, Bro. T. A. Holmes, 3258.
 District Grand Assistant Secretary, D. M. Sollas, 237.
 District Grand Pursuivant, Bro. C. G. C. Kerr, 1933.
 District Grand Assistant Pursuivant, Bro. J. W. Sherridan, 2519
 District Grand Steward, 1—Bro. J. F. R. Grossett, M.D., 207.
 " " " 2—Bro. W. G. Harper, 914
 " " " 3—Bro. L. N. Clare, 3603.
 " " " 4—Bro. W. J. Norton, 2813.
 " " " 5—Bro. H. H. Scott, M.D., 354.
 " " " 6—Bro. H. Josephs, K.C. 1933.
 District Grand Tyler, Bro. G. H. Magnus.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA, S.C.

Right Wor. Bro.	Vacant	, District Grand Master
" "	C. M. Ogilvie	Deputy District Grand Master
" "	Adam Roxburgh	Substitute District Grand Master
Wor. Bro.	E. Bronstorph,	District Grand Senior Warden
" "	J. E. Streadwick	" Junior Warden
" "	R. A. N. Gordon	" Secretary
" "	Harold Cocking	" Treasurer
" "	Rev. Caleb Reynolds	" Chaplain
" "	T. H. Geddes	" Senior Deacon
" "	F. L. Isaacs	" Junior Deacon
" "	H. Ffrench Sharp	" Director of Ceremonies
" "	C. P. Lazarus	" Architect
" "	A. J. Webb	" Jeweller.
" "	T. J. Cawley	" Bible Bearer
" "	E. G. Meikle	" Director of Music
" "	G. Symon	" Sword Bearer
" "	Dr. E. E. Penso	} " Stewards
" "	A. P. Williams	
" "	C. A. Escoffery	
" "	A. D. Goffe	
" "	C. M. Townley	
" "	J. E. Fletcher	" Inner Guard
Bro. C. P. Hogarth		" Tyler

MARK MASTER DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro.	E. J. Andrews, I.S.O.	District Grand Mark Master
" "	Fred. Geo. Sale	Deputy District Grand Mark Master
" "	F. Bavin	" Senior Warden
" "	C. V. Abrahams	" Junior Warden
" "	G. W. Cooper	" Master Overseer
" "	L. A. Crooks	" Senior Overseer
" "	R. E. Bonitto	" Junior Overseer
" "	Rev C. R. S. Pike	" Chaplain
" "	H. I. C. Brown	" Registrar
" "	M. D. Farrier	" Treasurer
" "	P. J. O'L. Bradbury, M.A.	" Secretary
" "	F. Owen	" Senior Deacon
" "	G. O. Magnan	" Junior Deacon
" "	E. H. Sanguinetti	" Inspector of Works
" "	C. G. Campbell	" Director of Ceremonies
" "	W. J. Walker	" Asst. Director of Ceremonies.
" "	I. E. Gunter	" Sword Bearer
" "	C. D. Neilson	" Standard Bearer
" "	V. E. Manton	" Assistant Secretary
" "	A. Harvey	" Inner Guard
" "	M. A. Rowley	} " Stewards
" "	W. G. Eggins	
Bro. C. P. Hogarth		" Tyler.

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

	No.	207	Wor. Bro.	E. T. Moore	Master
Royal, Kingston	"	239	"	O. K. Henriques	"
Friendly " Sussex	"	354	"	J. A. Miller	"
Friendly, Montego Bay	"	393	"	A. A. Vernon	"
Phoenix, Port Royal	"	914	"	E. S. Murray	"
Hamilton, Spanish Town	"	1440	"	A. Dolphy	"
Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston	"	1836	"	P. Stern, K.C.	"
Kingston	"	1933	"	J. E. Gunter	"
Moore-Keys	"	2519	"	W. H. Hedley	"
Hope, Sav.-la-Mar	"	2815	"	E. H. Young	"
Harmony, Lucea	"	3603	"	F. H. Cooke	"

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal	..	Most Excell. Compn.,	Hon. H. I. C. Brown, K.C.	Principal Z.
Friendly	..	"	F. E. Lyons	"
Sussex	..	"	P. J. O'L. Bradbury, M.A.	"
Phoenix	..	"	W. G. Harper	"

ROSE CROIX.

Jamaica	..	No. 46	{ Excell. Bro.	E. G. Eggins, M.W.S.
				F. Bavin, Prelate
Kingston		" 80	{ "	F. Bavin, M.W.S.
				F. A. MacCullum, Prelate

UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES

Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	No. 346	Rt. Wor.	Dr. E. E. Penso	Master
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	530	"	C. A. Escoffery	"
Caledonia, Port Maria	554	"	A. D. Goffe	"
St. John, Kingston	623	"	A. C. Williams	"
Imperial Service, Kingston	"	"	C. W. Townley	"

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Glenlyon Royal Arch Chapter No. 62. Most. Ex. Comp. C. Me. Ogilvie.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Prov. No. 1, Kingston	}	Wor.	W. J. Walker	Master
Royal Keystone Lodge, No. 240, Prov. No. 3, Kingston		"	Hon. H. I. C. Brown, K.C.	"
Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 242, Prov. No. 4, Kingston		"	F. L. Hollar	"
Kingston, Keyston, No. 368, Prov. No. 5		"	C. G. Campbell	"

UNITED RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.T., Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master.

Province of the West Indian Islands.

The Very Eminent Rev. Francis Bavin, F.R.S.A., Provincial Prior.
 The Eminent Knight Albert Henry Jones, J.P., Provincial Sub-Prior.
 The Eminent Knight Canon S. P. Hendrick, M.A., Provincial Prelate.
 The Eminent Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G., Provincial Chancellor.
 The Eminent Knights John B. Outram and G. F. Franks, Provincial Constables.
 The Eminent Knight Fred. George Sale, Provincial Registrar.

Preceptories in Jamaica.

The Jamaica Preceptory meets in the Masonic Temple, Kingston, Jamaica, last Wednesday in February, May, August, and November.

Preceptor—The Em. Kt. Canon S. P. Hendrick, M.A.

Registrar—The Em. Kt. Harold Cocking, Hanover Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

The Royal George Preceptory, No. 192, meets in the Masonic Temple, Kingston, Jamaica, second Monday in March, June, September and December.

Preceptor—The Em. Kn. E. Haughton Sanguinetti, J.P.

Registrar—The V. Em. Rev. Francis Bavin, F.R.S.A., Bavington, Stony Hill, Jamaica

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE K.H.S. AND ST. JOHN.

Deputy Intendent General for Jamaica—Geo. Patton Myers, J.P.
 The Jubilee Conclave meets at the Masonic Temple, Kingston, on the 4th Tuesday in February, May, August and November.
 M.P.S.—Rev. Francis Bavin, F.R.S.A.
 Recorder—E. T. Moore.
 The Ninnis Conclave meets at Sussex Hall, Hanover Street, Kingston.
 M.P.S.—E. H. Sanguinetti, J.P.
 Recorder—Hon. H. I. Brown, K.C.

DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &C.

GRAND LODGES.	
District Grand Lodge of Jamaica ..	Fourth Thursday in January and July.
District Grand Chapter of Jamaica ..	Last Tuesday in March and September.
District Grand Lodge of Scotland ..	First Thursday in February, May and August and on the 30th November.
District Grand Lodge Mark Master Masons }	Second Monday, January and July.

CRAFT LODGES	
Royal, Kingston ..	First Monday in every Month
Phoenix ..	First Tuesday "
Kingston ..	First Wednesday "
Hamilton, Spanish Town ..	First Thursday "
Hope, Sav.-la-Mar ..	First Thursday "
Imperial Service, Kingston ..	First Thursday "
Friendly, Kingston ..	Second Tuesday "
Friendly, Montego Bay ..	Second Thursday "
Glenlyon ..	Second Wednesday "
Collegium Fabrorum ..	Second Thursday "
Sussex ..	Third Wednesday "
Moore-Keys ..	Third Thursday "
Harmony, Lucea ..	Third Thursday "
St. John's ..	Fourth Monday "
Ewing, Mandeville ..	Fourth Wednesday "

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.	
Royal, Kingston ..	Fourth Wednesday in January, April, July and Oct.
Phoenix ..	Third Wednesday in February, May, August and Nov
Friendly, Kingston ..	Fourth Thursday in February, May, August and Nov.
Sussex ..	Second Tuesday in Jan. April, July and Dec.
Glenlyon ..	Fourth Wednesday in March, June, Sep. and Dec.

MARK LODGES.	
Sussex ..	Fourth Wednesday in Feb. June, and Oct.
Royal Keystone ..	Third Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.
Glenlyon ..	Not Working
Kingston Keystone ..	Fourth Wednesday in March, June, Sep. and Dec.

The Board of Management of the Jamaica Masonic Benevolence meets once a month, on the last Wednesday, (See p. 500.)

The Board of Directors of the Masonic Association of Jamaica, meets once a month on the third Tuesday.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

THERE are seventeen Courts in the island, ten of which are governed by a District which was instituted on the 8th June, 1900, by dispensation from the Executive Council in England.

The main objects of the Society are to provide for the sick and distressed, to bury the dead and to assist the widows and orphans of deceased brethren.

The following are the names of the Courts, their Secretaries and address:—

Court Hinds, S. E. McKenzie, Kingston.	Court Pringle, R. W. Main, Annotto Bay.
Court Jackson, C. M. Hinchcliffe, Spanish Town.	Court Kerr, F. H. Nicholls, Montego Bay.
Court C. J. Ward, L. Sherwood, Kingston.	Court Saint Thomas, A. McBeth, Morant Bay
Court Robinson, W. H. McLeary, Kingston.	Court Star of Iere, C. Stoute, Kingston.
Court Vickers, C. A. Taylor, Sav.-la-Mar.	Court Clarendon, J. A. Rhoden, May Pen.

There are over six hundred members in the several Courts. Court Hinds is the oldest Court, having been formed by Brother Jacob Hinds, of Barbados, in 1863, of Court "Western Star." He died at Kingston, 11th April, 1883.

Courts meet every month for the transaction of business.

DISTRICT SECRETARY—J. T. Munroe, Rollington Pen School, Kingston.

DISTRICT COURT A.O.F.

C. A. Warner, D.C.R., Kingston	J. T. Munroe, D.S., Kingston.
	L. D. Bursterman, D. T., Kingston.
Jas. Alex Stewart, D.S.C.R., Kingston.	S. E. McKenzie, D. Asst. Sec., Kingston.

The District meets quarterly. The annual meeting takes place in October of each year, when the officers are elected.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

THE Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Kingston under the jurisdiction of the Barbados District in the year 1885. Three Lodges, in that year, were opened, viz., the "Kingston Lily," the "Jamaica" and the "St. Lawrence." The "Jamaica" Lodge has since been closed. Since the formation of the Jamaica District 14 new Lodges have been opened.

The objects of the society are (a) to provide by entrance fees, contributions of the members, fines, donations and by interest on capital, for insuring a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of any member's wife or child, or the widow of a deceased member; (b) for the relief or maintenance of the members (or in the cases in the general rules, or in the rules of branch provided) the wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters, nephews, neices, or wards (being orphans) of members during sickness or other infirmity whether bodily or mental, in old age or in widowhood; (c) for the relief or maintenance of the orphan children of members during minority; (d) for providing proper medicine and medical attendance for members; (e) for granting temporary assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members; (f) for providing members with assistance when travelling in search of employment; and (g) for assisting members when in distressed circumstances.

The "Clarence," "Pearl of the Antilles," and "St. Charles" Lodges meet every alternate Monday; the "Lily," "Pride of the North," "Bethesda" and "Prince George" Lodges every alternate, Tuesday; the "St. Lawrence," every alternate Thursday; the "Isthmus of Panama" Lodge every alternate Wednesday.

The regular quarterly meetings of the Jamaica District are held on the first Thursday after the second day in the months of January, April, July and October. The annual meeting is held in January.

The Grand Lodge meetings are held in the months of January, April, July and October. The following are the names of Presiding Officers and Secretaries of the District and Lodges.

JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Provincial Grand Master—Victor Sayle, Kingston.
 “ Deputy Grand Master—R. G. Murray, Montego Bay.
 “ Corresponding Secretary—G. N. Allen, Kingston.

LILY LODGE.

Noble Grand—Ansel, U. P. Camp.
 Permanent Secretary—A. Carney, Lunatic Asylum, Kingston.

ST. LAWRENCE LODGE.

Noble Grand—A. A. Evans, Kingston.
 Permanent Secretary—E. D. Soutar, Orange St., Kingston.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH LODGE.

Noble Grand—C. Gordon Parkin, Montego Bay.
 Permanent Secretary—E. J. Alexander, Montego Bay.

CLARENCE LODGE.

Noble Grand—C. A. Bogle, Yallahs.
 Permanent Secretary—R. H. Nicholas, Morant Bay.

ISLE OF SPRINGS LODGE.

Noble Grand—I. L. Flowers, Panama, R.P.
 Permanent Secretary—C. R. Lebert, c/o Supply Co., Balboa, C.Z.

PRINCE GEORGE LODGE.

Noble Grand—John Walters
 Permanent Secretary—J. G. Piercy, Bluefields, Nic.

ST. CHARLES LODGE.

Noble Grand—Adrain Foulk, Box 207 Colon, R. de P.
 Permanent Secretary—P. A. Cole, Box 207, Colon, R. de P.

EBENEZER LODGE.

Noble Grand—James Williams, Matina, Costa Rica.
 Permanent Secretary—J. C. Duncan, Estrada, C. R.

EMANUEL LODGE.

Noble Grand—C. C. Tomlinson, Colon, R.P.
 Permanent Secretary—M. T. Hay, Box 18, Colon.

PRIDE OF THE ISTHMUS LODGE.

Noble Grand—James E. McLeod, Panama.
 Permanent Secretary—H. M. Guinier, 157 Central Ave., Panama.

VICTOR LODGE.

Noble Grand—N. A. Wright, Empire.
 Permanent Secretary—Claude Vincent, Balboa, C.Z.

PEARL OF THE ANTILLES LODGE.

Noble Grand—R. M. T. Pape, Falmouth.
 Permanent Secretary—C. Reddish, Falmouth.

BETHESDA LODGE.

Noble Grand—Charles Scott, Port Limon.
 Permanent Secretary—W. H. Hall, Port Limon.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THERE are two Households of Ruth, two Past Grand Masters Councils, two Patriarchies, one District, eleven Subordinate Lodges, in the Island ("Jamaica"). These Lodges are under the control of the District Grand Lodge ("Jamaica,") a Sub-Committee of Management, America, and a Committee of Management, in England.

THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE NO. 16.

District Grand Master—Bro. D. C. Vaz, P.N.F., 29 North Street.

Deputy Grand Master—Bro. R. A. Williamson, 142 Orange Street, Kingston.

District Grand Director—Bro. H. Hines Johnson, M.V.P.

District Grand Treasurer—Bro. J. Waison, P.G.M.

District Grand Secretary—Bro. J. Nelson Barclay, P.N.F., 51 Duke Street, Kingston.

The District Grand Lodge No. 16 meets annually. The office of the District Grand Secretary is at 51 Duke Street, Kingston.

The following is a list of Lodges, their location, Secretaries and address:—

1. Surrey Lodge No. 1954 Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston—Secretary, G. Brown, 31 Brae St.
2. Kingston Lodge No. 2042, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston—Secretary, R. N. Byfield, 78 King Street.
3. Concordia Lodge No. 2174, Oddfellows' Hall, 69 Orange Street, Kingston—Secretary, W. G. Berwick, 137 Orange Street.
4. Friendly Lodge No. 3213, Halfway Tree, St. Andrew—Secretary, C. R. Thompson, Halfway Tree P.O.
5. Northern Rose Lodge No. 3834, Montego Bay—Secretary, H. Claude Petgrave, Montego Bay.
6. Myrtle Lodge No. 4073, Port Antonio—Secretary, W. E. Ellison, Priestman's River P.O.
7. Imperial Lodge No. 4085, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street—Secretary, J. Mamby, Park Lodge, Victoria Avenue.
8. Excelsior Lodge No. 4244, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street—Secretary, L. A. Rowe, Cross Roads P.O.
9. Rio Cobre Lodge No. 4576, Spanish Town—Secretary, W. H. Laidlay, Martin Street.
10. Corona Lodge No. 5578, Spanish Town—Secretary, G. A. Richardson, 29 Young Street.
11. Unity Lodge—Guys Hill.

The Households of Ruth are composed of the female relatives of the members of the order, but other women of good character can also be admitted members on special vouchers of not less than five members in good financial standing.

The Households are:—

Concordia Household No. 215, 19 East Street, Worthy Recorder—C. S. Lindo, snr., 102 Oxford Street.

Beauty of Surrey Household No. 1378, Oddfellows' Hall, Worthy Recorder—Bro. H. Hines Johnson.

The Past Grand Masters' Council are:—

Past G. M. Council No. 112, 19 East Street—Grand Secretary, C. S. Lindo, 102 Oxford Street.

Past G. M. Council No. 235 Halfway Tree, St. Andrews—Grand Secretary, Vacant

Patriarchy No. 111, Kingston—Secretary, E. H. Randall, No. 19 East Street, Kingston.
Patriarchy of St. Andrew—Secretary—Vacant.

LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS. (ASHTON UNITY).

THE Kingston branch of this society was inaugurated on the 18th March, 1885, and consist of a district lodge and eight local lodges. The objects of the society are to provide a fund for the relief of members in distress, weekly payments to sick members, and the payment of certain sums of money on the decease of a member, wife, child or children.

The principal Officers of the Jamaica District for the year are:—

R. A. Mathews, Provincial Chief Shepherd.
 T. H. Vansie, Dep. Provincial Chief Shepherd.
 A. J. Myers, Past Provincial Chief Shepherd.
 George T. Allen, District Secretary, Kingston P.O.
 J. P. White, District Treasurer, Kingston P.O.

LODGES IN JAMAICA.

Sparkes the First, No. 2052, Kingston.
 Rose of Kingston (Female), No. 2451, Kingston.
 Union, No. 2456, Annotto Bay, Ja
 Whitsuntide, No. 2463, Halfway Tree, St. Andrew.
 Sunflower, No. 2617, Halfway Tree, St. Andrew
 Loyal George, No. 2620, Kingston.
 Golden Fleece, No. 2631, Kingston.
 King David's Lodge, No. 2640, Port Royal.
 Bethlehem Lodge, Spanish Town.

The Grand Lodge or District meetings are held quarterly, in January, April, July and October.

INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF MECHANICS.

(JAMAICA DISTRICT.)

THE Jamaica branch of this Order was established in 1901, the object of the Society being to encourage the spirit of fraternity among its members and to ensure a payment of a certain sum of money to legal claimants in sickness and death by a monthly contribution to the funds.

The officers constituting the governing body of the Jamaica District are :—

Wor. Bro. J. W. Campbell, G.M.

“ A. H. Cappe, D.G.M.

“ S. A. Dickson, D.D.G.M.

“ C. A. Beckford, D.G. *Treasurer*.

“ A. A. McCallum, D.G., *Secretary*.

There are nine Lodges within this District under the English dispensation, viz. :—

Royal York
 Prince of Wales
 Victoria Diamond Jubilee
 Mystic Rose
 Loyal Providence

Royal Hope
 Unity Lodge, Colon, R. P.
 Loyal Phoenix, Port Limon, C. R.
 Royal Invincible

JAMAICA CLUB.

THE Jamaica Club was first organized in the latter part of 1872 and was formerly declared open on the 15th January of the following year at temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King street. The present home of the club is at No. 59, 61 and 63 Hanover street, Kingston. The former club house, a massive brick structure, erected in 1891, was completely wrecked by the earthquake of the 14th January, 1907. The present club house is designed on a somewhat different plan, is less massive but in its construction all the known safeguards against earthquake effects have been introduced. No. 65 Hanover street has since been purchased, the building thereon taken down, and the land added to the club premises.

The club is managed by a committee consisting of 20 elected members, two of whom are by vote of the others chosen president and vice-president.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the committee by ballot and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the candidate's book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the reading room of the club.

The entrance fee is £7 7s. and the annual subscription is £4 4s. for members residing within a radius of 12 miles of Kingston, and £2 12s. 6d. for country members. For members residing permanently out of the Island, the subscription is 10s. 6d. Officers of the army and navy are admitted, after the usual ballot, to membership on payment of an annual subscription of £2 2s. The Governor, the Commander of the Forces, and the officers of H.M. fleet visiting the station, are honorary members.

A gentleman on a visit to the island may be introduced once in any period of three months by a member as an honorary member, by entering the name of such gentleman and his own in the book kept for that purpose. On approval by the Committee at the next subsequent meeting, such gentleman may continue as honorary member, until the expiry of ten days from his introduction, without charge. Should he desire to have this period extended, the committee may, on application, accede thereto for a period not exceeding six months on payment by him of the sum of 21/ monthly in advance; but should he in the meantime become a permanent member of the club such payments shall be deducted from the regular subscription payable on election. The committee has power at any time to withdraw the privileges granted to an honorary member. No honorary member has the privilege of introducing a guest to the club. A member may not introduce as an honorary member any person who he shall have been notified is considered objectionable, by the committee. Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the club house of books, newspapers, &c., is strictly forbidden.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

President, Sir J. Pringle. *K.C.M.G.*; *Vice-President*, Hon. P. C. Cork; Arthur W. Farquharson, W. Baggett Gray, J. F. Milholland, A. Pawsey, L. J. Stone, Otto Crowden, Lionel DeMercado, W. Morrison, E. Verley, Hon. A. H. Miles, *i.s.o.* J. C. Ford, Hon. H. W. Griffiths, E. H. Sanguinetti, E. M. McLeod, Dr. D. J. Williams. *Treasurer and Secretary*, Capt. W. Peplow Forwood.

ST. ANDREW CLUB.

THIS club was formed in the early part of 1895 by 40 proprietary members at £10 each, and by certain other gentlemen as ordinary members.

The club premises, which are approached from the Marescaux road, and by a private road from Cross Roads, consist of 170 feet by 330 feet of land on the Up-Park Villa estate, with a suitable and commodious club house, sufficient for the present needs of the club and capable of addition and improvement.

The present club house consists of large and airy billiard and card rooms; a reading and committee room with wide and comfortable verandahs. The grounds afford space for six tennis courts.

The committee of management consists of fifteen elected members by whom the president of the club is chosen. The first president of the Club was the late Hon. George Stiebel, C.M.G., and on his death, the Hon. (now Sir) E. A. Northcote was elected to

the office, which he held until he left the island to take up the office of Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. C. Ford.

Candidates for membership are elected by ballot by the committee and every candidate must be proposed by a member of the club and seconded by another member, and the proposer and seconder must vouch for the candidate from personal knowledge. The names of candidates must be recorded in the book kept for that purpose in the club house at least fourteen days prior to election.

The entrance fee is £2 2s. and the annual subscription £2 2s. for town members, and £1 1s. for country members and 10/6 for lady members, who are members for tennis only, while £1 1s. is paid by officers of the army and navy, and mercantile marine admitted after the usual ballot to membership. Special members elected by the committee for a period not exceeding three months pay a fee of 15s. Candidates who are already members of Jamaica Club, Liguanea Club or certain other social clubs in the Island are admitted free of entrance fee.

The committee have the power to elect any distinguished visitor to the island as an honorary member.

Members have the privilege of introducing a friend residing at a distance exceeding ten miles from the club house as a privileged member for a period not exceeding two weeks. The names of such friend and his introducer, and also that of a member of the committee as seconder, must be entered in a book kept in the club house for the purpose.

A member may introduce visitors to the club. Such visitors may not, however, be introduced more than twice in any one month, and their names must be recorded in the visitor's book on entering the club. Games of hazard are not allowed

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. 1914.

President, ———; C. Sadler, I. Gadpaille, L. deCordova, B. DeS. Bell, N. B. Livingston, C. C. Anderson, E. G. Nixon, F. L. Pearce, H. V. Alexander, A. C. Mais, G. N. Cox, M. M. Alexander, C. A. Squire, T. N. Aguilar. *Secretary and Treasurer*, T. P. Evelyn.

THE LIGUANEA CLUB.

This proprietary club was formed in the early part of the year 1910 and was opened by Sir Fielding Clarke, the then chief justice, the first president of the club, on the 22nd November, 1910. It is situated at Knutsford Park in the parish of St. Andrew and stands on over 35 acres of land. The club house contains, besides the usual billiard and card rooms, accommodation for residential members, and the grounds are laid out with tennis courts, croquet grounds and a nine-hole golf course.

Ladies are admitted as members for the purposes of lawn tennis, golf and croquet.

The entrance fee is £3 3s. and the annual subscription is £3 3s. for ordinary members residing within a radius of 14 miles of the club house, £1 10s. for country members, and £1 10s. for commissioned officers of H. M. regular forces, Sub-Inspectors of the Jamaica Police, also officers of the mercantile marine. For ladies £1 11s. 6d., those residing outside the radius of 24 miles £1 1s.

The committee of the club consists of 21 members; 15 of whom must be proprietary members.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, 1914.

President, S. R. Cargill, *Vice-President*, A. W. Farquharson, M. M. Alexander, Mr. Justice Cargill, Major Marescaux, J. M. Nethersole, Major C. M. Ogilvie, J. H. Cargill, A. W. Douet, A. L. Keeling, R. E. H. Melhado, T. B. Nicholson, H. M. Radcliffe, A. W. Farquharson, O. Crowden, B. Edwards, L. M. Pietersz; L. J. Stone, J. H. W. Park, S. Couper, Hector Josephs. *Secretary, & Treasurer*, P. D. Burnett.

ROYAL JAMAICA YACHT CLUB.

THE objects of the club are the encouragement of yachting and boating. The club consists of over one hundred and fifty members and is managed by a committee consisting of a commodore, a vice-commodore, a rear commodore, a secretary, a treasurer and sixteen other members. The ensign is the blue ensign of H. M. Fleet with the

island's crest (crocodile) in gold surmounted by a crown on the fly. The burgee is white with blue St. George's cross and crown in centre. The subscription is one guinea per annum for members residing beyond 10 miles from Kingston—two guineas per annum for members residing within that distance, and 10s. 6d. per annum for junior members (under 21 years of age) payable in advance. The members of the club are elected by the committee of management, two black balls excluding. Naval and military commissioned officers on the station may be service members or may be elected members in the ordinary way and may be allowed to enter the boats under their command in club races, subject to the approval of the Sailing Committee. Club boats competing for a race must be steered throughout the match by a member of the club. Boats that are employed in trade are excluded from competition in club races or from being entered on the list of club yachts. All prizes sailed for by club boats must be given in plate or other suitable articles but not in money.

The club house stands on a site in Rae Town commanding a splendid view of Kingston Harbour.

The annual regatta is generally held in May, and other regattas are held at various times. Hospitality is also shown to foreign ships of war and yachts visiting the port. An annual dinner is held at such time and place as the committee may appoint.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Commodore—His Excellency the Governor.

Vice-Com. W. Baggett Gray; *Rear-Com.* Dr. O. D. F. Robertson; E. B. Nethersole, J. W. Sheridan, Captain J. Johnson, Major Ogilvie, F. A. Marshall, A. H. McCormack, J. A. B. Clarke, G. G. C. McCormack, G. V. Livingston, A. O. Ritchie, R. W. Bryant; *Hon. Secretary*, B. Toole; *Hon. Treasurer*, R. P. Spicer; *Trustees*, Hector Josephs, &c., F. A. Steel and F. L. Myers; *Hon. Measurers*, A. H. C. McCormack and J. A. B. Clarke.

The following is a list of the club yachts:—

Name.	Owner.	Rig.
Corinthian	Cap. Johnson Cap. Foster T. R. Mould	Sloop
Royal	W. Baggett Gray	"
Minuet	A. H. McCormack, E. B. Nethersole, G. V. Livingston	"
Mite	Dr. O. D. F. Robertson	"
Margot	G. Hart, K. P. Spicer, V. D. Smedmore	"
Babs	P. O'Brien Thomson	"
Minx	H. Ryland	"
Swallow	H. R. Facey	"
Flyer II.	L. E. H. Dean	"
Gull	J. A. B. Clarke	"
Evrie	F. Charles Fisher, jr.	"

Several motor and rowing boats are kept by the members of the club.

THE KINGSTON ATHENÆUM.

THE Kingston Athenæum is a literary society, the object of which is "the promotion of the moral, intellectual and social welfare of its members." It was founded on the 1st March, 1899, in connection with St. Andrew's Kirk, Kingston, but was subsequently reconstituted on a wholly independent basis. The society holds its meetings at the lecture hall of the Institute of Jamaica at present, and keeps its library on the upper floor of the Cowen Music Rooms, No. 14 King street.

The library is open daily from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. It now contains over 3,600 volumes.

There are 713 members, 449 being men and 264 women.

Payment of subscriptions for at least one quarter in advance entitles members of the Athenæum to be admitted as members of the Institute of Jamaica without any further payment. The subscription is six shillings per annum.

Hon. President, His Excellency the Governor; *President*, R. S. Gamble, *Vice-Presidents*, Mrs. Wulff-Riedel and Dr. O. D. F. Robertson; *Secretary*, J. L. Pietersz, 92 Hanover street; *Treasurer* H. H. Dunn, 31 Duke street; *Librarian*, Miss Rose Geddes.

ROYAL JAMAICA SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Office: Upstairs of the Bank of Nova Scotia, King Street.

THIS society was established in May, 1885, the objects for which it exists being as follow: 1. To take action in all matters connected with the agriculture and trade of the colony. 2. To offer facilities for considering and discussing all schemes or proposals having for their object the increased development of the industrial resources of the colony by means of improved methods of cultivation, scientific process of manufacture, new implements or appliances of husbandry, or any other available agency. 3. To promote interchange of experiences among the members of the Society with reference to the improvement of the breed of stock, the opening up of new markets for the sale of cattle, horses, etc., as well as of the agricultural products of the colony and the practicability of enlarging the area of minor products. 4. To co-operate with kindred Associations in the West Indies and elsewhere, in constitutional efforts for the removal of all unjust fiscal or other disabilities, such as foreign export bounties, which deprive the colony of the natural advantages of soil and climate, and exert an injurious influence on every department of commercial and industrial activity. 5. To afford opportunities for reading papers, delivering lectures, or holding discussions upon subjects of general interest and importance in connection with the general welfare of the colony. 6. To aid the holding and conducting of agricultural shows, fairs and competitions in different parts of the island. 7. To perform in its capacity of a regularly constituted responsible Association the functions of a recognized medium of communication with the Government, conducting the correspondence and representing the interests of its members in all matters falling within the province of the Society. 8. To exercise the province of Arbitrators (when solicited so to do by contending parties) in all matters agricultural or commercial, with a view to an economical and peaceable solution of differences.

The government of the society is vested in a council chosen from the general body of members in the month of October in each year. The election of members is entrusted to the council. Gentlemen residing outside the island are eligible for membership. The roll of to-day numbers 300 members. The society is now in communication with most of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the world to which its annual reports are regularly forwarded. Correspondence is regularly maintained with the West Indian Committee and the West Indian Section of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce Liverpool. Subscriptions £1 1s. annually are received thereto by the Secretary of this Society.

On the 1st February, 1886, the Society opened for the use of members "The Merchants' Exchange," where the latest shipping intelligence may be obtained. The arrival and departure of vessels, the nature of their cargoes the market quotations of imports and exports, are all recorded for the use and convenience of members. Corresponding Agents are also appointed at the outports who forward regularly to the Exchange valuable information. A signal station is maintained at Kingston, and by the courtesy of the Agent of the United Fruit Company at Bowden reports are received of vessels passing Port Morant.

Books are kept in which are posted the daily arrivals and departures of vessels from Kingston and the outports of the island, also of the imports into the island and exports therefrom, together with a record of passengers arriving at Kingston and departing therefrom by steamers, etc., and also a book of casualties in connection with which, through the courtesy of the Collector General, arrangements have been made for advising the "Exchange" immediately of all wrecks, strandings, etc., around the coast. These statistics form a valuable addition to the general information which the Merchants Exchange endeavours to supply to the public in fulfilment of the objects for which it was instituted.

The annual minimum subscription entitling the subscriber to the privileges of the Exchange is one guinea, which includes membership of the Society of Agriculture and Commerce. The Society also publishes statistics to Commercial men:—"The Weekly Confidential Records," the annual subscription to which is also one guinea.

THE COUNCIL.

President, S. Soutar. Vice-Presidents, Philip C. Cork, C.M.G., R. S. Gamble; Honorary Treasurer, S. Soutar. Country Members, Hon. Henry

Cork, St. Margaret's Bay; D. S. Gideon, Port Antonio; Samuel Hart, Montego Bay; R. E. H. Melhado, Old Harbour; Hon. R. P. Simmonds, Port Maria; *Town Members*, D. Henderson, L. DeMercado, Arthur George, Adolph Levy, F. C. Hen-riques, J. B. Stiven, H. I. C. Brown, B.A., LL.B., K.C., A. W. Farquharson, Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, J. Tapley, Altamont DaCosta, F. L. Myers, C. A. Malabre Thos. Leahong, Capt. W. P. Forwood, L. DeCordova, S. L. Williamson, E. C. Macleod. *Representative in London*, E. A. DePass, *Secretary*, J. L. Ashenheim. *Clerk*, A. B. McKenzie.

THE LAND SURVEYORS ASSOCIATION OF JAMAICA.

33, Church Street, Kingston.

THIS association was founded in 1913. Its object is to promote the interests of Commissioned Land Surveyors. The Council elected annually consists of the President, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretary and three other members. The association consists of members, associates, honorary members and articulated pupils.

OFFICERS FOR 1914-15.

A. C. Bancroft, F.S., *President*; S. H. Whittingham, Ed. Foster, F.S.I., E. G. Reid, F.S.I., W. B. Sangster; Geo. D. Myers, A.M.I.C.C., A.M.I.E.E., *Hon. Secretary & Treasurer*.

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(See Part XI. p 421.)

PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS COMMITTEE.

A Permanent Exhibition Committee was appointed in 1911 by His Excellency the Governor with the object of arranging for the participation of Jamaica in Exhibitions held abroad.

A collection of exhibits of a two-fold nature is in course of formation: (1) as an index of the products and industries of the Island, suitably displayed for the information of the public and of visitors to the Island; (2) as a nucleus of a collection to be drawn upon when Jamaica is participating in exhibitions, in order to supplement the exhibits sent by merchants and others.

COMMITTEE.

J. Barclay, *Hon. Secretary*.

Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G.

S. Soutar

J. L. Ashenheim

R. S. Gamble, *Chairman*.

Frank Cundall

W. Cradwick

Representing the Jamaica Agricultural Society

} Representing the Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce and Merchants Exchange.

} Representing the Institute of Jamaica.

Representing the Department of Agriculture.

JAMAICA UNION OF TEACHERS.

THE objects of the Union are to create local associations of primary school teachers in the island and to unite and concentrate their interests and influence by affiliation with a central body; to obtain the benefit of the collective experience of teachers on practical educational questions; to promote improved legislation on the subject of popular education; to improve the qualifications and status of teachers; to help teachers in finding employment in schools, and managers in filling vacancies therein; to establish a provident fund for the benefit of teachers.

The Union is affiliated to the National Union of Teachers of Great Britain. There are at present over thirty-three associations of teachers in the island affiliated with the Union.

OFFICERS.

H. Ward, *ex-President*; A. Chambers, *President*; J. J. Mills, *Vice-President*; Lt.-Col. L. G. Gruchy, *Treasurer*; J. T. Munroe, *General Secretary*; P. A. Williams, *Assistant Secretary*.

JAMAICA CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

THIS organization, which was formed in the year 1893, has for its objects "the extension, consolidation and promotion of the general effectiveness of the Christian Endeavour Movement."

The Head-Quarters of the Christian Endeavour movement are at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. where the United Society of Christian Endeavour has offices at Tremont Temple.

The President of the United Society is the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., and the Secretary is Mr. Wm. Shaw. The officers of the Jamaica Union for 1911-12 are:—

President, Hon. and Rev. W. B. Esson; *Vice-President*, Rev. C. A. Wilson; *Secretary, and Treasurer*, J. E. Randall; *Superintendent Junior Department*, Rev. A. A. Barclay, *Field Secretary*, T. S. Phillips.

The business of the Union is managed by the above-mentioned officers, a Council of seven Members, together with the Presidents and Secretaries of Local Unions. The following is the Executive Committee for 1911-12:—

The officers above mentioned, together with Revs. W. Pratt, M.A., T. Gordon Somers, G. D. Purdy, W. Priestnal.

TRELAWNY CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Association was formed on the 24th September, 1908 at a public meeting held in Falmouth. The aims of the association are:—

- (a) To stimulate a healthy public opinion on all matters that concern the welfare of the town of Falmouth, the parish of Trelawny and the island of Jamaica generally;
- (b) To co-operate with or bring pressure to bear on the parochial board and other bodies such as school boards, the Board of Education, the Agricultural Society and its branches, the member for the parish, the legislative council and the government, for the public good.

The citizens of Trelawny of both sexes above eighteen years of age and others, who may be deemed desirable are eligible for membership.

OFFICE BEARERS.

Hon. President President, A. L. Delgado; *Vice-Presidents*, G. S. Ewen and D. A. Delgado; *Secretary and Treasurer*, J. J. Simpson.

MONTEGO BAY CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Montego Bay Citizens' Association was formed on the 7th of April, 1908. on the suggestion of Mr. H. M. Doubleday, the American Consular Agent at Montego Bay, and has for its objects:—

- (a) To bring before strangers the many natural attractions of Montego Bay as a health and pleasure resort for Tourist and Visitors
- (b) To endeavour to improve and beautify the town.

On its formation the association immediately became popular and much interest was displayed by a great many of the residents in the weekly meetings.

The committee of management made representations on various matters to the governmental and parochial authorities with a view of securing improved conditions. Locally the association has assumed the functions of a vigilance committee, and its endeavours

to draw attention to the charms of the place have resulted in the imparting of useful information to enquirers from abroad.

The association continues its progressive work and is fulfilling in a variety of ways the aims and intentions for which it was formed.

The Committee of Management has organized a well equipped band of music.

The Officers are:—

President, H. M. Doubleday; *Vice-President*, Hon. W. Coke Kerr; *Secretary* C. M. Clarke; *Corresponding Secretary*, T. W. Halliday.

THE KINGSTON GLEE SINGERS SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1909.

The Kingston Glee Singers Society was founded in September 1909, its object being the study of unaccompanied vocal part-music.

The Subscription is eight shillings per annum.

Conductor: George D. Goode, Hope Gardens.

Secretary: S. M. Kitchin, 29 Highholborn Street.

THE JAMAICA TOURIST ASSOCIATION.

THE object of the Association is "to advance and foster the claims of Jamaica as a health and pleasure resort, both within the Island and abroad."

The annual subscription is 12/.

OFFICERS

President, R. W. Bryant; *Vice-President*, S. R. Cargill; *Treasurer*, J. C. Hagen; *Recording Secretary*, C. S. Chamberlain; *Corresponding Secretary*, E. Astley Smith; *Assistant Secretary*, Miss Gladys Cox.

COMMITTEE.

W. C. Cassidy, Edwin Charley, A. Noel Crosswell, Altamont DaCosta, H. M. Doubleday, Hy. A. Evelyn, C. H. Mowry, Easton W. Muirhead, Horace V. Myers, S. R. Reuben, J. B. Stiven, J. Tapley.

OFFICE—Coronation Building, Corner King and Tower streets, Kingston.

JAMAICA BRANCH OF THE VICTORIA LEAGUE.

THE Jamaica Branch of the Victoria League was formed at a meeting held at Wolmer's Girls School on February 4th, 1910.

The aim of the Victoria League is to promote mutual understanding between all citizens of the British Empire. Its work has been called the "organization of sentiment." Few people are without some feeling of sympathy with and interest in the distant lands which equally with their own, make up the King's dominions; and there are few who would not do something however small, to increase good feeling and serve the great cause of Imperial unity. The League is the outcome of an attempt to focus these feelings and aspirations, and to promote an organization through which members of the Empire may come into personal touch with one another and obtain the understanding which comes of mutual service. The Victoria League is absolutely outside of all party politics, comprising men and women of every shade of political opinion, and is so constituted that while carrying on a permanent organization for hospitality and educational work, it can readily form a special committee to deal on non-party lines with any Imperial question which may be of interest at the moment.

To become a member of the Victoria League means to join a large body of people, living in all parts of the world, who are seeking to study the problems of the Empire to exchange hospitality, and to become acquainted with all the aspects of life and the different points of view of the citizens of both mother country and daughter lands. The League provides opportunities for every one of its members to do something to attain these great ends, and to give practical expression to the feeling of Imperial responsibility.

Arrangements are made whereby local schools affiliate with the Branch—At present there are six schools so affiliated.

Each year the Branch distributes a number of Union Jacks among public elementary schools of a certain degree of merit. During the latter part of 1914 it distributed a number of pamphlets bearing on the war.

Committee meetings are held quarterly or more frequently if necessary.

The subscription to the Jamaica Branch is one shilling per annum; but larger subscriptions are accepted in order to assist the Branch to carry out its objects. The membership is 96.

PATRON.

His Excellency Sir William Henry Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B.

President. His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies.

Committee.

Mrs. Charlton Thompson *Chairman*; Mrs. J. R. Williams, Miss Howson, B.A., Sister Madeline, Miss F. Burke, Miss Hollar, B.A., Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., K. N. Phillips, C. D. Neilson, M. D. Harrel, Archdeacon Simms, M.A., F. Cundall, F.S.A., *Hon. Treasurer*; Mrs. Roots, Halfway Tree, *Hon. Secretary*; Miss Fisher, *Correspondence Secretary*.

THE JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

THE objects of this association are to provide by entrance fees and contributions—

(a) For forming a fund from which the cost of medical attendance on members, their wives and children, mothers and sisters may be defrayed, subject to the conditions set forth in the Rules.

(b) To encourage co-operation and to afford all public officers who are members of this Association the benefits of a strong medical organization. The collections for the 1st financial period of 15 months ended March 31st, 1910, were £52 3s 9d., and for the 12 months ended March 31st 1911, the collections were £77 16s., and for the 12 months ended March 31st, 1912, the collections were £84 6s., and for the 12 months ended March 31st, 1913, the collections were £81 18s. 10d., and for the 12 months ended March 31st, 1914, the collections were £74 15s. 2d.

OFFICERS.

President, P. J. O'L. Bradbury, *Vice-President*, R. H. Fletcher.

Committee—1914-15.

C. A. Squire, Ellis Wolfe, A. Spratt, E. C. Harriott; *Secretary and Treasurer*, John William Gayner; *Auditor*, C. H. Dickson; *Bankers*, the Bank of Nova Scotia.

THE WEST INDIAN CLUB, LTD.

Whitehall Court, London, S. W.

THE objects of the Club are:—

1. To bring persons interested in the West Indies and British Guiana together in order to promote the discussion and consideration of questions affecting those colonies.

2. To further the interests of the West Indies and British Guiana by providing headquarters for associated action, not political, but social.

3. To afford facilities for organising, in connection with the West Indies and British Guiana, cricket matches and other kindred amusements recognised by our English universities and public schools.

4. The doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The entrance fee is £1 1s. The annual subscription for members resident in the United Kingdom is £3 3s., and for Members resident abroad £1 1s., payable on January 1st of each year. Members failing to pay their subscriptions for any current year before March 31st may, at the discretion of the Committee, be publicly posted in the Club premises. The liability of Members which arises only in the event of winding up is limited to a guarantee of £2.

Members are elected by ballot by the Committee. All further information may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

Applications for membership should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, or to the local correspondents, or to any member of the Committee.

Vice Presidents, The Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, K.C.V.O., The Right Hon. Lord Glenconner, His Grace The Lord Archbishop of the West Indies, The Hon. A. C. Ponsonby, Admiral Sir Archibald L. Douglas, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., H. E. Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., H. E. Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G., Sir James S. Hay, K.C.M.G., H. E. Sir Frederick Hodgson, K.C.M.G., H. E. Sir George R. Le Hunte, K.C.M.G., Sir

Robert Llewelyn, K.C.M.G., Sir Neville Lubbock, K.C.M.G., Sir Daniel Morris, K.C.M.G., Sir Owen Phillips, K.C.M.G., H. E. Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G., W. P. B. Shephard Esq., M.A.

COMMITTEE.

Chairman, , Algernon E. Aspinall, C. T. Berthon, C. T. Bruce, E. R. Davson, Harold DePass, A. Elder, W. A. M. Goode, Arthur Johnson, A. N. Lubbock, A. E. Messer, J. E. Munro, Sir J. Roper Parkington, J.P., D.L., C. Sandbach Parker, G. H. H. Pile, M.A., The Hon. A. C. Ponsonby, H. F. Previte, J. Rippon, R. Rutherford, R. Schult, W. P. B. Shephard, M.A.; *Hon. Treasurers*, A. N. Lubbock, R. Rutherford; *Hon. Secretary*, W. A. M. Goode; *Hon. Librarian*, A. Hutchinson; *Bankers* Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock & Co.; *Hon. Correspondent for Jamaica*, G. A. Rock, General Post Office, Kingston.

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE West India Committee is an incorporated Association of planters merchants and others being British subjects interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

The object of the West India Committee is, by united action, to promote the interest of the industries and trade, and thus increase the general welfare of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

President, ; *Vice-President*, The Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, K.C.V.O.; *Chairman*, William Middleton Campbell; *Deputy Chairman*, Robert Rutherford; *Treasurers*, Cyril Gurney, R. Rutherford, E. A. dePass; *Bankers*, The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; *Secretary*, Algernon E. Aspinall, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

Honorary Correspondents in Jamaica.—J. L. Ashenheim, Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce and Merchants' Exchange, Kingston; John Barclay, Agricultural Society, Kingston; Robert Craig, Chapelton P.O.; Hon. Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.; Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co.; Hon. D. S. Gideon, J. H. Philipps, Hon. Beresford Gosset, Planters Union in St. Thomas' Parish, The Westmoreland Sugar Planters Association, The Northside Sugar Planters Association.

The *West India Committee Circular* containing a Review of the Work of the West India Committee, Notes on West Indian Affairs, Statistics as to Cacao, Sugar, Molasses, Rum, Cattle Foods, Molascuit, Coffee, Cotton, Rubber, Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento, Ginger, Arrowroot, Lime Juice, &c., Home Arrivals and Departures by the Mail Steamers &c., is posted to Members fortnightly.

Lectures on matters of interest in connection with the West Indies are delivered periodically at the West India Committee Rooms.

The West India Committee Rooms are situated, upon the first floor of 15 Seething Lane, London, E. C., next to Mark Lane Station (Metropolitan and District Electric Railways), and form a useful rendezvous for gentlemen and ladies from the West Indies when they visit their merchants in the City. Writing materials are provided, there is a telephone (6642 Central) and in addition to the Official Gazettes, Parliamentary Papers, &c., all the West Indian newspapers are, through the courtesy of their editors, filed. There is also a comprehensive library of West Indian Books for the use of members.

Particulars as to membership, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary, the West India Committee, 15 Seething Lane, London, E. C.

CRICKET IN JAMAICA.

THIS fine old English game is exceedingly popular in Jamaica, and cricket clubs exist in nearly all the parishes in the island. The game has made vast strides in recent years and has received a great impetus from the visits of teams of English cricketers.

The best known clubs are the Kingston, Garrison, Kensington, Melbourne Lucas and Anglican Clubs in Kingston, the St. Catherine C.C., the St. Elizabeth Club, the Middlesex C.C., in St. Mary, the Port Antonio C.C., in Portland, the Brown's Town C.C. in St. Ann, the Montego Bay C.C. and the Guild C.C. in St. James.

In Kingston yearly competitions exist for a challenge cups.

As stated above, teams composed of prominent English cricketers have in recent years made visits to the Island and contributed greatly to the improvement in the standard of play. The last of these visited the colony in March 1911, under the auspices of the M. C. C. Mr. A. F. Somerset captained the team. Two matches were drawn and the third resulted in a tie after some exciting cricket.

Jamaica had two representatives on the team of West Indian Cricketers which visited England in 1906 under the auspices of the West India Club.

The Kingston Cricket Club is the leading club in the Island, having been in existence for many years, and is now one of the established institutions of the city. It has a large membership which is annually increasing. Honorary members pay a subscription of £1 1s. a year and playing members £2 8s. a year with an entrance fee of 21s. Country members pay a yearly subscription of 6s. The election to membership is in the hands of the committee. The ground, on which a handsome pavilion has been erected, is situate at Sabina Park, on the South Camp road. A practising net is up on every week day. A well-organised system of club prizes exists, for the reward of those who have excelled in each year in the various departments of the game. Lawn Tennis is played on every week-day.

PRINCIPAL CRICKET CLUBS IN KINGSTON.

Kingston C. C.—*President and Captain*, Wm. Morrison; *Secretary*, K. Andrews.

Kensington C. C.—*President*, S. L. Williamson; *Captain*, Dr. J. J. Cameron
Secretary, G. C. Linton.

Garrison C. C.—*Captain*, T. B. Nicholson; *Secretary*, T. B. Nicholson, 2nd W.I.R.

Melbourne C. C.—*President*, I. Gadpaille; *Captain*, G. S. Cox; *Organising Secretary*, E. A. Andrews; *Corresponding Secretary*, C. H. Dickson.

Lucas C. C.—*President*, Dr. Phillips; *Captain*, J. A. Stewart; *Secretary*, E. J. Irons.

FOOTBALL.

FOOTBALL, the national game of Great Britain has become very popular in Jamaica. The official season last from 1st September to 31st March, but the game is really played from October to February.

It has also been thought advisable to permit the game to be played for a minimum time of 40 minutes though 60 minutes is the usual duration.

The Jamaica Association Football Challenge Shield Competition (commonly known as the "League," was inaugurated in 1898, and the Championship has always been won by Military Teams, except in 1907-08, and 1914-15 when it was secured by the Team of the Kingston C.C.

In 1913-14, this competition was, by mutual consent, placed under the direct control of the Jamaica Football Association.

The association is governed by a Committee consisting of the officers and eight other members annually elected. All past presidents are *ex-officio* members of this Committee.

Referees are examined and receive an honorarium to cover travelling expenses whilst several medical gentlemen have accepted appointments as Honorary Surgeons.

The Association also runs the Martinez Cup competition for civilian clubs only. This takes the place of a previous Martinez Competition started in 1906 and ended in 1913-14 by the Kingston C.C. team winning the trophy outright.

In 1909, the Governor, Sir Sydney Olivier, presented a Shield for competition confined to teams from secondary schools. At present it is held jointly by the Jamaica College and Potsdam, who tied. The Jamaica College is also the first winner of the competition for a cup presented by the present Governor, Sir W. H. Manning.

The following are the affiliated clubs :—

Club.	Secretary.	Ground.
Departmentals	P. D. Bolton	Up-Park Camp.
Jamaica College	R. H. Smith	Jamaica College
Kingston	K. D. Andrews	Sabina Park
Melbourne	C. H. Dickson	Melbourne Park
Potsdam	J. Roberts	Potsdam
St. George's College	I. G. Cruchley	Winchester Park
St. Catherine	— Brown	Spanish Town
Wolmer's School	O. G. Brown	Wolmer's School
Calabar	—	—

EXECUTIVE OF THE JAMAICA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

President, A. DeC. Myers; *Vice-Presidents*, John Tapley and George S. Cox ; *Hon. Secretary & Treasurer*, Howard Turner; (P.O. Box, 124, Kingston); *Members*, Messrs. R. H. Smith, C. H. Dickson, G. Hodgkinson, O. G. Brown, Rev. Father O'Hare, S.J., C. S. M. MacAvoy, C. S. M. Atkinson, Q. M. S. Keegan.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association is affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Association, England, and is composed of the following clubs :—The Kingston C.C., the St. Andrew Club, the Garrison Club, the Melbourne C.C. and the Liguanea Club. All these clubs possess excellent grass courts.

A yearly inter-club competition for a cup, and an annual "All Jamaica" Tournament have been held since the year 1904. These tournaments have been very successful and have proved beneficial in improving the standard of play in the island. The Tournament is also open to certain visitors to the Island and advantage thereof has been taken by visitors each year.

The following are the committee of the Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association:—

C. S. Morrison and S. Binns, Kingston C.C.; F. L. Pearce (*Chairman*) and R. V. Alexander, St. Andrew Club; T. B. Nicholson and J. S. Biscoe, Garrison Club; C. H. Dickson and A. N. Crosswell, Melbourne C.C.; J. H. Cargill and S. R. Cargill, Liguanea Club. *Hon. Secretary*, H. V. Alexander.

GOLF IN JAMAICA.

GOLF owes its introduction in Jamaica to the little Mandeville course which in about 1891 consisted of 6 holes at Brumalia, the property of Mr. Lewis. The course has now been extended to nine holes. The natural beauty of the position with the delightful climate at such an altitude, renders these links almost ideal—the course itself consisting of a rolling close cropped sward of pimento grass—giving naturally good lies and enabling a brassie to be used almost everywhere in the fairway.

In 1896 various leading gentlemen combined to inaugurate a club near Kingston. The result was the formation of the Kingston and St. Andrew Golf Club on the 10th October, 1896—being registered under the English Golf Clubs Association. A site for links was chosen at Solomon's Pen.

In 1902 it was decided to accept the offer of a site round the Constant Spring Hotel, which was offered free to the club. The course of 9 holes was laid out, the club house was removed to the new course.

In June 1908 the old name of the club was changed to the Jamaica Golf Club, but since the closing of the Constant Spring Hotel the course has not been kept up, and only a few "greens" are used for practice.

In 1908 a nine hole course was laid out around the Moneague Hotel. There is a course near Port Antonio. Various country families have had small courses laid out round their houses for their own private amusement, and a course has been laid out at the Liguanea Club at Knutsford Park, in St. Andrew, which is largely used.

The main trophies competed for at the Liguanea Club are the "Davies Cup" and the "Cargill Cup." There are also several tournaments and competitions for medals.

The annual competition for the Challenge Cup presented by the late Sir Augustus Hemming, which is practically the Amateur Golf Championship of Jamaica was played for over the Liguanea Links, Mr. A. S. L. Verley beat Mr. M. P. Tennant in the final.

A Ladies Championship Competition won by Miss Cornaldi.

Mr. Bowden, golf professional of the Port Antonio Golf Club, beat Mr. Martin Conway of the Liguanea Club in the first professional golf match ever played in Jamaica.

The officers of the Liguanea Golf Club are:—

Captain, ———; *Hon. Secretary*, Dr. L. Crooks

POLO

Polo has been played in the Island for many years, and within the last few years it has become very popular, there being now six recognized clubs playing regularly on their own grounds.

The senior clubs are the Garrison, Kingston, and St. Ann, the first named being the only club which has never at some time or other gone out of existence since the introduction of the game into the Island.

A useful annual issued by the All Jamaica Polo Association and compiled by W. G. Clark, made its first appearance 1914, which can be obtained of the Hon. Secretary, "All Jamaica Polo Association."

The junior clubs formed within the last four years are St. Mary and St. Catherine, Border Club and St. James.

On several occasions teams from Jamaica have visited some of the other West Indian Islands and Costa Rica, and in every instance they have been victorious.

A cup presented by Sir Thomas Dewar for competition was played for for some years but was eventually returned because one of the conditions on which it was given could not be observed, and in 1906 a Challenge Cup, called the All Jamaica Polo Cup was jointly subscribed for, by the several clubs.

The Cup was originally played for annually, in December, but since 1908 it has been competed for every six months, the tournaments taking place in June and December.

In 1908 Hon. Dr. (now Sir) John Pringle, c.m.g., presented a Cup for competition among junior teams, which has done a great deal to popularize the game.

The value of Polo ponies has gone up in bounds the last three years as from £20 or £25 to in some cases £80.

Below is a list giving the dates and names of the clubs which have won the Cups.

The Points Tournament generally held during October had to be put off for 1914, owing to the war

ALL JAMAICA POLO CUP.

Dec.	1906	Kingston P.C.
Dec.	1907	St. Mary "
June	1908	Garrison "
Dec.	1908	" "
June	1909	St. Catherine & St. Mary tied
Dec.	1909	St. Mary P.C.
June	1910	Garrison "
Jany.	1911	" "
June,	1911	St. Mary "
Dec.	1911	St. Mary "
June	1912	St. Ann's "
Dec.	1912	St. Mary "
June	1913	St. Ann's "
Dec.	1913	Garrison "
June	1914	St. Mary's "

JUNIOR CUP.

Dec.	1908	St. Mary P.C.
June	1909	Kingston "
Dec.	1909	Garrison "
June	1910	" "
Jany.	1911	" "
June	1911	St. Catherine P.C.
Dec.	1911	St. Mary "
June	1912	St. Ann's "
Dec.	1912	St. Mary "
June	1913	St. Ann's "
Dec.	1913	Kingston "
June	1914	St. Ann's "

An All Jamaica Polo Association has been formed, the Committee consisting of a representative of each club to arrange for and control all matters in connection with Cup Competitions, Handicaps and Points Tournament.

A Handicap Point Tournament has been successfully run for the last three years it generally takes place about October or November and lasts for best part of two weeks, about 6 teams enter and are divided by drawing, each team being allotted a colour. The Handicap is based on two-thirds of the total obtained by adding up the Points Handicap given to each player by the A.J.P.A. These have been reduced by the total of the lowest team and placed on a plus instead of a minus basis. The Handicap is in force in each match. A team obtain its score for a match by adding number of goals struck to those allotted by the Handicap. The team totalling the highest score at the end of the tournament wins.

ALL JAMAICA POLO ASSOCIATION.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

E. L. Long-Price	representing	Garrison	Club
Arthur Roper	"	St. Ann.	"
W. G. Clark	"	Kingston	"
J. Pringle	"	St. Mary	"
A. L. Keeling	"	St. Catherine	"
H. L. Pittam	"	The Border	"
H. Thekall	"	St. James	"

Hon. Secretary—W. G. Clark, Constant Spring P.O.

Following is a list of the recognized Polo clubs with the names and addresses of the Honorary Secretaries.

Garrison, L. Long-Price, Up-Park Camp P.O.; St. Ann, E. Pratt, St. Ann's Bay P.O.; Kingston, W. G. Clark, Constant Spring; St. Mary, C. Pringle, Annotto Bay; St. Catherine; P. Ryley, Spanish Town; The Border, H. L. Pittam, Gayle P.O.; H. Shekall, Montpelier, P. O., St. James.

JOCKEY CLUB.

THE Jamaica Jockey Club, Limited, was in May, 1905, incorporated with a capital of £8,000, with the following among the chief objects for which the company was established:—

To restore racing in Jamaica as a sport, and to promote and carry on such racing on the principle of and subject to the rules governing racing in Great Britain with such modifications only as the directors shall resolve to be necessary to meet the local circumstances and the exigencies of any meeting.

To promote inter-colonial racing.

To undertake, promote and develop horse-breeding and to improve the breed of horses in Jamaica.

To carry on in Jamaica the business of a race course company in all its branches and to conduct, hold and promote race meetings and athletic sports, polo, lawn tennis and other matches, agricultural, horse, flower, and other shows and exhibitions, and otherwise utilise the company's property and rights and to give and contribute towards prizes, cups, stakes and other rewards.

In the autumn of 1905 Knutsford Park property, near Kingston, was acquired and a racing track of one mile, a chain wide, was laid out with an inner exercise track $\frac{1}{2}$ a chain wide, the inaugural meeting being held in December, 1905.

The fixed annual meetings are 1st and 2nd January, Easter Monday and Tuesday, 1st Monday and Tuesday in August and a three days meeting in the second week in December.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Hon. J. V. Calder; *Vice-Chairman*, Ernest Verley and A. L. Keeling.

Major O. H. E. Marescaux, R. E. H. Melhado, Thos. Leahong, A. C. L. Martin, Otto Crowden, Harold Bolton, T. N. Aguilar, Dr. C. R. White, Kenneth Pringle; *Bankers*, the Colonial Bank and Bank of Nova Scotia; *Auditor*, Thomas Arbouin; *Secretary and Treasurer*, J. L. Ashenheim, 5 West street, Kingston.

MOTOR CARS.

THE use of motor cars in Jamaica is regulated by Law 26 of 1905, amended by Law 9 of 1911 which gives power to the Governor in Privy Council to make regulations for the control of Motor Cars the same to have the force of law.

Regulations of the Governor in Privy Council under these Laws were published in Gazette February 1, 1912, and a pamphlet has been issued containing these regulations and extracts from the laws from the Government Printing Office.

A "motor car" must not exceed 3 tons weight unladen.

A "Motor cycle" is defined as a motor carriage having not more than three wheels, weighing not more than 3 cwt.

Reckless driving is an offence. Every car must have marks of identification.

Refusal to stop and give name and address or giving a false name and address is punishable.

All motor cars must be registered with the Collector of Taxes and have a registered number on 2 plates—one in front and one at the back of the car—figures or letters 3 inches in height, white on a black ground.

The fee for registering motor cars is 10s., for motor cycles, 5s.

Drivers of motor cars must be licensed by the Collector of Taxes, fee 5s.—duration of license 12 months.

Forging or altering a license, or allowing it to be used by others than the licensee is an offence.

Proper lamps must be used and horns or other means of giving audible warning must be carried.

Motor cars are taxed the same as any other wheeled carriages.

Offences may be tried summarily before a resident magistrate or two justices of the Peace.

The following amended regulation was published in November, 1913.

Visitors to the island may bring in their auto cars, gasoline launches, carriages, horses, bicycles, guns, fishing tackle and such like articles for *personal* use without payment of import duty. Thirty per cent. of the amount of duty payable at time of importation must, however, be deposited, by way of guarantee, with the Collector who will return it on the article being taken away from the island within two months, and on receipt of a declaration made by such visitor to the effect that such auto cars, &c., have during that time been used solely for their personal use and not for gain or reward. Auto cars, carriages, horses and bicycles coming under this privilege may be used on the public roads free of taxes for six weeks. Should an auto car or other article admitted free under this rule be not exported within two months of importation the Collector shall withhold a sum equal to 5% of the duty for each month or part of a month during which such article is kept in the island beyond the specified period of two months up to the limit of the thirty per cent. deposited. If sold or not exported within eight months of date of importation the car or other article shall be deemed to have been finally imported and must be entered and duty paid according to law on value at time of importation, allowance being made for any interim payments already made under this rule. Articles not so entered and duty paid on being sold or kept in the island beyond eight months are liable to be seized as "uncustomed" goods under the provisions of section 156 of Law 18 of 1877, or duty may be recorded under section 32 of Law 24 of 1885.

The term "Visitor" for the purpose of this rule shall mean a person not domiciled in the island but one who is a temporary sojourner in search of health, pleasure, change of climate or some investment of capital or business.

JAMAICA MOTOR CLUB.

This Club now takes the place of the Jamaica Motor Union which has ceased to exist. The Club was founded in 1911 and is affiliated with the Royal Automobile

Club. Its principal objects are the encouragement of the use of mechanically propelled road vehicles; the discouragement of inconsiderate driving; the supplying of information on general subjects connected with motoring; the opposing of public and private bills introduced in the Legislative Council and local by-laws embodying proposals restrictive of automobilism; and the negotiating with local authorities for the improvement of roads and the removal of dangerous corners.

There are 97 members. Cable "Jamotor," Jamaica.

OFFICERS.

President.—G. C. Henderson, M.D.; *Vice-President*, Major O. H. E. Marescaux, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*, H. H. Dunn, 31 Duke street, Kingston.

SOLICITORS COMMITTEE.

Prior to the year 1893, persons wishing to enter the legal profession (solicitor branch) in this island had to pass a preliminary examination in certain prescribed subjects conducted by some local examiner appointed by the Supreme Court, or if they had passed the University of Cambridge local examination, or such like examinations, they were exempted from preliminary examination and were allowed to enter into articles. At the expiry of due service under articles they were examined in Law by papers set by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

On the passing of Law 36 of 1896 the conduct of all the examinations was placed in the hands of a committee constituted under that Law, two of whom, namely, the Attorney General and the Crown Solicitor, are *ex-officio* members, and the other members (5 in number) practising solicitors appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court. In addition to the preliminary and final examinations article'd clerks are required to pass an intermediate examination (Book-keeping being one of the subjects) as in England. The preliminary examination is conducted by the committee locally, but the intermediate and final papers are set by the Law Society's examiners in England, and transmitted to the committee in this island through the Government.

In addition to the conduct of the above examinations, the committee has entrusted to it the investigation of complaints of parties alleging professional misconduct against any solicitor. Should the complaint, after such investigation by the committee, be held to be proved, a report is then made to the judges of the supreme court and the matter brought before that court by motion and is by that court dealt with.

Under the Imperial Act (Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900) in certain cases mentioned in the act and the order of council made in pursuance thereto on May 16, 1904, Jamaica solicitors who have been in practice before the supreme court of the island for not less than 3 years, and being male British subjects, on complying with certain prescribed requirements, may be admitted solicitors in any part of the United Kingdom, viz.: England, Scotland or Ireland, or in any two of those parts only, on application to the Master of the Rolls in England, to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in Ireland and for admission as a law agent in Scotland to the court of sessions in Scotland. (A perusal of a copy of the order in council may be obtained on application to the secretary to the Solicitors Committee.)

English solicitors are admitted to practice as solicitors in Jamaica on payment of a stamp duty and on satisfying the Supreme Court or a Judge of that Court as to identity, character, and that such applicant is a duly admitted solicitor in England.

Persons desirous of entering into articles are advised to refer to Laws 9 of 1869 and 36 of 1896, and the regulations made under the latter law. The same can be had on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.

SOLICITORS COMMITTEE.

Hon. E. St. John Branch, K.C., Attorney-General; J. F. Milholland, Crown Solicitor; A. J. Corinaldi, L. L. Samuel, William Morrison, the Hon. J. H. Allwood and O'Connor deCordova; S. R. Cargill, *Secretary and Solicitor to the Committee.*
Address: Kingston P.O.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the parent association, itself incorporated in 1874 and now numbering over 18,000 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, like those of the home association as declared in the articles of association, are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interest of the Medical Profession." The laws of the branch are based upon those of the Reading Branch, Buckinghamshire.

The Executive consists of a President, a President elect, an Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council. The office bearers are elected annually.

All legally qualified and registered medical practitioners are eligible for admission, the election being determined by a majority at a general meeting. Applicants for membership must be proposed by three members, to two at least of whom they are personally known, and are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the secretary. The elections take place at the general meeting following that at which the candidates are nominated. Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such. The members of the branch number 54.

The general meetings are held on the last Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September and November at the Institute of Jamaica, when papers are read and discussed and notes of interesting cases are brought to the notice of the members. At the meeting in December the retiring President delivers a valedictory address and the President-elect assumes office.

There have been 21 presidents since the foundation of the Branch, in the following order:

Thomas Clark, M.D., Edin.	G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon.
D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.	J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S., Eng.
C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. Edin. (twice)	Geo. Cooke, F.R.C.S.I.
Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin. (4 times)	Henry Strachan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.	H. E. Maunsell, M.B., Dublin
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.	G. F. DaCosta, M.B., Aberd.
M. Stern, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	E. E. Bronstorph, L.R.C.P. Lond.
J. Cargill, L.R.C.P., Lon.	H. L. Clare, M.D., Dublin.
J. F. Donovan, M.B., Dublin	G. H. Peck, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.
F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng.	A. A. Robinson, M.B., Edn.

PRESENT COUNCIL ELECTED IN 1914.

J. Aldred Allwood, M.B., Aberdeen, *President*; D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S., England, *President Elect*; G. F. DaCosta, M.B., Aberdeen, *Secty. & Treas.*

Members of Council—E. E. Bronstorph, L.R.C.P., London, L. Gifford, M.B., Edin., G. C. Henderson, M.D., London, J. R. McCrindle, M.B. Glas., H. H. Scott M.D., London
C. H. Thomson, M.D., Aberdeen.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

THIS Council was established by Law 47 of 1872 and consists of five registered medical practitioners, appointed for three years by the Governor and eligible for re-appointment.

KK

The appointment of a president and the election of a secretary are placed by the law in the hands of the council.

The business of the Council includes—

- a. The framing of rules, &c., which have the effect of law after having been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- b. The consideration of the diploma, license, or certificate of any person claiming to be registered as a medical practitioner in this island.
- c. The removal from the register of any registered practitioner convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or who might be guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

Law 28 of 1885 requires the registration of any person who holds a diploma, license or certificate "conferring or evidencing the possession by him of any qualification entitling him to registration." Any person not qualified to be registered but who holds a diploma, or license or certificate granted to him by any university, or by any college or faculty of physicians or surgeons, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examinations prescribed by such college or faculty of physicians or surgeons and who wishes to become qualified and to be registered as a medical practitioner in this island, may become so qualified and be so registered on passing a satisfactory examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery. Such examination must be conducted by a Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Governor from the Medical Council, and "shall be practically as searching as the least searching final examination required to be passed in the United Kingdom prior to, and as a condition of, the obtaining of a qualification entitling the person examined to be registered in the United Kingdom."

If the Board of Examiners find the candidate sufficiently informed or sufficiently skilled, they shall give him a certificate entitling him to be registered under the medical laws of this island. The fees for examination amount to £12 12s. and must be deposited before hand with the secretary. A fee of three guineas is given to each member of the Board of Examiners and three guineas to the Secretary of the Medical Council who is *ex officio* Secretary to the Board of Examiners. A fee of one pound is to be paid to the Registrar-General in every case of registration in ordinary cases [See article on Registration Department, page 196 as to the registration of Medical and Surgical Practitioners and also Law 26 of 1896, "The Medical Laws Amendment Law, and Law 49 of 1908."]

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

George Courtenay Henderson, M.D., Lond.

Francis Henry Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng., *President*

Ernest Ebenezer Bronstorph, L.R.C.P., Lond.

Hon. John Errington Ker, M.R.C.S.

L. Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin

G. F. DaCosta, M.B., *Secretary*.

PART XVII.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in Jamaica it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island, these being the means usually adopted for through travel, although some of the better kept parochial roads are used to a considerable extent.

The island has been divided physically by nature, into the northside and the southside, the existence of the central mountainous country being the cause of the division. In the eastern end of the island the lofty range of the Blue Mountains extending from north of Kingston to the sea coast near Manchioneal accentuates the division. In the central and western portion it is by no means so marked. In fact in the very centre of the island there is a stretch of country running east and west of about 30 miles in length occupied by the valleys of three rivers, each of these sinking into the limestone soil and with no visible connection with the sea.

On account of the conformation of the island as above described, the system of main roads, until comparatively recent years, consisted of a belt line running round the island, with few exceptions, along the sea coast, with loop lines on the plains of St. Andrew, St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth, and with three cross connections from the south to the north; one by way of Stony Hill from Kingston to Annotto Bay; a second, from Spanish Town to St. Ann's Bay, by way of Mount Diablo, and the third from Savanna-la-Mar to Montego Bay via Mackfield; these three roads crossing the central range of hills at elevations of about 1,350 feet, 1,800 feet, and 1,000 feet, respectively. Commencing at Kingston and going to the east-end, then turning westerly along the northside until Green Island is reached and then returning by the southside to Kingston, the old system of main roads passed through all the principal ports and towns in the island. Founded on it as a basis, there have been, either constructed as new roads, or more generally taken over from parochial roads and reconstructed, a very large number of other main roads, creating with the original roads a network over the whole of the inhabited portion of the island, and affording communication between the old northside and southside lines by some fifteen different routes, the whole length of main roads aggregating at the present time 1,944 miles, of which nearly the whole are driving roads, of a width nearly everywhere sufficient for a double line of traffic, and generally maintained in very good condition, although necessarily liable in times of excessively heavy weather to severe damage from flooded rivers and landslips, and from the heavy scouring effect of the rains on the surface of the roads, especially those on steep gradients. On some of the roads especially on some of the parochial roads recently taken over, heavy gradients are to be encountered, but it has been the aim in recent years to improve the roads in this respect. Many improvements in this direction have taken place, and in new roads steep gradients have been very carefully avoided.

Some of the main roads of recent construction attain much greater elevations than those of the original system. In St. Elizabeth the road over the Santa Cruz mountains reaches a height of 2,200 feet at Malvern; in Manchester the road from Shooter's Hill through Christiana to Ulster Spring touches the 3,000 feet level at Coleyville; the driving road up the Blue Mountain Valley in St. Thomas attains 2,750 feet at Arnully Gap; while the road from near Gordon Town via Newcastle to Buff Bay crosses the main ridge of the Blue Mountain at Hardware Gap at a height somewhat over 4,000 feet; and the lately opened road to Mavis Bank rises to a height of 2,800 ft. at the gap at Guava Ridge. All of these roads, as also many others in various parts of the island, afford exquisite views to the traveller, but the Newcastle road which is one of the most recently constructed, gives a succession of views of hills, plains and sea, which are surpassingly striking and beautiful.

THE JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Length of line in miles—197½.

Capital cost, including Rolling Stock	..	..	£2,721,725
Capital outstanding on 31.3.14.	..	..	2,324,754
Particulars for the year 1913-1914			
Gross Revenue	..	..	176,677
Gross Expenditure	..	..	112,529

Particulars for the year 1912-1913, *contd.*—

Net Revenue	..	..	£64,148
Interest and Sinking Fund	..	..	117,691
Deficit	..	..	53,543
Percentage of Total Expense to Gross Revenue	..	..	63.69
Percentage of ordinary Working Expenses to Gross Revenue	..	..	52.69

Return for years during which the Railway has been in the possession of Government.

	Year.	Gross. Annual Receipts.	Work- ing ex- penses.	Debt Charges.
		£	£	£
Original line from Kingston to Old Harbour with a branch to Angels (3 miles) purchased from Jamaica Railway Company (April 1879) for ..		£93,932		
Repairs and improvements ..		107,260		
		<u>£201,192</u>		
Loan raised (Law 12 of 1879)		<u>£140,000</u>		
Length of line—25 miles and 40 chains.	1879-80	27,628	17,393	4,478
	1880-81	22,137	12,490	5,197
	1881-82	26,034	12,776	6,323
	1882-83	25,839	14,112	6,317
	1883-84	27,086	12,048	6,337
	1884-85	32,019	18,017	23,603
Line extended from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton opened for traffic in 1885. Length of line—38 miles and 31 chains				
Loans raised for construction and equipment of these two extensions:—				
(Laws 8 and 17 of 1880)		£400,000		
(“ 17 of 1884)	b.	183,000		
(“ 14 of 1886)		52,000		
		<u>635,000</u>		
	1885-86	34,824	27,424	31,095
	1886-87	49,095	33,050	37,217
	1887-88	55,685	32,064	38,763
	1888-89	60,860	33,167	40,984
	1889-90	19,126	9,798	19,121
Loans raised under Law 16 of 1887 chiefly for surveys for proposed extensions £30,100 (31 Dec) ½ year				
and under Law 36 of 1888 chiefly for additional rolling stock £28,000				
Railway sold to a Company 1st January, 1890 for c. £100,000 cash and £700,000 in 2nd Mortgage Bonds. Company in terms of Agreement of sale extended lines from Porus to Montego Bay and from Bog Walk to Port Antonio. New line to Montego Bay opened in 1894 and new line to Port Antonio opened in 1896. Guaranteed by Government d. £8,000 per mile	1890-91	75,970	48,250	41,751
Length of line—120 miles 37 chains.	1891-92	71,486	55,023	41,178
	1892-93	71,021	54,956	41,438
	1893-94	74,924	55,532	40,385

b. Of this £61,192 was to cover excess of expenditure over amount provided for re-construction of the old line.

c. The greater portion of £100,000 has been used in providing the track for the line. £700,000 has since been written off as a bad debt.

d. The Government also granted the cost of providing the track (£100,000 approximately) and one square mile of Crown land for each mile constructed. Under this agreement some 74,000 acres of land were conveyed to the Company.

Railway Returns, continued.

	Year.	Gross Annual Receipts.	Working expenses.	Debt Charges
		£	£	£
Owing to default in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage Bonds, Trustees on behalf of Bondholders assumed possession of the Railway in 1898	1894-95	80,791	56,493	42,598
	1895-96	93,739	63,924	41,240
The Government resumed possession on 16th August, 1900, when a final order of the Supreme Court was signed vesting the Railway in the Government.	1896-97	98,268	69,471	41,715
	1897-98	102,170	76,401	41,391
Borrowed under Law 12 of 1889, for Redemption of Railway Bonds	1898-99	115,647	98,481	40,957
£1,482,085 and under Law 1 of 1900 for arrears of interest and additional equipment £198,000	1899-00	116,348	96,486	41,807
	1900-01	f 109,128	86,482	151,646
	1901-02	118,214	77,961	107,892
	1902-03	142,305	80,341	119,037
	1903-04	126,838	92,049	121,969
	1904-05	114,851	90,165	121,845
	1905-06	g 134,569	78,470	146,308
	1906-07	148,421	79,047	116,840
	1907-08	153,169	101,692	117,020
	1908-09	144,181	100,642	117,685
	1909-10	h 163,847	110,564	117,691
	1910-11	161,632	103,948	117,681
	1911-12	190,007	97,829	117,807
	1912-13	183,279	95,157	117,734
	1913-14	176,677	112,529	117,691

e. Loan exclusive of £38,000 £1,462,000

Less First Mortgage Bonds redeemed before the issue of stock—

By the Company

£6,400

“ Government

200

£6,600

£1,455,400

(£2,100 of Inscribed Stock on account of First Mortgage Bonds was unclaimed at 31st March, 1906.)

f in addition a balance taken over of £48,701 in cash and Miscellaneous Store £15,097.

g In addition a sum of £30,417 0s. 8d. paid to the Crown Agents by the Colonial Bank in connection with judgment given against the latter on 5th July, 1905.

h Gross Annual Receipts for 1909-10 are inclusive of £9,250, Insurance of No. 2 Pier, Kingston, destroyed by fire 18.5.09, and £789 12s. 9d., credit for coal overcharged to Locomotive Department during 1907-08 and 1908-09.

Working expenses for 1900-10 are inclusive of £8,710 rebuilding No. 2 Pier.

Since the final Order of the Supreme Court vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island, the railway has been administered as a Government Department.

By a resolution passed on March 30th, 1911, the Legislative Council approved of a branch railway being built at an estimated cost of £92,250. This branch starts from May Pen station and runs up the valley of the Rio Minho to Danks, near Chapelton, a distance of 13½ miles. It was opened on September 4th, 1913.

The following tables give the times of departure from the several stations of the Trains on the Railway Line and the rates of fares between the Stations at the date of the printing of the Handbook, but they are liable to alteration.

These Tables are liable to alteration without notice.

MONTEGO BAY LINE.

Stations.	Departure. Daily except Sunday.	Departure. Daily except Sunday.	Departure. Daily except Sunday.	Distance from Kingston. Miles.
Kingston	7.40 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	—
Gregory Park	7.57 "	11.05 "	4.32 "	6½
Grange Lane	8.05 "	11.13 "	4.40 "	9
Spanish Town	8.15 "	11.24 "	4.51 "	11½
Hartlands	8.30 "	11.34 "	5.02 "	15
Bushy Park	8.42 "	11.46 "	5.14 "	20
Old Harbour	8.51 "	11.56 "	5.24 "	22½
May Pen	9.16 "	12.22 p.m.	5.49 "	32½
May Pen	9.28 "	1.35 "	5.55 "	—
Suttons	10.08 "	2.15 "	6.35 "	42½
Chapelton	Ar. 10.20 "	2.27 "	Ar. 6.47 "	45½
Four Paths	9.28 "	12.34 "	6.01 "	37
Clarendon Park	9.58 "	12.51 "	6.18 "	42½
Porus	Ar. 10.10 "	1.05 "	6.31 "	46½
Williamsfield	..	1.35 "	7.00 "	53
Kendal	..	1.46 "	Ar. 7.08 "	54½
Greenvale	..	2.13 "	..	61
Balaclava	..	2.55 "	..	70½
Appleton	Wed'dys & Sat'dys only	3.23 "	..	76½
Maggotty	..	3.34 "	..	..
Ipswich	..	3.59 "	..	85½
Catadupa	* 7.50 a.m.	4.31 "	..	94
Cambridge	8.10 "	4.51 "	..	97½
Montpelier	8.36 "	5.17 "	..	103
Anchovy	8.50 "	5.30 "	..	105½
Montego Bay	Ar. 9.15 "	Ar. 5.55 "	..	112½
Montego Bay	Wed'dys & Sat'dys only	..	..	..
Anchovy	* 4.20 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	..	..
Montpelier	4.47 "	8.11 "	..	..
Cambridge	5.10 "	8.30 "	..	..
Catadupa	5.32 "	8.52 "	..	..
Ipswich	Ar. 5.48 "	9.11 "	..	..
Maggotty	..	9.43 "	..	..
Appleton	..	10.07 "	..	..
Balaclava	..	10.20 "	..	..
Greenvale	..	10.49 "	..	..
	Daily except Sunday.	11.30 "	..	..
Kendal	6.00 a.m.	11.56 "	..	..
Williamsfield	6.12 "	12.11 p.m.	..	..
Porus	6.38 "	12.37 "	3.30 p.m.	..
Clarendon Park	6.54 "	12.57 "	3.45 "	..
Four Paths	7.08 "	1.11 "	4.00 "	..
Chapelton	6.23 "	11.15 "	3.15 "	..
Suttons	6.40 "	11.32 "	3.32 "	..
May Pen	Ar. 7.15 "	12.07 "	Ar. 4.07 "	..
May Pen	7.21 "	1.27 "	4.13 "	..
Old Harbour	7.48 "	1.54 "	4.40 "	..
Bushy Park	7.56 "	2.02 "	4.48 "	..
Hartlands	8.08 "	1.14 "	5.03 "	..
Spanish Town	8.21 "	2.28 "	5.22 "	..
Grange Lane	8.30 "	2.41 "	5.31 "	..
Gregory Park	8.39 "	2.49 "	5.39 "	..
Kingston	Ar. 8.55 "	Ar. 3.05 "	Ar. 5.55 "	..

* 2nd Class accommodation only

These Tables are liable to alteration without notice.

PORT ANTONIO LINE AND EWARTON BRANCH.

Station.	Departure	Departure	Departure			Distance from Kingston.
	Daily ex- cept Sun- day.	Daily ex- cept Sun- day.	Saturdays only.			Mile.
Kingston ..	2.15 p.m.	..	..	7.15 a.m.	2.20 p.m.	—
Gregory Park ..	2.32 "	..	..	7.32 "	2.37 "	6½
Grange Lane ..	2.40 "	..	..	7.40 "	2.45 "	9
Spanish Town ..	2.51 "	..	..	7.51 "	2.56 "	11½
Bog Walk ..	3.19 "	..	..	8.19 "	3.24 "	20½
Riversdale ..	3.37 "	..	..	8.37 "	3.42 "	26½
Troja ..	3.55 "	..	..	8.58 "	4.00 "	30½
Richmond ..	4.18 "	..	..	9.21 "	4.23 "	35½
Albany ..	4.47 "	..	..	9.50 "	4.53 "	42
Annotto Bay ..	5.13 "	..	..	10.15 "	5.18 "	49½
Buff Bay ..	5.39 "	..	*8.36 a.m.	10.41 "	5.44 "	58½
Orange Bay ..	5.49 "	..	8.47 "	10.51 "	5.54 "	61½
Hope Bay ..	6.05 "	..	9.04 "	11.07 "	6.10 "	66
St. Margaret's Bay ..	6.16 "	..	9.16 "	11.18 "	6.21 "	69½
Port Antonio ..	6.35 "	..	9.35 "	11.37 Arr	6.40 Arr.	75
Daily except Sunday						
Kingston ..	7.40 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	..	..	..	—
Gregory Park ..	7.57 "	2.32 "	..	..	..	6½
Grange Lane ..	8.05 "	2.40 "	..	..	..	9
Spanish Town ..	8.30 "	2.51 "	*5.25 p.m.	..	..	11½
Bog Walk ..	8.58 "	3.21 "	6.15 "	..	..	20½
Linstead ..	9.10 "	3.35 "	6.40 "	..	..	23½
Ewarton ..	7.25 Arr.	4.00 Arr.	7.00 Arr.	..	..	29
Port Antonio ..	..	7.00 a.m.	*4.20 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	
St. Margaret's Bay ..	..	7.20 "	4.41 "	6.35 "	2.20 "	
Hope Bay ..	..	7.31 "	4.53 "	6.46 "	2.31 "	
Orange Bay ..	..	7.47 "	5.10 "	7.02 "	2.47 "	
Buff Bay ..	..	7.57 "	5.19 "	7.12 "	2.57 "	
Annotto Bay ..	..	8.23 "	..	7.39 "	3.24 "	
Albany ..	..	8.48 "	..	8.04 "	3.49 "	
Richmond ..	..	9.19 "	..	8.35 "	4.21 "	
Troja ..	..	9.40 "	..	8.56 "	4.42 "	
Riversdale ..	..	9.58 "	..	9.14 "	5.00 "	
Bog Walk ..	..	10.19 "	..	9.34 "	5.20 "	
Spanish Town ..	..	10.46 "	..	10.02 "	5.48 "	
Grange Lane ..	..	10.56 "	..	10.11 "	5.57 "	
Gregory Park ..	..	11.04 "	..	10.19 "	6.05 "	
Kingston ..	..	11.20 "	..	10.35 "	6.21 Arr.	
Daily except Sunday						
Ewarton ..	9.46 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	*6.15 a.m.	..	..
Linstead ..	10.04 "	4.33 "	6.50 "	..	..
Bog Walk ..	10.19 "	4.48 "	7.20 "	..	..
Spanish Town ..	10.46 "	5.22 "	7.50 Arr.	..	..
Grange Lane ..	10.56 "	5.31 "	..	..	..
Gregory Park ..	11.04 "	5.39 "	..	..	..
Kingston ..	11.20 "	5.55 "	..	..	..

* 2nd Class accommodation only.

PASSENGERS FROM MONTEGO BAY LINE TO RIO MINHO VALLEY BRANCH, PORT ANTONIO AND EWARTON BRANCH.

The train leaving Kendal at 6.00 a.m. is timed to arrive at May Pen at 7.19 a.m. Passengers for Rio Minho Valley Branch should re-book by train timed to leave May Pen at 9.28 a.m. and passengers for the Ewarton Branch should re-book at Spanish Town by train timed to leave there at 8.30 a.m.

The train leaving Montego Bay at 7.45 a.m. is timed to arrive at May Pen at 1.22 p.m. Passengers for the Rio Minho Valley Branch should re-book by train timed to leave May Pen at 1.35 p.m. This train is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 2.23 p.m. Passengers for the Port Antonio Line and Ewarton Branch should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 2.51 p.m.

The train leaving Porus at 3.30 p.m. is timed to arrive at May Pen at 4.11 p.m.: Passengers for Rio Minho Valley Branch should re-book by train timed to leave May Pen at 5.55 p.m. This train does not connect with train for Port Antonio Line. Passengers for the Ewarton Branch should re-book by mixed train (second class accommodation only) timed to leave Spanish Town at 5.25 p.m.

PASSENGERS FROM PORT ANTONIO LINE TO EWARTON, MONTEGO BAY LINE AND RIO MINHO VALLEY BRANCH.

The train leaving Port Antonio at 7.00 a.m. is timed to arrive at Bog Walk at 10.15 a.m. Passengers for the Ewarton Branch should re-book by train leaving Bog Walk at 3.21 p.m. This train is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 10.44 a.m. Passengers for the Montego Bay Line and Rio Minho Valley Branch should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 11.24 a.m.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON BRANCH TO MONTEGO BAY LINE AND RIO MINHO VALLEY BRANCH.

The mixed train (2nd Class accommodation only) leaving Ewarton at 6.15 a.m. is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 7.50 a.m. Passengers for Montego Bay Line as far as Porus and Rio Minho Valley Branch should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 8.25 a.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 9.46 a.m. is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 10.44 a.m. Passengers for the Montego Bay Line and Rio Minho Valley Branch should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 11.24 a.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 4.15 p.m. does not connect with the train for the Montego Bay Line or Rio Minho Valley Branch.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON BRANCH TO PORT ANTONIO LINE.

The mixed train (2nd Class accommodation only) leaving Ewarton 6.15 a.m. is timed to arrive at Bog Walk at 7.00 a.m. Passengers for Port Antonio Line should re-book by train timed to leave Bog Walk at 3.19 p.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 9.46 a.m. is timed to arrive at Bog Walk at 10.14 a.m. Passengers for Port Antonio Line should re-book by train timed to leave Bog Walk at 3.19 p.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 4.15 p.m. does not connect with train for the Port Antonio Line.

PASSENGERS FROM RIO MINHO VALLEY BRANCH TO MONTEGO BAY LINE, EWARTON AND PORT ANTONIO LINE.

The train leaving Chapelton at 6.23 a.m. is timed to arrive at May Pen at 7.15 a.m. Passengers for Montego Bay Line as far as Porus should re-book by train timed to leave May Pen at 9.21 a.m. This train is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 8.17 a.m. Passengers for Ewarton Branch should re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 5.30 a.m. and passengers for the Port Antonio Line should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 2.51 p.m.

The train leaving Chapelton at 11.15 a.m. is timed to arrive at May Pen at 12.07 p.m. Passengers for Montego Bay Line should re-book by train timed to leave May Pen at 12.22 p.m. This train is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 2.23 p.m. Passengers for the Port Antonio Line and Ewarton Branch should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 2.51 p.m.

The train leaving Chapelton at 3.15 p.m. is timed to arrive at May Pen at 4.07 p.m. Passengers for the Montego Bay Line as far as Kendal should re-book by train timed to leave May Pen at 5.49 p.m. This train is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 5.12

p.m. and does not connect with train for the Port Antonio Line; but passengers for the Ewarton Branch can re-book by mixed train (second class accommodation only) timed to leave Spanish Town at 5.25 p.m.

Note.—The train leaving Kingston at 4.15 p.m. is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 4.48 p.m. Passengers for Ewarton Branch can connect with mixed train (second class accommodation only) timed to leave Spanish Town at 5.35 p.m.

SEASON TICKET RATES.

Distance in Miles not exceeding.	First Class.						Second Class.					
	1 Month.		3 Months.		6 Months.		1 Month.		3 Months.		6 Months.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
6 ..	1	2	6	2	5	0	4	1	0	0	15	0
12 ..	1	17	6	3	15	0	6	15	0	1	2	6
24 ..	3	3	0	6	6	0	11	7	0	1	17	6
36 ..	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	3	0	0
48 ..	5	10	0	11	0	0	16	10	0	3	10	0
60 ..	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	0	3	15	0
80 ..	6	5	0	12	10	0	18	15	0	4	0	0
100 ..	6	10	0	13	0	0	19	10	0	4	5	0
113 ..	6	15	0	13	10	0	20	5	0	4	10	0

SEASON TICKETS—TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ISSUE.

(a.) Season tickets entitle the holders, for the period named therein, to travel, subject to the regulations, between the stations, and in the class of carriage for which the tickets are issued, by any of the ordinary passenger trains (exclusive of excursion and other special trains) stopping at such stations, and are issued for periods of one, three and six months.

(b.) Applications for season tickets must be made to the Accountant, Kingston, at least three clear days before they are required.

(c.) Season tickets are issued subject to the ordinary contingencies, and the holders are not entitled to any rebate of price or allowance of any kind in the event of their being, from illness or any other cause, unable to use such tickets during any period of time for which they are issued.

(d.) The right is reserved to alter and vary the trains without liability to the holders of season tickets. The railway will not be held accountable for want of accommodation in the trains, or for any stoppage or delay arising from any cause.

(e.) Holders of season tickets must produce their tickets when called upon to do so by officers or servants of the railway.

In case of default, the holder must pay the ordinary single fare for the journey he has made or is making, plus the booking fee as per clause 58.

Such amounts may be refunded on application, but the right is reserved to decline such in cases of wilful, habitual or unreasonable refusal on the part of the holder to produce his ticket when called upon to do so.

(f.) Season tickets are not transferable, and if used by any other person than the one in whose favour they are issued, they will be forfeited and the ordinary fare must be paid.

(g.) In the event of a season ticket being lost, notice must at once be given to the accountant, Kingston, who will issue a new one upon payment of 2/6.

(h.) Season tickets will be issued at quarter rates to school children under 14, and at half rates to persons under 18 years of age, who are in employment, or are articulated apprentices, or who are travelling for the sole purpose of receiving instruction in any day school, upon production of a certificate duly signed by the employer, master or mistress, as the case may be, also to school teachers at half rates, subject to their *bona fides* being satisfactorily proved.

(i.) Season tickets at half rates will be issued to vendors of books and magazines, subject to the approval of the Director (and subject to such season tickets being cancelled at any time for any breach of the regulations or rules of the railway), for the purpose of selling newspapers, books and magazines on the trains. The maximum weight of books, periodicals and newspapers which such vendors are allowed to carry free is 28 lbs.

(j.) Season ticket holders who wish to renew their tickets, must give at least three clear day's notice in writing to the accountant, Kingston.

All expired season tickets must at once be sent to the accountant.

(k.) The Government reserves the right to refuse to issue a new ticket except on production of the old one.

(l.) All season tickets are available on the regular trains on Sunday and passengers are permitted to have their baggage checked as with ordinary tickets.

SPECIAL TRAINS.

(a.) On not less than 24 hours previous notice being given to the Director of the Railway, special trains may be provided on the following conditions:—

For a special train starting and completing the journey between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

(b.) For a Single Journey—Minimum of 60 1st Class, or 120 2nd Class, ordinary fares. This entitles the number of passengers as above to travel. Any excess of passengers over 60 1st Class, or 120 2nd Class, must pay the ordinary fare.

(c.) For a Return Journey made the same day.—Same minimums and rates as for a single journey plus 50 per cent.

(d.) For Return Journeys made the following day.—The charge will be double the charge for a single journey.

(e.) For journeys made after 6 p.m. or before 6 a.m. or on Sundays, 25 per cent. additional will be charged.

The additional 25 per cent. will be charged only on the proportion of the time occupied after 6 p.m. or before 6 a.m. or on Sundays, in making the journey. (Delays on account of accident or unavoidable causes not charged for.)

(f.) Empty Miles.—The distance a train or engine has to run empty to commence a service, or after completing a service, will, in addition to the above, be charged for at 2s. 6d. per mile, subject to 25 per cent. additional for the proportion of the time (occupied in going to or returning from the service) after 6 p.m. or before 6 a.m. or on Sundays.

(g.) Detention.—The charge for a special train not starting at the time fixed or detained through no fault of the Railway beyond the time occupied in the running is 20s. an hour.

(h.) Cancelling Order for a Special Train.—A charge of £5 will be made for a special train ordered and cancelled, and in addition any empty miles run in either direction in connection with the same as per paragraph (f.), unless sufficient notice is given of the change so as to prevent the Railway from incurring any expense thereby.

(i.) Minimum Charge.—The minimum charge for any special train run on week days between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. for a single journey is £10 and for a return journey is £15, plus 25 per cent. additional as per paragraph (e.) for the night or on Sundays.

The minimum charge for the running of a special train must be lodged in advance when the train is ordered.

(j.) Special trains will be run only at the option of the Government.

(k.) The right is reserved to the Government to forward any of its ordinary traffic by any special train, but no reduction of the special train rates will be made on account of the train being so utilized.

(l.) Servants and waiters on special trains will be conveyed free of charge to the following extent; 2 to every 20 First Class or 40 Second Class passengers.

PARCELS—RATES.

Miles not exceeding	7lbs. and under.	Over 7lbs. and up to 14lbs.	Over 14lbs. and up to 28lbs.	Over 28lbs. and up to 42lbs.	Over 42lbs. and up to 56lbs.	Over 56lbs. and up to 70lbs.	Over 70lbs. and up to 84lbs.	Over 84lbs. and up to 98lbs.	Over 98lbs. and up to 112lbs.	Every additional 28lbs. or part thereof.
20	6d.	6d.	6d.	9d.	1/	1/3	1/6	1/9	2/	6d.
40	6d.	9d.	9d.	1/3	1/6	2/	2/3	2/9	3/	9d.
60	6d.	9d.	1/	1/9	2/	2/6	3/	3/6	4/	9d.
Over 60	6d.	1/	1/6	2/3	3/	3/6	4/	4/6	5/	1/

STORAGE CHARGES.

Baggage and other articles to be conveyed by passenger train will be accepted for storage on payment of the following charges.

Weight.	For 24 hours or part.	Over 24 hours and not exceeding 48 hours.	Over 24 hours and not exceeding 7 days.	For each week or part of a week over 7 days.
Each article not exceeding 56lbs	2d.	3d.	6d.	3d.
Each article over 56lbs. but not exceeding 112lbs.	3d.	5d.	9d.	4d.
Each article not exceeding 112lbs. and measuring over 6 cubic feet	4d.	6d.	1/	6d.
Each article over 112lbs. but not exceeding 336lbs.	4d.	6d.	1/	6d.
Perambulators, Bicycles, Bathchairs, Rocking horses, Cradles, etc.	3d.	5d.	9d.	4d.

Baggage unclaimed after 24 hours after arrival at destination will be subject to storage charges at above rates.

See Conditions and Regulations exhibited at all Station relating to conveyance of traffic Passenger trains.

PASSENGER FARES—MONTEGO BAY AND RIO MINHO VALLEY BRANCH.

Single fares or tickets purchased at Station Booking Offices. Fares paid on trains are subject to an additional charge of 6d. on each single ticket. Passengers are permitted to break their journey, and must give up their tickets on leaving the train. Any further information as to rates will be given at any station.

Station.	Class.	King- ston.	Gr.ory Park.	Grange Lane.	Spanish Town.	Hart- lands.	Bushy Park.	Old Har- bour.	May Pen.	Suttons.	Chapel- ton.	Four Paths.	Claren- don Pk.	Porus.	William shield.	Kendal.	Green- vale.	Bala- clava.	Apple- ton.	Ipswich.	Cata- clupa.	Camp- ridge.	Monte- go Bay.	Ancho- vy.	Monte- go Bay.	Boat Walk.	Lin- stead.	
Gregory Park	1st 2nd	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grange Lane	1st 2nd	1/6 9d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish Town	1st 2nd	2/ 1/	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hartlands	1st 2nd	2/6 1/3	1/6 9d.	1/6 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bushy Park	1st 2nd	3/6 1/9	2/4 1/2	1/10 11d.	1/6 9d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Harbour	1st 2nd	4/ 2/	3/ 1/6	2/4 1/2	2/ 1/	1/4 8d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May Pen	1st 2nd	5/6 2/9	4/4 2/2	2/2 2/	3/6 1/9	2/2 1/6	1/1 10d.	1/8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suttons	1st 2nd	7/2 3/7	6/ 3/	5/8 2/10	5/2 2/7	4/8 2/4	3/10 1/11	3/4 1/8	1/8 10d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chapelton	1st 2nd	7/8 3/10	6/6 3/3	6/2 3/1	5/8 2/10	5/2 2/7	4/4 2/2	3/10 1/11	2/2 1/11	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Four Paths	1st 2nd	6/2 3/1	5/2 2/7	2/4 2/2	4/4 2/2	3/8 1/10	2/10 1/5	2/6 1/3	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clarendon Park.	1st 2nd	7/2 3/7	6/ 3/	5/8 2/10	5/2 2/7	4/8 2/4	3/10 1/11	3/4 1/8	1/8 10d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porus	1st 2nd	8/ 4/	6/10 3/7	6/4 3/2	5/10 2/11	5/4 2/8	4/6 2/3	4/ 2/	2/6 1/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Williamsfield	1st 2nd	8/10 4/5	7/10 3/11	7/4 3/8	7/ 3/6	6/4 3/2	5/6 2/9	5/2 2/7	3/6 1/9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kendal	1st 2nd	9/2 4/7	8/2 4/4	7/8 3/10	7/2 3/7	6/8 3/4	5/10 2/11	5/4 2/8	3/10 1/11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PASSENGER FARES—MONTEGO BAY AND RIO MINHO VALLEY BRANCH continued.

Single fares for tickets purchased at Station Booking Offices: Fares paid on trains are subject to an additional charge of 6d. on each single ticket. Passengers are permitted to break their journey and must give up their tickets on leaving the train. Any further information as to rates will be given at any Station.

Station.	Class.	Kingston.	Gregory Park.	Grange Lane.	Spanish Town.	Hardlands.	Bushy Park.	Old Harbour.	May Pen.	Four Paths.	Clarendon Park.	Porus.	Williamsfield.	Kendal.	Greenvale.	Balaclava.	Appleton.	Maggotty.	Ipswich.	Catadupa.	Cambridge.	Montpelier.	Anchoy.	Montego Bay.	Bog Walk.	Linstead.
Greenvale ..	1st 2nd	10/2 5/1	9/2 4/7	8/8 4/4	8/4 4/2	7/8 3/10	6/10 3/5	6/6 3/3	4/10 2/5	3/2 1/7	3/2 1/7	6/6 1/3	1/4 8d.	1/2 7d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balaclava ..	1st 2nd	11/10 5/11	10/10 5/5	10/4 5/2	9/10 4/11	9/4 4/8	8/6 4/3	8/8 4/4	6/6 3/3	5/8 2/10	4/10 2/5	4/3 2/10	3/2 1/6	2/8 1/4	1/8 10d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appleton ..	1st 2nd	12/10 6/5	11/10 5/11	11/4 5/8	10/10 5/5	10/4 5/2	9/6 4/9	9/9 4/6	7/6 3/9	6/8 3/4	5/10 2/11	5/4 2/6	4/3 1/10	2/8 1/4	1/8 6d.	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maggotty ..	1st 2nd	14/4 7/2	13/4 6/8	12/10 6/5	12/4 6/2	11/10 5/11	11/9 5/6	10/6 5/3	9/9 4/6	8/2 4/1	7/4 3/8	6/6 3/3	5/6 2/9	5/2 2/7	4/2 2/1	2/6 1/3	1/6 9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ipswich ..	1st 2nd	14/4 7/2	13/4 6/8	12/10 6/5	12/4 6/2	11/10 5/11	11/9 5/6	10/6 5/3	9/9 4/6	8/2 4/1	7/4 3/8	6/6 3/3	5/6 2/9	5/2 2/7	4/2 2/1	2/6 1/3	1/6 9d.	1/6 9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catadupa ..	1st 2nd	15/8 7/10	14/8 7/4	14/2 7/1	13/10 6/11	13/2 6/7	12/4 6/2	12/10 6/6	10/4 5/2	9/6 4/4	8/8 4/4	8/6 3/5	6/10 3/4	6/8 2/9	5/6 2/2	4/3 1/6	3/3 1/6	3/3 1/6	3/3 1/6	3/3 1/6	3/3 1/6	3/3 1/6	3/3 1/6	3/3 1/6	3/3 1/6	3/3 1/6
Cambridge ..	1st 2nd	16/4 8/2	15/4 7/8	14/10 7/5	14/4 7/2	13/10 6/11	13/6 6/6	12/6 6/3	11/10 5/6	10/2 5/1	9/4 4/8	8/6 3/9	7/6 3/7	7/2 3/1	6/2 2/3	4/6 1/9	3/6 1/5	3/6 1/5	3/6 1/5	3/6 1/5	3/6 1/5	3/6 1/5	3/6 1/5	3/6 1/5	3/6 1/5	3/6 1/5
Montpelier ..	1st 2nd	17/2 8/7	16/2 8/1	15/8 7/10	15/4 7/8	14/8 7/4	13/10 6/11	13/6 6/6	12/6 6/3	11/10 5/6	10/2 5/1	9/4 4/8	8/6 3/9	7/6 3/7	7/2 3/1	6/2 2/3	4/6 1/5	3/6 1/5	3/6 1/5	3/6 1/5	3/6 1/5	3/6 1/5	3/6 1/5	3/6 1/5	3/6 1/5	3/6 1/5
Anchoy ..	1st 2nd	17/8 8/10	16/6 8/3	16/2 8/1	15/8 7/10	15/2 7/7	14/4 7/2	13/10 6/11	12/6 6/3	11/10 5/6	10/8 5/4	9/10 4/11	8/6 4/5	7/6 3/9	6/10 2/5	5/10 1/8	4/10 1/4	3/10 1/5	3/10 1/5	3/10 1/5	3/10 1/5	3/10 1/5	3/10 1/5	3/10 1/5	3/10 1/5	3/10 1/5
Montego Bay	1st 2nd	18/10 9/11	17/10 8/11	17/4 8/8	16/10 8/5	16/4 8/2	15/6 7/9	14/6 7/6	13/6 6/9	12/8 6/4	11/10 5/11	10/11 5/6	9/8 4/10	8/8 4/4	7/8 3/6	6/8 2/3	5/8 1/4	4/8 1/5	3/8 1/6	2/8 1/7	1/8 1/3	1/8 1/3	1/8 1/3	1/8 1/3	1/8 1/3	1/8 1/3
Bog Walk ..	1st 2nd	3/6 1/9	2/4 1/2	2/1 1/9d.	1/6 9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linstead ..	1st 2nd	4/2 1/6	3/2 1/3	2/6 1/3	2/1 1/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ewarton ..	1st 2nd	5/2 2/6	3/10 1/11	3/4 1/8	3/6 1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Jamaica Government Railway.

NOTICE.

TIME FOR SALE OF TICKETS AT KINGSTON STATION.

Until further notice.—Passenger tickets, available for the day of issue only, will be sold at Kingston station, daily except Sundays, between the hours of 7.10 a.m. and 4.15 p.m.

On Sundays tickets will only be sold one hour prior to departure of the train.

BREAKING OF JOURNEY.

Passengers holding ordinary tickets will be permitted to break their journey. Tickets remain available for the day of issue only.

CHECKING OF BAGGAGE IN ADVANCE.

As Passengers' Baggage is checked only one hour prior to the departure of the train by which it is to be conveyed, passengers holding tickets may have their baggage checked prior to that time by paying a storage charge as follows:—

	For 24 hours or part thereof.
For each article not exceeding 56 lbs.	2d.
For each article over 56 lbs. but not exceeding 112 lbs.	3d.
For each article not exceeding 112 lbs., and measuring over 6 cubic feet	4d.
For each article over 112 lbs. but not exceeding 336 lbs.	4d.
Perambulators, Bicycles, Bath Chairs, Rocking Horses, Cradles, etc.	3d.

GIVING UP TICKETS.

Passengers must when nearing their final destination give up their tickets to any authorised servant of the Railway.

SCALE OF CHARGES (UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE) FOR ADVERTISEMENTS ON RAILWAY PREMISES.

Description and size, subject to approval by Railway in each case.

1/ per square foot or fraction of a foot over 5 inches. Minimum charge 6/.

Payment in each case to be made for 1 year in advance.

For each advertisement, per annum.

Square feet.	1 to 19 advertisements.	20 to 39 advertisements.	40 or more advertisements.
1	1/	9d.	6d.
2	2/	1/6	1/
3	3/	2/3	1/6
4	4/	3/	2/
5	5/	3/9	2/6
6	6/	4/6	3/
7	7/	5/3	3/6
8	8/	6/	4/
9	9/	6/9	4/6
10	10/	7/6	5/
11	11/	8/3	5/6
12	12/	9/	6/
13	13/	9/9	6/6
14	14/	10/6	7/
15	15/	11/3	7/6
16	16/	12/	8/

Note.—Advertisements of different sizes by one Exhibitor will be calculated at "average" size—for instance

25 advertisements at 9 square feet
and 25 " " 4 " "

will be calculated as 50 " " 6½ " "

ISSUE OF 1ST CLASS RETURN TICKETS AT FARE AND A HALF.

From 1st December 1914, until 31st March, 1915, First Class Return tickets will be sold at fare and a half, at all stations.

The ticket for the outward journey will be available for the day of issue only. The return ticket will be available on day of issue or up to 14 consecutive days thereafter.

2ND CLASS WEEK END TICKETS

From 1st December, 1914, until 31st March, 1915, Second class week-end tickets, at fare and a half will be sold on Fridays and Saturdays, available for the return journey on the following Sunday or Monday.

Note.—When Friday is a public holiday these tickets will also be sold on the Thursday and when Monday is a public holiday they will be available until the Tuesday.

LIVERY STABLES.

The general charge for distances and where the hirer has the use of a buggy and horse for a period of twenty days is at the rate of £1 a day. The hirer can arrange before starting on his journey, either that the livery stable keeper shall include the cost of feeding the driver and horses in the charge of hire, or that he himself pay them as he goes along. The rate paid for the driver's food is usually 1/6 a day, and the cost of feeding the horses varies according to the current price of corn and grass in the district visited.

The following firms, H. E. Bolton, A. McDougal and A. E. Clough, charge as under for double buggies:—

FROM KINGSTON TO—			£	s.
Gordon Town and back	..	..	0	16
Mona	“	..	0	12
King's House	“	..	0	12
Hope Gardens	“	..	0	12
Rock Fort	“	..	0	10
Constant Spring	“	..	0	12
Stony Hill	“	..	1	0
Castleton	“	..	2	0
Bog Walk	“	..	2	0
Caymanas	“	..	0	16
Spanish Town	“	..	1	0
Annotto Bay	“	..	3	0
Port Antonio	“	..	6	0
Morant Bay	“	..	3	0
Port Maria	“	..	5	0
Bath	“	..	5	0
Cane River Falls	“	..	1	10
Port Henderson	“	..	2	0
Newcastle	“	..	2	0
Port Morant	“	..	4	0

Double buggies for shopping, &c., in Kingston or St. Andrew, 6/ per hour.
Saddle ponies for morning or evening rides, 8/.

NAMES OF PERSONS HAVING MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE.

G. Saulter, 69½ Harbour Street.
J. Sutton Brown, 42 and 44 West Street.
H. Henriques, The Kingston Industrial Garage.
Harold E. Bolton, 34 Duke Street.
Motor Car and Supplies Ltd., 67 & 69 Harbour Street.
The Myrtle Garage, 76 Harbour Street.
The Norman Engineering Co., 38½ Harbour Street.
Levy's Motor Service, 1 Victoria Avenue.

The average price for hire of a motor car is one shilling and three pence per mile paying both ways.

ST. ANDREW.

Alfred O. Campbell, Halfway Tree—Buggies, 20s. per day.			
Harold E. Bolton, Gordon Town—		Horse to Newcastle only	£0 8 0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town		Ditto Newcastle and back	0 10 0
to Kingston and back	£0 16 0	Ditto Guava Ridge only	0 6 0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town		Ditto Guava Ridge and back	0 6 0
to Kingston only	0 12 0	Ditto Abbey Green only	0 12 0
Single Buggy from Gordon Town		Ditto Cinchona only	0 10 0
to Kingston and back	0 10 0	Grass, per bundle	0 0 3
Single Buggy from Gordon Town		Corn, per quart	0 0 3
to Kingston only	0 8 0	(To include good stabling, &c.)	
Buggies travelling, 20/ per day; party hiring free from other expenses.			

Buggies from Gordon Town meet all cars at Papine. Telephone communication from Kingston, to stables of H. E. Bolton, Gordon Town, where buggies and horses for hire are kept. H. E. Bolton also has branch livery establishments at Arnold road and at Duke street, Kingston.

Motor cars can also be ordered by telephone, from Mr. Bolton.

Buggies and horses can be got from Richard Bennett, Constant Spring Car Terminus.

PORTLAND.

The United Fruit Company, Philip Gaynor, David Roberts, Geo. McGregor, also Charles H. Gale, Edgar Black, Port Antonio, will supply buggies and horses at reasonable rate.

SAINT MARY.

Henry R. Henderson, Annotto Bay—	Isaac Saunders, Port Maria—
Rate per mile .. £0 1 0	Rate per mile .. £0 1 0
Do. day .. 1 0 0	Thomas Gentles, Port Maria—
	Rate per mile .. 0 1 0
William Ellis, Annotto Bay—	R. Belnavis, Port Maria—
Rate per mile .. 0 1 0	Rate per mile .. 0 1 0
Do. day .. 1 0 0	Do. day .. 1 0 0

Motor Cars can be obtained on hire at Port Maria, Richmond and Annotto Bay, at reasonable rates.

ST. ANN.
Brown's Town.

J. A. Thomson & Co.—	A. B. Isaacs—
Conveyance of one passenger,	Conveyance of one passenger,
per mile .. £0 0 10	per mile .. £0 1 0
Conveyance of two passengers,	Conveyance of two passengers,
per mile .. 0 1 2	per mile .. 0 1 4
Conveyance of three passengers,	Conveyance of three passengers,
per mile .. 0 1 6	per mile .. 0 1 8
Motor Car one passenger per mile 0 1 0	

Moneague.

Miss E. E. Pursell—	(To other places in like proportion.)
Ewarton to Moneague, for each	A. A. Hutchinson—
passenger .. £0 4 0	Ewarton to Moneague, each pas-
Miss Pursell—	senger .. 0 4 0
Ewarton to Claremont, for 1 pas-	H. L. Carvalho—
senger .. 0 10 0	Ewarton to Moneague, each
for 2 passengers .. 0 15 0	passenger .. 0 4 0
for 3 " .. 1 0 0	

Arrangements can be made at the Moneague Hotel for carriages.

Saint Ann's Bay.

Joseph T. Ogle—	St. Ann's Bay to Ewarton—
Conveyance of one passenger,	One passenger .. £1 10 0
per mile for short distances .. £0 1 0	For two or more passengers,
For long distances by arrangements.	by arrangement.

L. L. Fraser Motor Car £2 5s. for any No. up to 3.

Claremont.

Charles Brown, Thomas L. Trewick, Robert Francis, Daniel Hardware and Frederick W. Roberts, charges from Ewarton to Claremont, 8s., from Claremont to Brown's Town, 16s., from Ewarton to St. Ann's Bay, 18s.

TRELAWNY.

Falmouth.

L. Lazarus—	Charles Gray—
Falmouth to—	Falmouth to—
Kingston .. £6 0 0	Kingston .. £6 0 0
Spanish Town .. 5 10 0	Spanish Town .. 5 10 0
Ewarton .. 3 15 0	Ewarton .. 3 15 0
St. Ann's Bay .. 2 0 0	St. Ann's Bay .. 2 0 0
Montego Bay .. 1 0 0	Montego Bay .. 1 0 0
Duncans .. 0 10 0	Duncans .. 0 10 0
Clarks Town .. 0 10 0	Clarks Town .. 0 10 0
Stewart Town .. 1 0 0	Stewart Town .. 1 0 0
Ulster Spring .. 1 8 0	Ulster Spring .. 1 8 0
Brown's Town .. 1 6 0	Brown's Town .. 1 6 0

William T. Brown.		Thomas A. Campbell.	
Falmouth to—		Falmouth to—	
Kingston	.. £6 10 0	Kingston	.. £6 0 0
Spanish Town	.. 5 0 0	Spanish Town	.. 5 10 0
Ewarton	.. 3 16 0	Ewarton	.. 3 15 0
St. Ann's Bay	.. 2 0 0	St. Ann's Bay	.. 2 0 0
Montego Bay	.. 1 2 0	Montego Bay	.. 1 0 0
Duncans	.. 0 10 0	Duncans	.. 0 10 0
Clark's Town	.. 0 10 0	Clarks Town	.. 0 10 0
Deeside	.. 0 12 0	Stewart Town	.. 1 0 0
		Ulster Spring	.. 1 8 0
		Brown's Town	.. 1 6 0

ST. JAMES.

Montego Bay.

O. H. McFarlane—		Montego Bay to—	
Montego Bay to—		Adelphi	
Falmouth	.. £1 2 0	Montpelier	.. £0 11 0
St. Ann's Bay	.. 3 10 0	Catadupa	.. 0 10 0
Ewarton	.. 5 10 0	Bethel Town	.. 1 4 0
Lucea	.. 1 5 0		
Montego Bay via Lucea, Sav.-la-mar	.. 3 10 0	Samah Billinger—	
Montego Bay via Mt. Pelier, Sav.-la-mar	.. 2 10 0	Montego Bay to—	
Montego Bay via Bethel Town, Black River	.. 3 0 0	Falmouth	.. 1 2 0
Montego Bay via Lucea, Black River	.. 5 0 0	St. Ann's Bay	.. 3 10 0
Montego Bay to—		Brown's Town	.. 2 10 0
Brown's Town	.. 2 10 0	Ewarton	.. 5 0 0
Moneague	.. 5 0 0	Lucea	.. 1 5 0
Rose Hall	.. 0 12 0	Sav.-la-Mar	.. 2 10 0
Adelphi	.. 0 12 0	Black River	.. 3 10 0
Montpelier	.. 0 12 0	Duncans	.. 1 12 0
Cambridge	.. 0 16 0	Catadupa	.. 1 4 0
Catadupa	.. 1 4 0	Moneague	.. 5 0 0
Great River	.. 0 8 0	Montpelier	.. 0 10 0
Hopewell	.. 0 12 0	Adelphi	.. 0 11 0
Montego Bay to Lucea via Sav.-la-mar and Mt. Pelier	.. 3 10 0	Bethel Town	.. 1 0 0
		Rose Hall	.. 0 12 0
G. L. McFarlane—		Chas. Stewart—	
Montego Bay to—		Montego Bay to—	
Falmouth	.. 1 2 0	Falmouth	.. 1 4 0
St. Ann's Bay	.. 4 0 0	St. Ann's Bay	.. 4 0 0
Ewarton	.. 6 0 0	Brown's Town	.. 3 0 0
Lucea	.. 1 5 0	Ewarton	.. 5 0 0
Sav.-la-mar	.. 2 0 0	Lucea	.. 1 4 0
Black River	.. 3 0 0	Sav.-la-mar	.. 2 10 0
Brown's Town	.. 2 15 0	Black River	.. 3 10 0
Moneague	.. 3 10 0	Duncans	.. 1 16 0
Rose Hall	.. 0 11 0	Catadupa	.. 1 4 0
		Moneague	.. 5 0 0
		Montpelier	.. 0 12 0
		Adelphi	.. 0 11 0
		Bethel Town	.. 1 0 0

C. A. Wallace.

Montego Bay to—

Adelphi	..	£0 11 0
Brown's Town	..	2 10 0
Black River	..	3 10 0
Bethel Town	..	1 0 0
Catadupa	..	1 4 0
Ewarton	..	5 0 3
Cambridge	..	0 16 0
Duncane	..	1 12 0
Falmouth	..	1 2 0
Montpelier	..	0 12 0
Moneague	..	5 0 0
Lucea	..	1 5 6

Montego Bay to—

Rose Hall	..	£0 12 0
Sav.-la-mar	..	2 10 0
Green Island	..	2 10 0
Negril	..	3 10 0
Great River	..	0 8 0
Hopewell	..	0 12 0
Sandy Bay	..	0 14 0
Flint River	..	0 14 0
Chester Castle	..	0 16 0
Little River	..	0 12 0
Ramble	..	0 16 0

N.B.—From one place to any other per arrangement.

From four days and upwards at the rate of 20/ per day.

HAMOVER.

At Lucea a buggy may be hired on application to D. W. Talbot, Jonathan Brown D. J. Henry or L. M. Jonas

WESTMORELAND.

From Sav.-la-Mar—Isaac Kelly—no fixed charges, Geo. A. Lewis—no fixed charges, Barrington Cooper—no fixed charges.

H. Messias—From Sav.-la-Mar to Montpelier Railway Station and *vice*

versa by mail coach, per seat

.. .. £0 8 0

From Sav.-la-Mar—G. S. Wainwright—no fixed charges.

From Sav.-la-Mar—E. E. Wainwright—no fixed charges.

From Strathbogie—Joseph Williams—no fixed charges: Joseph Gray—no fixed charges.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Magnus & Co.—

Daily mail coach, Black River to Ipswich, via Shaws, 3s.; return fare, 6s.

Ditto Santa Cruz to Balaccava, 4s.

Conveyance by buggy:

Black River to—

Mandeville	..	£2 10 0
Ipswich	..	0 12 0
Santa Cruz	..	0 15 0

Black River to—

Bluefield	..	£1 0 0
Sav.-la-mar	..	1 10 0
Malvern	..	1 5 0

Buggy hire per day, 20s.

Magnus & Co.

Black River

James Saams,

Santa Cruz.

J. F. Strachan

Black River

Lawrence & Co.

Malvern.

John Lewis

Mountainside.

W. J. Weller

Black River

W. C. Morris

Balaccava.

There is no regular Livery Stable at Newmarket but buggies may be had from H. A. Forde and G. Daley. The charges are from 20s. to 24s. per day.

MANCHESTER.

The Livery Stable Keepers in Manchester are A. E. Sampson, G. H. Munton, Louis Peart, C. Moses, G. S. Powell, R. C. Bacquie, H. H. DePass, H. A. Palmer, James Hu. son, Chas. Mullings, T. A. Talbot, Geo. Finlay, F. Delapenha, Mandeville, A. B. Wint, Spur Tree; D. A. Chamberlain, New Port, Benjamin Burton, Mandeville, and James Morgan of Georges Valley. They charge 20s. per day for a carriage and a pair of horses, or 3s. per hour for first 2 hours, 3rd hour 2s. per hour, 4th hour, 1s. 6d. Travellers generally have to feed the horses; but if taken for a month the owner will do so at the same charge. G. H. Munton feeds his own horses.

The charge for each passenger where there are more than one, is 2/6 from Mandeville to the Railway terminus at Williamsfield, and the same from Williamsfield to Mandeville. Should there be only one passenger, the charge is 5/ either way.

Sampson's Livery—

Fare 2s. 6d. for each passenger. 5s. for trap for one or two passengers.

For carriage and pair of horses, 20s. a day, for 5 days.

For 6 days or over 18s. per day, all expenses paid by A. E. Sampson.

Riding Horses 5s. for morning or afternoon rides and can extend to 2 hours or over.

Special arrangements can be made with A. E. Sampson for travelling.

Waggonettes supplied for drives carrying 5 to 8; also for commercial travellers.

Mrs. Miller at Christiana—

Kendal Station to Christiana 10s. Christiana to Mandeville 15s.

CLARENDON.

There are no regular livery stables in Clarendon. Busses, however, run every day between May Pen and Chapelton. Fare 3s. per seat.

Buggies may also be hired from the following, due notice being given by letter or telegram:—

Thos. Abrahams, Jr., Chapelton	} 20s. per day. If for more than one day. 16s. per day
D. Girvan, Four Paths.	
S. M. deRoux, T. B. Thompson, Emile Bloomfield and Theo. Doyen, May Pen 18s. per day.	

Edward Charlton, Alley.

Average price 16s. per day, short journeys by arrangement. Alley to May Pen and back 12s.

The train leaves Chapelton at 6.30 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. each day for May Pen.

Leaves May Pen at 9.28 a.m. and 6 p.m. each day for Chapelton.

(Except Sundays.)

SAINT CATHERINE.

At Spanish Town, busses meet each train. The charge for fares in the town, 6d. each person, just outside 1/ each person, for further distances by agreement: about 20/ a day.

Buggies may be hired at Old Harbour, Bog Walk, Linstead and Ewarton.

TRAM CARS.

(See West India Electric Co., page 514.)

OMNIBUSES OR CABS AND "MOTOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES."

Omnibusses (or Cabs) are to be had in Kingston, Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Port Antonio, Porus, Linstead and Ewarton and in Kingston Hackney Carriages may be hired. The Motor Cars of the Jamaica Motor Cab Co., (Limited), ply for hire.

KINGSTON.

Regulations as to Fares.

Every owner or driver of a hackney carriage plying for hire shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such carriage the rate or fare prescribed by the following table; and in every case the hiring shall be by distance, unless the hirer express at the commencement of the hiring his desire to engage by time, in which case the same shall be determined by time.

Table of fares by distance.

For every person conveyed in any hackney carriage for and distance within the following boundaries of Kingston 6d.

Northern and Eastern Boundaries.

North street from its junction with the Spanish Town road along North street, up Bond street, along Blunt street, Hospital lane, on the north, down Slipe Pen road into and along Drummond street, up Orange street, as far as York Villa, and then by a line drawn thence eastward along the southern boundary of the race course along Hannah street in to Kingston Gardens, thence eastward along the remaining northern and eastern boundaries of Kingston Gardens into North street, and thence eastward to the junction with the road leading to Park Lodge and Up-Park Camp, including Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town, Manchester Square, the road bounding the race course on the south and Kingston Gardens.

From the eastern extremity of North street along the Park Lodge road to Park Lodge and thence eastward to the junction of the Windward road with Paradise street, and thence down Paradise street to the sea.

Southern Boundary.

The Harbour of Kingston.

Western Boundary.

The Spanish Town road from its junction with North street to the Kingston Pen road and this latter road to the sea, crossing the Railway at Barry street.

The limits or boundaries as defined above shall include the whole width of the said several Roads and Streets.

For every half mile or proportion thereof beyond the boundaries as above defined for every person carried	6d.
For every child under the age of 10 years	3d.
No charge shall be made for infants carried on the arm.	
For any time within and not exceeding 20 minutes	1s.
Above 20 minutes and not exceeding 40 minutes	2s.
Above 40 minutes and not exceeding 1 hour	3s.
For every additional 20 minutes or part of 20 minutes after the first hour	1s.

If the hiring be for conveyance within the distance fixed for 6d. fares, such fares by time to be in full for the hire of the whole of such hackney carriage, and the driver shall be compelled to carry, if required, the full number of persons the hackney carriage is permitted to carry. But if the hiring be to a place or places beyond the distance aforesaid then the Driver shall be entitled to be paid in addition, for one more person or two more persons carried, one half of the above fares in respect of such additional person or persons.

Between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. the fares set forth in the table of fares shall be increased by one half the amount of the said fares.

No hackney carriage shall be permitted to ply for hire unless a legibly printed copy of the table of fares be conspicuously exhibited in such hackney carriage for the information of passengers.

Any driver may agree to drive for a lower fare than those fixed, in such case he shall not demand more than the fare agreed upon.

If a hackney carriage is hired by distance and in the course of the hiring the driver is at the request of the hirer made to wait (including waiting before starting) the driver shall be entitled to charge (in addition to what is due to him for distance) an extra payment of 3d. for each period of 10 minutes completed, whether in one stoppage or in several stoppages; but the driver shall not be entitled to receive any extra payment for waiting if such waiting has not exceeded in the whole 10 minutes. Provided, if the total fare by distance together with the extra payment of 3d. for stoppages for every 10 minutes, amounts to less than 1s. 6d. for half an hour then such drives shall be at liberty to make a total charge of 1s. 6d. for every half hour so completed.

Every owner or driver of a hackney carriage shall have a right to demand his fare of the person or persons employing him, on their entering his carriage, or ordering him to wait, or to drive further, and may refuse to convey any such person who does not comply with such demand and may require any constable to remove and expel from the carriage any person so refusing to pay his fare.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

The following shall be the stands for hackney carriages:—Between Harbour street and Port Royal Street in the forenoon on the east side, and in the afternoon on the west side of the following streets: Orange, Church, Duke and East Streets, and in King street as follows:—

- (A) A general stand abreast of the Victoria Market on both sides of the street.
- (B) At the following points in King street, where not more than two hackney carriages shall be permitted to stand at any time, that is to say:
 - (a) between Port Royal and Harbour streets;
 - (b) at or near the corner of Towerstreet, on the north side of that street;
 - (c) at the south side of the Park railings, at the head of King street.

Amended Regulations relating to Hackney Carriages, their Owners, Drivers and Hirers.

Sub-section 4 of Section 7 of Law 36 of 1881—

34—(1) No hackney carriage shall stand or ply for hire in Port Royal street or in that portion of Harbour street between East street and Orange street.

Sub-section 6 of Section 7 of Law 36 of 1881—

52—A driver of a hackney carriage when standing or plying for hire shall not importune any person to hire such carriage.

Rule 77 is hereby amended by adding the following localities for Hackney Carriage Stands, with the number of Hackney Carriages to each Stand:—

North street—west of East street, south side	..	..	4
Hanover street, west side, corner North Street	..	..	4
Victoria Avenue, south side, near Park Lodge	..	..	4
East Queen Street and Elletson Road, north of East Queen Street	..	..	4
Elletson Road, west side of Tower Street	..	..	6
Beeston Street, east of Duke Street, south side	..	..	4
Regent Street, north of North Street, west side	..	..	4
Drummond Street, along the wall of country people's shelter	..	..	3
Spanish Town Road, near Police Station	..	..	6
Port Royal Street, near Atlas Coy's wharf, south side	..	..	3
Victoria Market, near Pier side of Market wall	..	..	6
West Queen Street	..	..	4
Rum Lane and Rosemary Lane, south of Harbour Street	..	..	4
Heywood Street, west side north of Park	..	..	6
Barry Street, south side, west of Railway Manager's Office, along iron railing of Darling Street	..	..	15
South Parade, between Orange Street and Peters Lane	..	..	4

Regulations affecting "Motor Hackney Carriages," passed by the Governor in Privy Council under Law 36 of 1881.

78. The table of fares provided by regulation No. 37 passed at a meeting of the Mayor and Council of Kingston on the 6th day of August, 1888, shall not apply to hackney carriages capable of carrying four or more passengers propelled or driven by motive power.

79. Every owner or driver of a motor hackney carriage capable of carrying four or more passengers and propelled or driven by motive power, plying for hire shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such carriage the rate of fare prescribed by the following table, and in every case the hiring shall be by distance, unless the hirer expresses at the commencement of the hiring his desire to engage by time, in which case, the same shall be determined by time.

Table of Fares by distance.

For every person conveyed in any motor hackney carriage within the boundaries of Kingston as defined by Regulation No. 37 passed on the 6th day of August, 1888, for each mile or part of a mile	..	..	6d.
For every half mile or part thereof beyond the said boundaries, for every person carried	..	..	6d.

Table of Fares by Time.

For every hour or part of an hour within the said boundaries of Kingston for one person	..	..	..	4/
For every person after the first	..	..	..	2/
For the hire of the whole of a motor hackney carriage, or for any distance beyond the said boundaries of Kingston, in which cases the driver shall be compelled to carry, if required, the full number of persons the motor hackney carriage is permitted to carry, for each hour or part of an hour	..	..	..	10s.

80. Regulations Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, made and passed on the 6th day of August 1888, shall apply to motor hackney carriages capable of carrying four or more passengers and propelled or driven by motive power, save that the extra payment for waiting shall be threepence for each period of five minutes instead of threepence for each period of ten minutes as provided in Regulation No. 38.

81. A motor hackney carriage which is also registered as a motor car shall not be required to have the hackney carriage number painted on the back, provided that the requirements of the Motor Car Law in respect of registration have been complied with.

82. The driver of a motor hackney carriage also registered as a motor car, need not wear a driver's badge upon his arm, but shall wear on his hat or cap a badge or device to be from time to time approved by the Mayor and Council, and which badge or device shall bear the number of his license to drive a hackney carriage.

HOTELS, LODGING HOUSES AND TAVERNS.

KINGSTON.

Hotels.

Myrtle Bank	The Myrtle Bank Hotel Co., Ltd.
South Camp Road Hotel ..	H. A. Evelyn.
Waldeck Hotel, 92 East Street ..	Mrs. G. B. McDougal.
54 Harbour Street ..	Mrs. M. N. Simons.
Imperial Hotel, South Camp Road ..	A. Noel Crosswell.
Hotel Jamaica, Hanover Street ..	G. W. Abrahams.

Lodging Houses.

Montague House, 1E North Street ..	R. and E. Hendry.
Melrose House, 117 Duke Street ..	Miss E. A. Phillips.
81 Duke Street ..	Miss A. Samuels.
80 East Street ..	Alexander Dixon.
65 Hanover Street ..	Mrs. B. Garsia.
78 East Street ..	H. H. Quallo.
The Granville, 112 East Street ..	Miss Farquharson.
89 East Street ..	E. C. Tucker.
68 Hanover Street ..	Peter Simpson.
8 Heywood Street ..	Jamaica Hotels Co., Ltd.

Taverns.

14 North Parade ..	Mrs. T. M. Burke.
71 East Street ..	Mrs. R. Brett.
97 King Street ..	A. DaCosta.
83 Harbour Street ..	Mrs. Mary DePass.
57 East Queen Street ..	S. A. Nightingale.

ST. ANDREW.

Hotels and Lodging Houses.

Constant Spring Manor House ..	Mrs. Kemp.
Cedar Hurst, Spring Hill P.O. ..	Mrs. Francis.
Ellesmere ..	Mrs. Lye.
St. Andrew Hotel, Halfway Tree Road ..	Mrs. Austin.

Taverns.

Constant Spring Car Office ..	Maud Robinson.
Cross Roads ..	R. Marley.
Slip Road ..	Dorcas Dennison.
Papine Corner ..	Robert Marley.
Stony Hill ..	Benjamin Young.
Papine Corner ..	John Fongkin.
Halfway Tree ..	Milo Abrahams.
Mary Brown's Corner ..	Miss L. N. Cooke

ST. THOMAS.

Lodging Houses.

Bath (The Bath) ..	The Bath Corporation (Miss Evans).
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Tavern.

Morant Bay ..	James H. Williams.
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PORTLAND

Hotel.

Port Antonio ..	Titchfield.
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Lodging Houses

Port Antonio	Charles H. Gale.
Ditto	J. Beamish Cox
Ditto	D. B. Desouza
Buff Bay	..	..	Mrs. Crossley.

Taverns.

Port Antonio	..	..	C. H. Gale.
Ditto	..	..	C. E. Johnston.
Ditto	..	..	C. Escoffery.
Ditto	Thomas Douglas.
Hope Bay	A. Lazarus.

ST. MARY.

Hotel.

Port Maria	H. P. Jones.
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Lodging Houses.

Castleton	Victor Terrelonge.
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Taverns.

Port Maria	Mrs. L. Parodie
Annotto Bay	Mrs. M. Helps.
Richmond	C. S. Goodison.
Annotto Bay	..	..	A. E. Nix.

ST. ANN.

Hotels.

Holly Mount	..	..	W. P. Purdon's Estate.
Moneague Hotel	..	..	Benjamin Oliphant
St. Ann's Bay	..	..	Miss E. Hart.

Lodging Houses.

Moneague	..	..	Mary A. Hutchinson.
Brown's Town	..	..	Mrs. Sutherland.
Claremont	..	..	Mrs. F. W. T. Roberts.
St. Ann's Bay	..	..	Jos. Miller.

TRELAWNY.

Lodging Houses.

Falmouth	..	..	Mrs. Jacobs.
Ditto	..	..	Mrs. Messado.
Duncans	..	..	Mrs. Stockhausen.

ST. JAMES.

Lodging Houses.

Montego Bay	..	..	Miss E. Payne.
Ditto	..	..	Mrs. Mowatt.
Ditto	..	..	Mrs. Jervis
Spring Hill	..	..	W. Coke Kerr.
Picadilly House	..	..	Mrs. Johnson.
St. James Hotel	..	..	David Payne.
Montego Bay Hotel	..	..	Mrs. Hutchins.

Taverns.

Montego Bay	Lambert D. Frazer.
Ditto	Archibald W. Parkin.

HANOVER.

Lodging Houses.

Bridge House	W. Dixon.
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WESTMORELAND.

Hotel.

Mackfield	Mrs. Munroe
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Lodging Houses.

Savanna-la-Mar	Ann Maria Vaz.
Ditto	Felicia Ramsay.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Hotel.

Balaclava	Mrs. Farquharson.
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Lodging Houses.

Black River	A. N. Williams.
Ditto	Mrs. Constantine.
Ditto	Miss H. Shearer.
Anta Cruz	..	..	Miss Doran.
Balaclava	..	..	Miss Roberts.
Malvern	..	..	Mrs. Lawrence.
Siloah	..	..	Mrs. Falden.
Newmarket	..	..	Mrs. Ford.

MANCHESTER.

Hotels.

Mandeville, Grove Central Hotel	..	J. B. Dick.
Ditto Newleigh	..	Mrs. Edgar.
Ditto Mandeville Hotel	..	E. W. Muirhead.

Lodging Houses.

Mandeville, Arcadia House	..	Mrs. Hendricks
Ditto Renfrew Cottage	..	Miss Senior.
Ditto Alexandria Cottage	..	Mrs. A. A. Alexander.
Ditto Emerald Cottage	..	Mrs. Copeland.
Christiana	..	Ellen Mullings.
Ditto	..	J. E. Feurtado.

ST. CATHERINE.

Hotels.

Rio Cobre Hotel	..	Spanish Town P.O.	A. G. McIntosh
Holly Mount	..	Ewarton P.O.	W. P. Purdon's Estate.

Lodging Houses.

35 Manchester Street, Spanish Town	..	Mrs. Wright.
King Street, Spanish Town	..	Mrs. Mendez.
27 White Church Street	..	Mrs. Fletcher.
Linstead	..	J. S. Hylton.
Old Harbour	..	Betsy Harrison.
Ewarton	..	Mary Martin.
14 Martin Street, Spanish Town	..	J. H. Stewart.
Campbell Hotel, Linstead	..	Wilhelmina Jackson.

Taverns.

Spanish Town	..	Bertram Andrade.
31 Young Street, Spanish Town	..	Ditto
25 Adelaide Street	..	G. E. Ellis.
Corner Manchester and Young Streets	..	A. Dolphy.
36 Young Street, Spanish Town	..	B. M. Andrade.
Linstead	..	A. M. Tucker.
Old Harbour	..	Vivian Dolphy.
Riversdale	..	Isaac Chance.
10 Martin Street, Spanish Town	..	Altamont Dolphy

PART XVIII.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

ROYAL NAVY.

(On account of the state of War and the constant consequent changes, the List of H. M. Ships on the Station is, this year, omitted.)

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTER STAFF.

Inspector of the West Indian Local Forces and O.C. Troops, Jamaica—Brig.-General
L. S. Blackden.
D.A.A. and Q.M.G. and Officer i/c Records W.I.R.—Captain T. B. Nicholson
W. I. R. (Tempy.)
Garrison Adjutant—Lieut. V. C. Green W. I. R. (Actg.)
Staff Officer Local Forces—Lieut. L. E. Ottley, W. I. R. (Actg.)

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Major F. S. Butcher	Captain G. L. Knowles
Captain R. S. Lucy	2nd Lieutenant R. B. Turbutt
2nd Lieutenant F. D. Field.	

Armament Officer.

Lieutenant A. H. D. Phillips.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Burnaby, C.R.E.	Major B. F. Caws Inspector of Works.
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44th Company.

Captain R. M. Macrory.

Quartermaster and Hon. Lieut. J. T. Quinlan.

2ND BATTALION WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Barchard, Comdg. Battalion.

Major C. W. Long	Lieut. W. H. C. Ramsden
Major J. P. Bliss	" E. A. M. Bear
Captain E. J. Pomeroy	" F. A. B. Holloway
" H. J. L. Poe	" R. B. Donovan
" J. S. Biscoe	" V. C. Green
Lieut. R. R. Leader, (Adjutant)	2nd Lieut. H. C. G. Ottley
" J. C. Buchanan	

Quartermaster and Hon. Lieut. S. H. Price.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Captain F. G. G. Moores,	Officer Commanding	} Up Park Camp
"	Officer i/c A.S.C. Duties,	
"	"	
"	"	

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Major A. F. Weston	(Senior Medical Officer)	
Major W. J. S. Harvey		Captain C. H. Stringer
Major M. J. Winder		Lieut. I. R. Hudleston

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain S. G. Leslie, Chief Ordnance Officer
 Captain H. T. Dunn, Ordnance Officer.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major E. A. Lang, Command Paymaster.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Vacant. Chaplain to the Forces, (Church of England).

ADDRESSES OF STAFF OFFICERS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

General Officer Comdg. Troops	Headquarters Office, Up-Park Camp.
D.A.A. & Q.M.G. and O. i/c Records, W.I.R.	ditto
Garrison Adjutant	ditto
Staff Officer Local Forces	Militia Office, Kingston
Officers Commanding:—Royal Artillery	Port Royal
66th Co. R. G. A.	ditto
Royal Engineers	Up-Park Camp
44th Co. R.E.	Port Royal
2nd. Bn. W.I.R.	Up-Park Camp
Army Service Corps	Up-Park Camp
Senior Medical Officer	Up-Park Camp
Chief Ordnance Officer	Ordnance Depot, Kingston
The Command Paymaster	Up-Park Camp
The Superintendent Detention Barracks	Up-Park Camp
Chaplain to the Forces	Up-Park Camp

NOTE—The above information is only approximately correct and frequent changes are likely to be made.

LOCAL DEFENCE FORCES.

MILITIA HISTORY.

The Restoration in 1660 was followed by the substitution in Jamaica of a Civil Governor for the Military Officer, who up till that time had administered the affairs of the Colony. This was followed in 1662 by the conversion of the greater part of the Garrison into 5 Regiments of Militia by Lord Windsor, the first Royalist Governor. This Militia was composed exclusively of European residents in the Island, and negroes were rigidly excluded. In the 18th and early 19th centuries, the organization was more or less feudal and each estate was called upon to provide its quota for the Militia. Towards the end of the 18th Century, Natives were admitted to the Force, and records show that its strength in 1783 was 6,793 and in 1792 it was 8,172, of which one quarter were Natives. It was then organized as 3 Regiments of horse and 14 of foot. In 1805 during the war with France, the Militia rose to what appears to have been its maximum strength, 10,000 foot, and 1,000 horse. There were three regiments of Horse, one in each county; and eighteen regiments of Foot, one for each parish.

The Volunteer movement in England was reflected by the establishment of a small Volunteer Force in Jamaica. This rose to a strength of 84 Officers, 583 other Ranks, and 260 Horse. They were however, shortly afterwards disbanded and the Kingston Light Horse alone remained in existence. After good service in the 1865 Rebellion, this also ceased to muster for parades, and the Volunteer Movement died.

In 1879 a Militia Law was passed which was amended in 1887 and 1891. Under these laws, the Jamaica Militia Artillery and Jamaica Militia Infantry were raised. The latter was finally disbanded in 1906.

Some of the members of the Jamaica Militia Infantry formed themselves into the St. Andrew Rifle Corps, and this body was kept up at the expense of the Public though never recognised as a military body by the Imperial Government, owing to their organization. Members of this corps have been re-embodied as the Kingston Infantry Volunteers.

JAMAICA CORPS OF SCOUTS.

Colonel E. A. Moulton Barrett was, on the 28th August, 1914, authorised to enlist 300 persons to serve as Volunteers in a company to be designated as "The Jamaica Corps of Scouts." This Company was to consist of two sections, namely:—

200 Armed Mounted Scouts, 100 Bicycle Scouts.

The Bicycle Scouts were disbanded by Proclamation dated the 14th November, 1914.

The following are the present officers of the Jamaica Corps of Scouts:—

Commandant (with rank of Major)	..	..	Maurice Malcolm
Captain (Brevet Major)	..	..	Leslie G. Harrison
Captain	..	..	Claud L. Roper
do.	..	..	Hon. Guy Seymour Ewen
do.	..	..	F. G. Brooks
Lieutenant	..	..	Travers Calder
do.	..	..	Richard Harvey Davis
do.	..	..	Harold Pemberton
do.	..	..	F. M. Kerr-Jarrett
do.	..	..	A. T. Allan

THE JAMAICA RESERVE REGIMENT.

The Governor has from time to time since the declaration of war authorised the enlistment of men in various parishes of the Island to serve as members of the Volunteer Force in a Regiment to be designated as the Jamaica Reserve Regiment.

Each Company of the Regiment consists of 52 men with 2 officers, and, in addition, where more than one company is raised in a parish, a Commandant, with rank of Major, is appointed.

Each Company of the Regiment is designated according to the Parish in which it is raised.

The strength of the Jamaica Reserve Regiment is at present distributed as follows:—

Kingston	1 Company	Captain	Walter Harrison Tittensor
		Lieutenant	David Newlands Barr
St. Andrew	4 Companies	Commandant	John Henry Cargill
		(with rank of Major)	
		Captain	John Girtrig Young
		"	John Findlay
		"	Harold Herbert Dunn
		Lieutenant	Robert John Graham,
		"	Eugene Lloyd Holland
		"	Matthew Pettigrew Tennant
St. Thomas	2 Companies	Commandant	C. LePoer Trench
		(with rank of Major)	
		Captain	J. Hamilton,
		"	P. L. Carder
		Lieutenant	C. L. Isaacs
		"	J. M. Fonseca
		Honorary Physician	Dr. Frank Arthur Norton

Portland	2 Companies	Commandant (with rank of Major) Captain Lieutenant " Honorary Physician	W. H. Plant L. P. Downer J. E. McCrae C. G. Egerton Eves Kenneth McCormack Dr. Eugene de Montevin Gideon
(Portland) St. George's Company	1 Company	Commandant (with rank of Major) Captain Lieutenant Captain	Hon. S. S. Stedman John W. Hill F. C. Mercier E. H. Quin
St. Mary	2 Companies	" Lieutenant " Lieutenant " Lieutenant	D. L. Feurtado David Tolmie Clifford Lynne Clemetson Yorke Slader
St. Ann	2 Companies	Commandant (with rank of Major) Captain " Lieutenant " Lieutenant	J. McIntyre Leslie Levy Carrol Abrahams E. E. Tennant P. E. F. Robertson Doral A. Delgado Hon. W. Coke Kerr
Trelawny	1 Company	Captain Lieutenant	W. Scholefield W. Fletcher Walter Reginald Coke Kerr Edmund Hart
St. James	2 Companies	Commandant (with rank of Major) Captain " Lieutenant " Lieutenant	F. L. Roper W. Graham McCausland Eric Pengelly Dr. W. D. Neish L. Stewart-Campbell R. H. Lindo.
Hanover	1 Company	Captain	
St. Elizabeth	1 Company	Captain Lieutenant Captain Lieutenant Lieutenant	
St. Catherine	1 Company	Captain	
Westmoreland	1 Company	Captain	

KINGSTON INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

Prior to the outbreak of the war there existed an unrecognized Volunteer Corps known as the St. Andrew Rifle Corps. This Corps, though not recognized as a military body, was partly supported by the Government, grants being made to it each year for training and for ammunition and transport. The majority of its members had been members of the former Kingston Infantry Militia.

On the outbreak of war, when it was found desirable to enrol the Corps as part of the new Volunteer Force, it was decided to disband the Corps and to re-enlist the men in a Company of the Volunteer Force to be designated as "The Kingston Infantry Volunteers." The Commanding Officer of the Corps was accordingly authorized, under Warrant by the Governor, to enlist persons to the number of 120 to serve as members of a Company of the Volunteer Force to be designated as the Kingston Infantry Volunteers. This was done and Commissions were issued to the Officers of the Corps.

The present Officers of the Kingston Infantry Volunteers are :—

Company Commander (Captain & Hon. Major)	..	Charles McDonald Ogilvie
Temporary Commandant and Major	..	H. M. Burke
Lieutenant	..	J. D. Lucie-Smith
"	..	G. N. Cox.

JAMAICA MILITIA ARTILLERY.

The Jamaica Militia Artillery consists of one Company of 100 men and four officers. The following are the present officers :—

Major	..	W. E. M. Drummond
2nd Lieutenant	..	Francis Graham Pawsey
do.	..	Thomas Rainy Dixon
do.	..	Alfred Aston Simms.

PART XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &c.

I. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

By the 1st section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered, by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows: A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further enquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. Letters of Naturalization are subject to a Stamp Duty of £2.

Under the 6th section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are, or are not, of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain do not give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the colonies.

II. PASSPORTS.

Governors are authorised to issue passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in the colonies. These passports must be signed by the Officer Administering the Government, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving the passport is naturalized as a British subject in the colony. These passports are unlimited in point of duration and are liable to a stamp duty of 5s. on each passport.

Passports are also issued by the Foreign Office in London on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but foreigners naturalized in any of His Majesty's Colonies cannot obtain in England British passports for foreign travel unless they furnish some official evidence of their identity and description from the Colony in which they have been naturalized. Any person naturalized in Jamaica intending to travel in Europe should, therefore, before leaving the Colony, obtain a certificate of naturalization and identity for which purpose application may be made to the Colonial Secretary.

If an alien naturalized in a Colony, and not possessing a passport, finds himself in need of one when in a foreign country a British Minister or Consul will be empowered, on such evidence as he may deem sufficient, to grant him a provisional passport, limited in duration, in order to meet the immediate requirements of his case, and to enable him to return to his Colony or to the United Kingdom, and so establish his identity beyond question, and obtain a permanent passport.

Passports for foreign travel are issued by the Governor also to born British Subjects on application, and on payment of a Stamp Duty of five shillings.

Under the Emigrant Labourers Protection Law, 23 of 1902, as amended by Law 5 of 1905, a permit is required by all persons proceeding as passengers from the Island to places proclaimed under the former Law. The following sections relate to the granting of such permits:—

On application in writing by a person desiring to leave the island for a proclaimed place a permit shall be granted by such person or persons as the Governor may appoint for the purpose, or by the Inspector or other Chief Officer of Constabulary (hereinafter referred to as the Inspector) of the parish of Kingston, subject to the following rules:—

- (i.) If the applicant establishes to the satisfaction of any person appointed as above provided, or of the Inspector, that he is not a native of or domiciled in this Island, or that he has already made such proclaimed place his temporary home, or is carrying on business there, or that, being a native of or domiciled in this Island, he is possessed of independent means sufficient to remove all risk of his having to be repatriated at any time at the cost of this Colony, or that he has deposited one Pound and five shillings in the Treasury to cover such risk, or that, if he has been recruited by a recruiting agent such agent has paid into the Treasury, the sum of one Pound and five shillings and entered into such agreement as is hereinafter mentioned, the permit shall be granted forthwith.
- (ii.) If an applicant for a permit who has deposited twenty-five shillings in the Treasury, is recruited by a recruiting agent who pays into the Treasury in respect of such recruit the sum of twenty-five shillings, as he is by this Law required to do, such recruit shall on application, have repaid to him personally or to his legal personal representative, the sum of twenty-five shillings deposited by him in the Treasury, and any permit granted to any such recruit by reason of the deposit by him in the Treasury of twenty-five shillings, shall on his being recruited as aforesaid, be void, and a new permit shall be obtained by him.
- (iii.) No person recruited by a duly registered recruiting agent shall receive a permit, unless a contract has been entered into between such person and the recruiting agent on behalf of his principal, and the form and substance of such contract has been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- (iv.) Any such contract shall, *inter alia*, provide:
 - (a.) That the agent or his principal may not at any time deduct from the wages of the Emigrant or otherwise obtain from him, re-payment of the sum of one Pound five Shillings, or any part thereof, paid by the said recruiting Agent under the terms of this Law.
 - (b.) That the contract shall be cognizable before, and enforceable, in the Courts of this Island, or of the place of employment, at the option of the Emigrant, and
 - (c.) That no person shall be at liberty to contract himself out of the provisions of this Sub-section of this Law.
- (v.) Any such permit as aforesaid shall be in force for six weeks from the granting thereof, and no longer.

Section 1 of Law 5 of 1905 provides that—Passengers to any Proclaimed place shall leave the Island from the ports of Kingston, Montego Bay, or Port Antonio, and from no other port, unless the Government shall in any case otherwise permit.

Pauper immigrants Law—25 of 1905, gives power to forbid the landing in Jamaica of any person not a native or domiciled in the Island who in the opinion of the Harbour Master, Health Officer or senior Customs Officer is unable to maintain himself, or is likely to become chargeable on Poor Rates. Provided that bond may be given by acceptable persons to refund any such charges to the Government if incurred. Penalties summarily recoverable before a Resident Magistrate's Court may be inflicted on the ships (maritime lien), or on the master of such ship, or on the person forbidden, (or any persons aiding him) to land.

LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

THE legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857," as amended by Law 15 of 1891. A brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent is given below:—

The person desiring that Letters Patent for an invention should be granted to him should first forward to the Governor his formal petition in the form annexed to 21 Vic.,

cap. 30, accompanied by a declaration that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification, with drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. He should then publish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one local newspaper a notice of his having made such application, stating in general terms the nature of the invention in respect of which Letters Patent are sought. Copies of the Gazette and Newspaper containing this notice should be lodged in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £3, which is sent to the Attorney General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £2 10s. and 5s. on a Power of Attorney, if necessary.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS GRANTED UNDER THE 21ST VIC., CAP. 30, BY THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA IN THE YEARS 1900-1910.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
D. Cameron F. J. Commin A. J. Martin Do.	11th Oct., 1900 do.	Improvements in Process of and Apparatus for Liquefying and Purifying sewage.
O. Zurcher	10th Dec., 1900	Improvements in Apparatus for treatment of Sewage and other Liquids.
M. Prior	13th Dec., 1900	Improved Case or Envelope for Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.
R. S. Patterson	15th April, 1901	Improvements in Cotton gins and Wool burrers.
W. S. Belding	19th April, 1901	Improvements in containing vessels.
A. W. Lawton	10th June, 1901	An improved machine for defibrating Ramie and other Fibrous Plants.
E. C. Paramore	26th June, 1901	Improvements in methods of and apparatus for preserving Fruit, Vegetable, Grain and the like.
C. L. Pullman	8th July, 1901	Improvements of and apparatus for generating, treating and utilising Chlorine gas.
A. W. Maconochie	30th July, 1901	An invention for ventilation.
A. C. Bancroft	10th Aug., 1901	Improvement in the manufacture of tins or containers for enclosing preserved food, provisions or the like.
M. A. G. Himalaya	18th Oct., 1901	An apparatus to be used in the cultivation of bananas and plantains, entitled the anti-wind protector.
G. E. Highley	11th Jan., 1902	An improved apparatus for making industrial use of the heat of the sun and obtaining high temperatures.
J. B. G. Bonnard	17th May, 1902	Improvement in the art of condensing steam, etc.
C. A. Spreckles and C. A. Kern	28th May, 1902	Improvements in nitro-cellulose compounds for various useful objects.
		Improvements in treatment of sugar, sugar liquor and sugar-bearing material.

* For previous List of Patents see issues prior to 1902.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patantee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
The Hon. Evelyn Ellis ..	12th June, 1902	(1) Cigar making machines. (2) Cigar bunching machines. (3) Cigar wrapping machines.
N. Du Brul ..	30th Aug., 1902	Cigar wrapper cutting machines.
Robert Williamson ..	27th Nov., '02	Improvements in Centrifugal machines
Messrs. J. W. Bain & C. Hannay	30th Dec., 1902	Improvements in the preservation of fruit, vegetables and the like.
J. S. Rigby ..	29th March, '03	Improvements in the manufacture of bricks and artificial stone.
Samuel Butler ..	11th July, 1903	Improvements in means for preventing the skidding or side slipping of Motor Cars, Bicycles and other vehicles.
William Maque ..	24th July, 1903	An improved Engine valve gear by which the points of admission cut off and release of high pressure steam or other motive fluid may be controlled.
George Archibald Lowry ..	22nd Sept., 1903	An invention for improvements in the apparatus for charging fluids and the like with Carbonic and other gas.
George J. Atkins ..	24th Sept., 1903	Improvements in the Electrolysis of Chloride of Salts and in the apparatus therefor and for Electrolysis generally.
Messrs. Grove, Johnson and Perry Richard Hare	30th Aug., 1904	Improvements relating to the fermentation of liquids.
F. J. Oakes ..	12th Sept., 1904	Improvements in the processes for extracting from vegetable matter, glucosides possessing coloring or tanning properties, and also in the products resulting from such processes.
Charles Hannay and Robert Harvie Aitken	3rd March, 1905	An invention for improvements in the drying of fruits, vegetables and the like.
Andrew Delisser ..	7th July, 1905	Manufacture of plugs for tobacco pipes.
Roberto Lepetit ..	7th July, 1905	Improvements in and relating to the preparation of logwood extracts for dyeing purposes.
Edward Clarence Paramore	16th June, 1905	Improvements in the art of treating and utilizing Chlorine gas.
Oluf Tyberg, William Stone Luckett, Leon Lake, Harry Knight, Florence Herrington	16th Dec., 1905	Improvements in Cigar Machinery.
Montgomery, A. W. ..	22nd Jan., 1906	Improvement in Fibre Machines for utilizing the fibres of the Banana tree.
Moller, William ..	8th Feb., 1906	For the prevention of the attack of cattle, horsekind, sheep and goats by ticks and other external and internal parasites to be named "Sulphurated Salt Lick."
Fossenden, R. A. ..	12th Feb., 1906	Improvement in signalling.
Pollard E. T. ..	27th Mar., 1906	Machine for making boxes or wrappers from paper and for filling same with cigarettes or other articles.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Marconi, G.	25th April, 1906	For improvement in or relating to Wire-less Telegraphy.
Baron, L. B.	30th Aug., 1906	For improvements in cigarette making machines.
Radclyffe, Dick Edwards	8th Dec., 1906	For a new or improved process, appliances and machinery to decorticate scutch and de-gum fibres, more especially ramie, rhea and the like.
Thomas Oliver Kemp	22nd April, 1907	For treating tar for the elimination of water and recovery of volatile products therefrom.
James Meikle	5th June, 1907	For obtaining soluble extracts from bark and other vegetable matters.
Oluf Tybergh	6th June, 1907	Improvements in cigar machinery.
Messrs. Taylor Burrowes, Walters Harcourt Palmer and Alexander Matheson	8th June, 1907	For decorticating and scutching and if desired combing ramie, hemp and other fibrous materials.
Augustus Charles Bancroft	25th June, 1907	Improvements in the manufacture of bricks.
J. E. Carrol	25th July, 1907	For improvements in and relating to distilling and treating of spirits.
George Farquhar and Robert North	15th Aug., 1907	Improvements in and relating to devices for hermetically sealing metal receptacles for food and the like.
Thomas Jefferson Lovett	15th Aug., 1907	Magnetic separators.
Francis James Oakes	15th Aug., 1907	Process for producing an improved Dye Stuff.
Thermos Limited	12th Sept., 1907	Improvements in double-walled vessel with a space for a vacuum between the walls.
Thomas Leopold Willson	27th Sept., 1907	Improvements in Fog signalling apparatus.
Fernando Shand y Ximenes	10th Oct., 1907	Improvements in or relating to Apparatus for raising sunken vessels.
William Hucks, jr.	25th Nov., 1907	Improvements in Apparatus for aerating liquids or charging them with gas.
Ettore Bellini and Alessandro Tosi	5th Dec., 1907	System of direct Wireless Telegraph.
Earl Wellington Jenks Trevor	14th April, 1908	Improvements in nutshell breaking and kernel extracting apparatus.
"Z" Electric Lamp Syndicate	12th May, 1908	Improvements relating to the manufacture of filaments for Electric Incandescent Lamps.
J. E. Carroll	11th Feb., 1909	Improvements relating to the distilling and treating of Spirits.
George Isaac Silvera	17th Feb., 1909	Applying a break to banana carts and other two-wheeled vehicles.
Abraham Wynberg	11th Mar., 1909	Treatment of Sugar Cane and Sugar Cane waste and the manufacture of useful products therefrom.
Frank Lucius Murray	5th Feb., 1909	Medicine known as "Murray's Jamaica Electric Bitters."
Mortimer Lawrence Sweetney	19th April, 1909	Improved Cable and Telegraph Code.
John Blum	19th April, 1909	Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of artificial Para rubber.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Johannes Avetican Calantariants	23rd June, 1909	Improvements in and connected with building and other works, construction and appurtenances to resist the action of earthquakes and the like.
James Scott Turner and Arthur Wellesley Maxwell	10th Aug., 1909	Improvements in or relating to the treatment of Bamboo pulp and other similar materials.
Smith Everett	30th July, 1909	A new or improved process for the production of bye-products from Asphaltum and the like.
C. V. Strickland	25th Sept., 1909	Improvements in tobacco stemming machines.
Charles Hannay	8th Sept., 1909	Improvements in and connected with Collapsible Banana crate.
Charles Glaser and George Jacob Muller	7th Dec., 1909	Process of refining salt and recovering its impurities as by-products.
Richard Ames	29th Oct., 1909	"Machine for drying, heating and mixing Tarmacadam."
Charles Alexander Henderson	7th April, 1910	"Metal Bound Box."
Ernest Wright	25th April, 1910	"Improvements in machines for decoratating the fibrous leaves or stems of plants."
Robert McPherson	17th June, 1910	"Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of soaps."
Charles Chilton Moore ..	28th June, 1910	"Processes of making valuable products from Cassava."
George Barrett McMullen	2nd August, 1910	"Improvements in a process of treating sugar cane and the Products of said Process."
Festus Agnen McKay	29th Nov., 1910	Mechanical apparatus for use in polishing floors.
Frederick R. Bergh, Hugo I. Solbinger and Henry C. Neuberger	5th Mar., 1911	Improvements in and relating to process of evaporation.
William Henning	30th Mar., 1911	Process of manufacturing sugar.
Robert Derry	10th April, 1911	Rubber curing.
Milon James Trumble ..	25th July, 1911	The process and apparatus for the evaporation of liquid.
John Sorley	26th July, 1911	An improved composition for the destruction of insects.
William Stone Lockett ..	27th July	Improvements in cigar machinery.
Andrew Murdoch	14th Sept., 1911	Mechanical apparatus for use in fruit picking.
James Priestnall Naylor ..	1st Dec., 1911	Electric Day and Night Sign.
Hermann Blau	17th Aug., 1911	Improvement in illuminating Liquified Gas and method of and apparatus for the production of an illuminating Liquified gas.
Albert Alonzo Pauly	13th Feb., 1912	Improvements in Moulding apparatus.
Gordon Don Harris and Jas. Saml. Pollard	13th Feb., 1912	Dehydrating System.
Robert Thomson and Wm. Affleck Thomson	26th Feb., 1912	Improvements in the Re-enforcement of Columns, Ferro-Concrete Pillars and the like.
Robert Thomson and Wm. Affleck Thomson	26th Feb., 1912	Improvements in Ferro-Concrete floors.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Robert Thomson ..	9th Mar., 1912	Improvements in Column and Floor or Beam connections.
Robert Thomson ..	9th Mar., 1912	Improvements in Piles, Piers, Wharves and like structures.
John Henry Roberts and Geo. Whiteman McMullen	18th Mar., 1912	Improvements in Sugar making products and process of making the same.
Gordon Don Harris and Jas. Saml. Pollard	3rd April, 1912	For a method of and system for Dehydrating and warming air.
Seymour Wentworth Bon-sall	28th May, 1912	Improvements in rotary drying apparatus.
Signor Guglielmo Marconi	30th May, 1912	Improvements in installations for wireless telegraphy.
Frederick George Browne ..	16th May, 1912	Improved machine for cleaning the hulls of ships below water line.
John Gott ..	29th April, 1912	Improvements in working sub-marine cables.
Daniel Clarence Smith ..	16th July, 1912	An improved process of and apparatus for refrigerating by ammonia expansion and absorption.
Louis Gathmann and Herbert Edson	2nd July, 1912	A method of producing sugar.
Dr. Abraham Hynberg ..	2nd Aug., 1912	A process and apparatus for the manufacturing of Raffinade (White Sugar).
William Arthur Ranken, and Michael McKae and Norman Malcolmson	11th April, 1912	Improvements in or relating to the production of half-stuff paper pulp or paper.
Thomas Stewart Hamilton	27th June, 1912	Improvements in methods or processes of purifying hydrocarbon liquids.
Mils Testrup and Olof Soderlund	16th August, '12	Improvements in and relating to evaporation, distillation and similar operations.
W. B. Hannan ..	31st Aug., 1912	Improvements in the process of and apparatus for, the dehydrating of fruits, and vegetables.
Hermann Becker ..	21st Oct., 1912	Improvements in apparatus for cleaning fruits, vegetables and the like.
Robert Alexander Sloan and John Edward Lloyd Barnes	28th Oct., 1912	Improvements in or applicable to Cigarette making machinery.
Henry B. Ford	30th Nov., 1912	Improvements in desiccators
Eugen Dapino ..	28th Dec., 1912	Improvements in and relating to apparatus for the generation of gas from Liquid Hydro Carbons.
Douglas Elberon Smith ..	18th June, 1913	Improvements in machines for packing Cigarettes.
Douglas Elberon Smith ..	18th June, 1913	Improvements in Cigarette machines.
Charles Hulet Von Nostrand	20th Oct., 1913	Improvements in Tillage Machines.
Lewis Caesar Van Riper ..	1st April, 1914	Cinematographic apparatus.
R. S. Grant ..	19th June, 1914	Improved Portable Double Leverage Stump Puller.
Frank & Thomas Coleman	16th June, 1914	Improvements in or relating to means for drying or heating sand grit or like materials.
James Lockhart Jardine ..	9th Sept., 1914	A process for the production of paper pulp and cellulose from bamboo and the like.
Edwin Corby Wallace ..	29th Oct., 1914	Improvements in pavement construction.

LAND SURVEYORS.

THE law now in force relating to land surveyors is law 31 of 1894, amended by Law 20 of 1902, which repealed law 33 of 1869, the previously existing statute on the subject.

The law provides for the infliction of a penalty not exceeding £50 on any person (a) who runs a boundary, or opens lines between two properties, the occupier of which do not both concur in engaging his services; or (b) describes himself, or holds himself out as a surveyor of land, or falsely takes or uses in the Island any name, title or addition, implying a qualification as a land surveyor.

Section 4 of the law provides that no person shall be qualified to receive a commission as a land surveyor unless he is at least 21 years of age and produces satisfactory evidence as to character, and either a corporate member of the Institute of Surveyors of England, or of the Institution of Civil Engineers of England; or has passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination in Arithmetic, Grammar, Dictation, Geography, Algebra, Euclid, plane Geometry and plane Trigonometry; has subsequently to his passing such examination been bound by indenture to serve for three years as an apprentice to a commissioned surveyor of land; and, has after the expiration of such terms of service, duly passed the examination referred to in sections 9 and 10 of the law.

Law 20 of 1902 amended this section by the insertion after the words "Cambridge Junior Local Examination" the words "or other examination or examinations of at least equal standard approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

Law 20 of 1908 further amended Section 4 of Law 31 of 1894 by inserting between the words "England" and "or" in the third line of sub-section 1 the following words:—"or possesses some other qualification of at least equal standards, approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

The sections of the law quoted below are those of greatest general importance:—

9—Any apprentice who has duly served his full term of three years in conformity with the provisions of this law may apply by way of motion to the Supreme Court for an order to be examined under the provisions of this law; and it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, on being furnished with satisfactory proof, that such person is at least twenty-one years of age, and is of good character, and that he has duly served for three years under articles of apprenticeship duly executed and recorded, and has otherwise complied with the requirements of this law, to make an order directing the Surveyor-General and a commissioned surveyor to be appointed by the Court to examine such person as to his qualifications to receive a commission as a surveyor of land.

10—Such examination shall embrace the theory and practice of land surveying and levelling, and the accurate and neat delineation to scale upon paper of the notes taken in the field, the practical use of the principal instruments used therein and their adjustments, and topographical drawing;—and if the result of such examination shall appear satisfactory to the examiners, they shall certify to the supreme court, or to one of the judges thereof, in chambers, if the said court is not sitting, that such person hath been found qualified, and the said court or judge shall thereupon cause an order to be entered up in the office of the registrar of the court authorizing such person to take out a commission to act as surveyor of land.

11—On presentation to the Governor of an attested copy of the said order or, in the case of a person apprenticed before the coming into operation of this law, of an order made under section 8 of law 33 of 1869, the person named therein shall be entitled to receive a commission as a land surveyor, which commission shall be impressed with a stamp duty of thirty pounds in lieu of all other stamps and fees whatsoever, and shall be signed by the Governor, and shall be published in the "Jamaica Gazette." Provided, that if the stamp duty of thirty pounds on articles of apprenticeship made and entered into before the coming into operation of this law shall have been already paid, then such commission shall bear a stamp of one pound only.

13—Any commissioned surveyor who shall intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness, or culpable ignorance, make an incorrect survey, or deliver an incorrect plan of any land, shall be liable on the complaint of any person aggrieved thereby to have his commission as a commissioned surveyor cancelled by order of a judge of the supreme court, or to be temporarily suspended from the exercise of his office as a surveyor during such time as may be fixed by a judge of the supreme court, or to incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and such surveyor shall further be required to re-pay any sums of money that he may have received from the complainant in consideration of such survey or plan, if it be so ordered by such judge.

The following is the scale of fees which surveyors are entitled to charge under the law:—

Traversing road, per chain	£0 0 2
Traversing gullies and river courses, per chain	0 0 9
Traversing or running lines for the purpose of defining boundaries, per chain	0 1 6
Laying out a single lot not exceeding 5 sqr chains, including diagram	0 16 0
For every additional lot	0 6 0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram) for each lot	£1 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres	1 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten	2 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty	2 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty	3 0 0
For each diagram of the above	0 6 0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each acre, the sum of	0 2 0
For every diagram of the above	0 16 6
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above	
Writing out original notice of survey exclusive of stamp	0 2 0
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service	0 1 0
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed	2 2 0
Attending by appointment of another Surveyor to run a line, when Surveyor does not attend or the running of such shall be interrupted	2 2 0
Attending on behalf of a proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem	2 2 0
Making searches in the Record Office, counting the time occupied in travelling to the said office, per hour	0 4 0
Copies of forms, plans, embellished plans, and all other work to be charged as may be agreed on.	

The following is a list of Land Surveyors with their postal addresses in the island:—

Henry J. Rogers, Kingston	Edward George Reid, F.S.I., Cross Roads
James L. Tabois, Spanish Town	Cecil Alfred Peynado, Black River
Ambrose Hearne, Morant Bay	Theophilus Lynch Byles, Linstead
Henry Jas. Rudolf, Hampstead	Henry T. Burke, Savanna-la-Mar
Alfred Norris Dixon, St. Ann's Bay	W. B. Sangster, Mountain Side
Walter Colin Liddell, F.S.I., Kingston	T. J. Gray, Magotty
William Raglan Phillips, Chapelton	S. H. Whittingham, Cambridge
William Sylvester Dunn, Ocho Rios	C. E. Spence, Port Antonio
Charles John Davis, Montego Bay	A. G. McCatty, Mandeville
Arthur Shamrock Byles, Brown's Town	H. D. Rogers, Kingston
Wilfred Ivan Harrison	S. T. Scharschmidt, Shooter's Hill
W. A. Baker, F.S.I., Kingston	A. G. Logan McLeod, Whitehouse
Charles N. Heming, Claremont	Edward Foster, F.S.I., Montego Bay
R. J. Miller, Kingston	A. C. Bancroft, F.S.I., P. G. River
E. E. Rickard, Spanish Town	W. A. Carpenter, Halfway Tree
Amos Harvey McGahan, May Pen	Douglas Myers, A.M.I.C.E., Kingston
T. R. B. Vermont, Gayle	R. S. Biscoe, F.A.S.I., Kingston
Wilnot Fortunatus March, Chapelton	H. W. Bowker, R.A.S.I., Kingston.
Alexander Russell Dunn, Priestman's River	

PETROLEUM.

Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council under sections 18 and 19 of the Petroleum Law, 1906. (Law 37 of 1906), for the importation, transportation and keeping for sale of petroleum.

N.B.—Section 1 of the said Law defines the term “petroleum” as used in that Law and these rules.

Section 3 prohibits the importation, storage or sale of petroleum giving off inflammable vapour at any temperature lower than 95° Fahr. in vessels other than are herein prescribed. Section 4 provides that any breach of section 3 shall be an offence against section 157 of the Customs Consolidation Law, and that

an offender shall on conviction be liable to the pains and forfeitures therein mentioned. Section 5 provides that petroleum imported, stored, or sold in contravention of section 3 shall be deemed to be an article included in the term "dangerous explosives" for the purposes of Law 6 of 1899.

Section 6 provides that no petroleum shall be kept in quantity exceeding fifty gallons, and that petroleum giving off inflammable vapour at any temperature lower than 95° Fahr. shall not be kept in quantity exceeding eight gallons otherwise than in a building specially appointed for the purpose by the Governor, and under conditions prescribed by him; and that any petroleum kept in contravention of this section shall be forfeited and the occupier of the premises where it is so kept shall be liable to a penalty of £20 a day for every day during which such petroleum is so kept.

Definitions.

The term "The Law" as used in these rules means the Petroleum Law, 1906 (Law 37 of 1906).

The term "gasolene" as used in these rules means and includes all petroleum which gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature lower than 95° Fahrenheit as defined in the Law.

The term "Petroleum Store" as used in these rules means a building specially appointed by the Governor for the storage of petroleum.

The term "Prescribed" as used in these rules means prescribed, appointed or authorised by the Law, these rules, or the Governor.

The Laws affecting the Storage and Sale of Petroleum, are, 18 of 1877, 37 of 1906, 1 of 1907, 2 of 1905, 1 of 1907, 37 of 1908, 30 of 1912.

RULES.

Importation.

1. The master of any ship, drogher or other vessel arriving in any port of this Island, having on board any gasolene, otherwise than in conformity with the Law, shall be subject to the provisions of section 4 of law 6 of 1899.

2. Gasolene landed otherwise than as prescribed shall be deemed to be prohibited goods at the port of arrival and dealt with accordingly by the Customs authorities.

Transportation.

3. Petroleum shall not be transported along any public highway, otherwise than in such vessels as are prescribed for the storage of petroleum.

4. Care shall be taken to so load vessels containing petroleum on any vehicle that there shall be no risk of injury being done to them or any of them during the transportation thereof.

5. Vessels containing gasolene must be protected from the direct rays of the sun.

6. The person in charge of any vehicle carrying petroleum must be notified of the nature of the goods thereon and he must prevent any lighted candle, lamp, or any ignited tobacco or other substance from approaching or being near to any vessel containing it.

Applications for Petroleum Stores.

7. Any person desiring to have a petroleum store on his premises shall make an application in writing to the Director of Public Works requesting him to inspect the building which he wishes the Governor to appoint for that purpose, and to forward the application to the Governor, together with his report thereon.

8. If the Director of Public Works is not satisfied that the building complies with the requirements of the Law and these rules he will so inform the applicant and will not forward the application to the Governor. Otherwise the Governor's decision will be communicated to the applicant by the Colonial Secretary.

9. The conditions to be prescribed by the Governor when appointing a building as a petroleum store under section 6 of the law as to the mode of storage, the nature of the goods with which petroleum may be stored and the testing of such petroleum from time to time are contained in these rules.

Storage.

10. A petroleum store must be isolated from all other buildings, unless the entire building of which it forms part be constructed entirely of incombustible and spark-proof materials, and the petroleum store be completely separated from every other part of the building by solid fire-proof walls, ceiling and floor.

11. Every petroleum store must be externally spark-proof and so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood and to the nature and contents of such buildings that it may be deemed safe from ignition externally; and if any part of a petroleum store be within 30 feet distant from a dwelling house or store it must be constructed entirely of solid and incombustible materials.

12. Every motor car registered under law 26 of 1905 requiring petroleum for its propulsion shall be deemed to be a petroleum store for a quantity not exceeding that required for a distance of 150 miles.

13. In order that the temperature of the petroleum may be kept low and to permit as free a perflation of air as possible, every petroleum store must be provided with floor and roof or ceiling ventilation constructed in such a manner as to prevent so far as is possible fire from being communicated to the interior of the store from without.

14. The doorways of petroleum stores must be of not less than three feet six inches clear width and the doors must open outwards so as to permit of the contents of the store being removed as quickly as possible.

15. No other inflammable goods shall be kept in a petroleum store.

16. Petroleum may be kept in the same vessels in which it is permitted to be imported, provided that such vessels are in durable and air-tight condition, or other vessels complying with the same conditions, including fixed metallic tanks the inlets and outlets of which must be closed by air tight covers or taps, except when petroleum is being introduced or withdrawn. If the vessels are imported in wooden cases containing one or more they may be so kept in the store.

17. Any vessel containing petroleum which shall become defective in condition shall forthwith, on being found to be so, be removed from the store and the petroleum shall be transferred to a vessel in perfect condition which may be returned to the store.

18. Casks or vessels containing more than 25 gallons of petroleum each shall be stored in tiers or rows, the tier or row next any wall shall be not more than one cask or vessel in width and two in height, with a clear passage of at least four feet between it and the next tier or row; all other tiers or rows may consist of two casks or vessels in width and two in height, with a similar passage of at least four feet between the tiers or rows, and every such passage between the tiers or rows shall be connected with the door of the store by a passage of at least four feet in width.

Vessels or cases containing 25 gallons or less each shall be similarly stored in tiers or rows, and the first tier or row next any wall shall be not more than two vessels or cases in width and four in height, with a clear passage of at least three feet between it and the next tier or row; all other tiers or rows may consist of four vessels or cases in width and four in height, with a similar passage of at least three feet between the tiers or rows, and every such passage between the tiers or rows shall be connected with the door of the store by a passage of at least three feet in width.

19. Vessels containing gasoline must be stored apart from vessels containing petroleum of other descriptions and separated therefrom by a space or spaces not less than three feet in width.

20. The door of a petroleum store shall be provided with a strong lock attached to the, inside of the door and also with a sufficient hasp and staple and a padlock on the outside and if it be a double door the half to which the lock is not attached shall be provided with strong tower bolts at top and bottom on the inside. The keys of the locks must be kept by the proprietor in his own possession or in his absence in that of the person whom he leaves in charge of the premises. The door must be kept securely closed and fastened by both locks at night and by at least one lock in day time, except when petroleum is being received into or removed from the store.

21. No petroleum shall be received into or removed from any store except during daylight.

22. No lighted candle, lamp or lantern nor any match shall at any time be taken into a petroleum store under any pretence or for any purpose whatever. No smoking shall under any circumstances be permitted in any petroleum store.

A conspicuous notice containing these prohibitions shall be posted outside and inside every petroleum store.

23. If petroleum becomes ignited the application of water tends to spread the fire. Earth, sand or blankets and rugs should be thrown on the flames to extinguish them. A supply of about a cubic yard of earth or sand shall be always kept conveniently near every petroleum store.

24. Any Officer or Sub-officer of Constabulary or any Officer of Excise or Customs shall on demand at any reasonable time be afforded access to any petroleum store for the purpose of inspecting the store or testing the petroleum.

25. The Senior Officer of Constabulary for any parish shall inspect or cause to be inspected by a sub-Officer every petroleum store in that parish and its contents at least once in every year and shall take such lawful steps as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the law and these rules. In any case of persistent or continuous non-compli-

ance such Senior Officer shall report fully to the Colonial Secretary through the Inspector General.

Sale

26. Petroleum for sale by retail shall be kept in such vessels as are prescribed for the storage thereof.

No quantity exceeding four gallons shall be delivered at one time to any single purchaser except in an air-tight metal vessel, unless an entire cask as imported be purchased. Smaller quantities may be drawn from a vessel kept for the purpose into bottles or suitable cans and so delivered.

Arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Senior Officer of Constabulary for the parish for the preventing so far as possible the escape of petroleum in the process of transfer from the original container to the bottles or cans in which it is delivered and for the collection of any petroleum so escaping in a metal receptacle from which it can be transferred to a safe place.

No lighted candle, lamp or any ignited tobacco or other substance shall be allowed to approach or to be near the place where petroleum is so kept or transferred. Vessels containing gasoline and the arrangements for its delivery in small quantities shall be completely separated from those for petroleum of other descriptions.

27. A copy of these rules shall be kept constantly posted on or near the door of every petroleum store. A copy of Rule 26 shall be printed on the back of every license to sell petroleum by retail.

Penalties.

28. Any persons contravening any of these rules or refusing or neglecting to comply with any requirements under these rules or obstructing any person in the lawful exercise of any powers given by or under these rules, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 31st October, 1906.

CALCIUM CARBIDE.

Law 5 of 1901 defines *Calcium Carbide* to mean "any substance capable of evolving *Acetylene* when treated with water" and enacts that after June 1st, 1901, no one shall sell or store Calcium Carbide without a License, under a maximum penalty of £20. Quantities not over 5lbs. may be kept in hermetically closed vessels, each containing not exceeding 1lb., without a License. The Governor in Privy Council is empowered to make rules to govern the storage of Calcium Carbide, which rules are to be published in the *Gazette* and are not to apply to buildings distant more than 100 feet from other buildings. Licenses are granted and cancelled by the Colonial Secretary, and the granting or cancellation must be published in the *Gazette* and take effect from the date of such publication.

The law prohibits the sale of such impure Carbide of Calcium as may be liable to spontaneous ignition. All vessels containing the said Calcium Carbide shall bear in conspicuous characters the words "Calcium Carbide," "dangerous if not kept dry" with the following caution:—

"The contents of this package are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas;" and with the addition:—

- (a) In the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner;
- (b) In the case of a vessel sent or conveyed, of the name or address of the sender;
- (c) In the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, the name and address of vendor.

The Customs or Police authorities may take samples of Calcium Carbide imported or offered for sale for analysis, and if impure it may be confiscated.

Offences against the Law not otherwise provided for, or against the Regulations made thereunder, may be punished by a maximum penalty of £5, which may be recovered summarily.

The following Privy Council Regulations were published on April 18, 1901.

RULES AS TO CALCIUM CARBIDE STORES.

A building used for the storage of Calcium Carbide must be isolated and distant not less than 30 feet from any dwelling and any other building in which any inflammable article is kept, unless it have walls, floor, ceiling, doors and shutters of incombustible material and be solidly and imperviously cut off from all communication with other parts of the block.

2. Every building used for the storage of Calcium Carbide must be so built and situated that the interior surfaces of the walls, ceiling and floor shall not be liable to become wet, and must be provided with ample floor and roof ventilation so constructed as to prevent the ingress of water. All doors and shutters must open outwards and be so constructed

that when closed water will be prevented from entering the building. All doors and shutters must be kept securely locked, except when necessarily open to give access to the interior of the store.

3. No inflammable goods or damp goods shall be kept in the same store with Calcium Carbide.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 3rd April, 1901.

GUNPOWDER AND EXPLOSIVES.

The importation, sale, storage and use of gunpowder and other explosives are governed by Law 6 of 1899, which consolidated and amended previous laws on the subject. "Gunpowder" is defined as meaning the kind of powder commonly known as "gunpowder, or blasting powder, percussion caps or cartridges adapted for use in connection with guns, rifles, revolvers or pistols."

The definition of "dangerous explosives" is dynamite, nitro-glycerine or other explosive substance other than "gunpowder" as above defined.

No gunpowder or dangerous explosive may be landed without a license under a penalty of £100. Such substances must be placed in the magazine nearest to the port of arrival of the vessel. Dealers in such substances and in fire-arms must take out a license; 100lbs. weight is the maximum quantity that can be kept other than in the public magazines.

Rules are laid down for the safe storage, packing and carriage of explosives, and justices of the peace may issue search warrants in case of suspicion of the storage of explosives and fire-arms in unallowed places. The Governor in Privy Council has power to frame regulations under the Law as may from time to time be necessary. A penalty of £20 may be exacted for any offence against the law. See Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 22 of Law 6 of 1899 published in the Jamaica Gazette September 19, 1912.

BIRDS AND FISH PROTECTION.

THE indiscriminate destruction of fish in the rivers and streams of the island by the use of explosives and of poisonous and intoxicating herbs (of which latter there is great variety in Jamaica, and which are easily accessible to any one who wishes to make use of them), and the wholesale destruction of wild birds of all kinds in and out of season which prevailed, rendered a law for the protection of birds and fish absolutely necessary. Law 32 of 1885 was therefore passed by the Legislature.

In this law certain birds which were being rapidly exterminated on account of the value of their plumage, as well as others that are specially useful to agriculture as insect destroyers, are now absolutely protected, while certain edible birds, fishes and creatures have now a close season provided, during which it is unlawful to kill them.

The protected birds are divided into two classes: those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

The following are the birds specified in the 1st Schedule to Law 32 of 1885 which shall not be killed, wounded or taken at any time during the year; their eggs are also similarly protected:—

Jamaica Black Bird, Canaries, Finches, save and except the Brown, Finch or Jack Sparrow, Humming Birds, Green Tody or Robin Red Breast, Swallows, Swifts, Solitaire, Nightengale, Red Start Flycatchers, Flycatchers, Warblers, John Tewitt, Anteater Troopial, Banana Quit, Blue Quit, Orange Quit, Mosquitto Hawks or Gie-me-me-Bit, Oldman or Rain Bird, Loggerhead, Owls, Woodpecker.

Under Law 4 of 1887 the Governor can add or remove any bird or fish from the protected schedules, and in May, 1890, Coots were added to the second schedule with a close season from 1st March to 25th July.

Law 16 of 1899 gives the Governor further powers to extend the close season for birds or fish, and to apply the close season to different parts of the island as circumstances may require.

The following table gives a list of the birds which may not be killed, wounded or taken during the close season which is set opposite their names. Their eggs are similarly protected:—

Blue Pigeon	}	1st March to 11th July, except in <i>St. Elizabeth</i> where the close season for these birds is 1st March to 15th July.
Ringtail		1st March to 15th August, but in <i>St. Catherine</i> the close season for Pea-
Coots		doves and Whitewings is 1st March to 25th July.
Parrots		
Parrakeets		
Ground Doves		
Hopping Dicks		
Glasseyes		
Baldpates		1st March to 11th August, see Gazette
Pea-doves		28th November, 1907, Notice No. 507.
Whitewing or Lapwing	}	1st March to 31st August.
White Belly		
Mountain Witch		
Partridge		
Pitcharies		
Wild Guinea Fowl and Quail,		1st March to 30th September.

Wild Duck, Teal, Plover and Snipe are not now protected as originally provided in the Law.

The Governor is, by section 14 of law 32 of 1885, "permitted to authorize any person or persons for scientific purposes to kill, wound or take any birds specified in any of the foregoing schedules," under such conditions and for such time as he thinks fit.

The laws referred to extend to fishes. The object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica and its dependencies. The licenses under section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 are, under Law 38 of 1888, extended to all fresh water fish.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st June and the 1st October, and any pot, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. In July, 1899, the Governor acting under Law 16 of 1889 declared that the provisions of Sec. 6 of Law 32 of 1885, should cease to apply so far as the Cabaritta River in Westmoreland and the adjoining morass are concerned, to Mudfish, Blackfish, Godamies and Eels. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, stupefying, or intoxicating fish, or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance, in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river or stream. or to make use of any seine, net, pot, or engine for catching fish with meshes or spaces of less than 1½ inches between knot and knot, or bar and bar. In any harbour or bay (but not in any river or stream) a cast or shrimp net not above 2½ fathoms long and not joined to any other net may be used.

Oysters are protected from the 1st May to the 31st August. Turtle, including land turtle, is not protected; but turtle eggs may not be taken at any time nor destroyed.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1887) is punishable on summary conviction with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN PEAK.

THE Blue Mountain Peak—an altitude of 7,388 feet at the highest point—was at one time a somewhat arduous undertaking as there was no riding road to the summit, and the ascent had to be made on foot by a very steep and ill-defined track. Through the generosity of Governor Sir Henry Norman, and a few gentlemen having property in the district, a riding road to the Peak was constructed, and the ascent can now be made, in good weather, on horseback.

Two days suffice for the trip. The first part of the journey, a distance of nine miles to Gordon Town, can be made by buggy; but the electric cars to Papine, will take the visitor to within a short distance of Gordon Town, and vehicles are obtainable thence to Gordon Town, where riding ponies can be procured at a charge of 10/ per day, but arrangements can be made for a round sum for the trip. A small hut has been erected for the shelter of those who desire to spend the night on the Peak to witness the sunrise. Extensive views of the south, north and eastern coasts of the island may be obtained on a clear day—and the coast of Cuba is sometimes visible to the north.

Information as to this trip may be obtained from the Jamaica Tourist Association, "Coronation Buildings," Barry Street, Kingston. (See page 531.)

THOMAS COOK & SON, TOURIST AGENTS.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, tourist agents, are represented in Jamaica by Mr. E. Astley Smith, Kingston P.O.

ELECTION INFORMATION.

THE duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the City Council of Kingston) is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The lists are revised and settled in March and April of each year at Courts held for the purpose by the Resident Magistrates who are the "Revising Judges."

Under Her Majesty's Order in Council, of 3rd October, 1895, each parish of the island now of itself constitutes an electoral district having the right to elect a member to the Legislative Council.

Returning Officers for Legislative Council elections are appointed by the Governor under Section 2 of Law 21 of 1884, and for Parochial General Elections under Section 12 of Law 17 of 1901. At Bye-elections for the Parochial Board the Returning Officer is appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

Schedule of Fees for the Legislative Council and Parochial Elections.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Returning Officer—

1. For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country	..	..	£1 11 6
2. For a contested Election, Kingston	..	..	15 15 0
3. For a contested Election, Country	..	..	5 5 0
4. Presiding Officers, Kingston, (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	3 3 0
5. Presiding Officers, Country, (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	2 2 0
6. Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston	..	..	3 3 0
7. do. do. Country	..	..	1 1 0

PAROCHIAL GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Returning Officer—

8. For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country	..	..	1 11 0
9. For an uncontested Election, Port Royal	..	..	1 1 0
10. For a contested Election, Kingston	..	..	15 15 0
11. For a contested Election, Port Royal	..	..	2 2 0
12. do. do. Country	..	..	5 5 0
13. Presiding Officers—Kingston (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	3 3 0
14. Presiding Officers, Country (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	2 2 0
15. Presiding Officer acting also as a Deputy Returning Officer a total fee of	..	..	3 3 0
16. Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston	..	..	3 3 0
17. do. do. Country	..	..	1 1 0

PAROCHIAL BYE-ELECTIONS.

For an Uncontested Election.

Returning Officer—

18. Receiving Nominations and declaring Election	1 1 0
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For a Contested Election.

19. Returning Officer—Kingston	£12 12 0
20. Returning Officer Country—Receiving Nomination	1 1 0
21. Taking the Poll	2 2 0
22. Presiding Officers—Kingston (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	3 3 0
23. Presiding Officer, Country (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	2 2 0
24. Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston	3 3 0
25. Clerk to Returning Officer, Country	1 1 0

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

For Legislative Council and Parochial Election

Travelling Expenses shall be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably incurred, but in no case shall there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 9d. for every mile travelled.

Where there is a Railway, or other public conveyance, the fare both ways only will be allowed.

For every night away from home, 13/6. Actual out of pocket expenses on last day of journey will be refunded. In the event of its being necessary to send a Presiding Officer to an outlying Polling Station, he shall be permitted to travel overnight and will be entitled to the same travelling and subsistence allowances.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Expenditure incurred for such services as:—Hire of Room for holding Elections, carpenter's work, conveyance of ballot boxes, cleaning out polling station and incidental expenses will be allowed, provided the amount be reasonable, and must be supported by vouchers.

VISITING POLLING STATIONS.

Not more than one visit should be paid by a Returning Officer to a Polling Station if at that visit the arrangements prescribed in Section 12 of Law 21 of 1884, can be satisfactorily made. If on any occasion it should be found necessary to pay more than one visit an explanation of the circumstances which rendered such visit necessary should be furnished.

Note.—The fees payable to Returning Officers as above shall include remuneration for services performed by them as Presiding Officers.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council this 9th day of September, 1913.

F. L. PEARCE,
Clerk Privy Council.

The following Tables show the Returning Officers, the Head Polling Stations and District Polling Stations in the several Electoral Districts:—

RETURNING OFFICERS AND HEAD POLLING STATIONS.

Electoral District	Returning Officers.	Head Polling Station.
Kingston ..	W. A. Heyliger ..	
St. Andrew ..	A. Welby Solomon ..	The Court House, Halfway Tree
St. Thomas ..	A. C. McIntosh ..	The Court House, Morant Bay
Portland ..	W. H. B. Cathcart ..	The Court House, Port Antonio
St. Mary ..	S. C. McCutchin ..	The Court House, Port Maria
St. Ann ..	H. G. H. Gauntlett ..	The Court House, St. Ann's Bay
Trelawny ..	G. H. Davidson ..	The Court House, Falmouth
St. James ..	I. W. Allwood ..	The Court House, Montego Bay
Hanover ..	E. G. Cooper ..	The Court House, Lucas
Westmoreland ..	L. A. Hopwood ..	The Court House, Sav-la-Mar
St. Elisabeth ..	C. E. Mellish ..	The Court House, Black River
Manchester ..	R. Lewis ..	The Court House, Mandeville
Clarendon ..	G. D. Robertson ..	The Court House, May Pen
St. Catherine ..	L. C. Levy ..	The Court House, Spanish Town

DISTRICT POLLING STATIONS.

Kingston—

Port Royal

St. Andrew—

Stony Hill
Bull Bay
Lawrence Tavern
Gordon Town
Guava Ridge
Mount Airy
Cross Roads

St. Thomas—

Easington
Trinity Ville
Golden Grove
Cedar Valley
Bath
Port Morant
Seaforth

Portland—

Hope Bay
Buff Bay
Manchioneal
Birnam Wood
Moore Town
Priestman's River
St. Margaret's Bay

St. Mary—

Annotto Bay
Richmond
Retreat
Gayle

St. Ann—

Brown's Town
Moneague
Alexandria
Cave Valley
Claremont
Ocho Rios
Dry Harbour

Trelawny—

Stewart Town
Duncans
Deeside
Ulster Spring

St. James—

Adelphi
Spring Mount
Cambridge
Montpelier

Hanover—

Green Island
Miles Town
Sandy Bay
Cascade

Westmoreland—

Bluefields
Bethel Town
Little London
Morgan's Bridge
Darliston
New Road
Seaford Town
Whithorn

St. Elizabeth—

Santa Cruz
Malvern
Lacovia
Newmarket
Springfield
Williamsfield
Portsea
Siloah
Pedro Cross Roads

Manchester—

Porus
Wigton
The Cottage
Asia
Christiana
Lincoln

Clarendon—

Alley
Chapelton
Frankfield
Milk River
Brixton Hill
Spaldings
Rock River
Crooked River
Toll Gate
Thompson Town
Kellets
Hayes
Boro Bridge

St. Catherine—

Old Harbour
Linstead
Point Hill
Above Rocks
Rio Magno
Bartons
Ewarton
Guanaboa Vale

The following table shows the number of qualified electors in each electoral district of the island for the year 1914-1915, compared with the population of each district according to the Census of 1911:—

District.	Population. Census 1911.	Number of Electors in 1914-15
Kingston (including Port Royal)	59,674	3,387
St. Andrew	52,773	3,721
St. Thomas	39,330	1,730
Portland	49,360	1,879
St. Mary	72,956	2,605
St. Ann	70,651	2,055
Trelawny	35,463	1,141
St. James	41,376	1,531
Hanover	37,432	1,069
Westmoreland	66,456	1,747
St. Elizabeth	78,700	1,574
Manchester	65,194	1,942
Clarendon	73,914	2,075
St. Catherine	88,104	4,163
	831,383	30,619

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69 1/510 Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.	

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	
Hand	=	4 Inches	Used for height of horses.
Fathom	=	6 Feet	Used in measuring depths
Link	=	7 In. 92 hdths	Used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.
Chain	=	100 Links or 66 ft.	

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. yards	=	1 Perch or rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard.

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½	cub. ins. nearly
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½	—
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½	—
2	Galls.	=	1 Peck	=	554½	—
8	Galls.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218 1-5	—
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½	cub. ft. nearly
4	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½	—

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—

For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	27½gr.
16	Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½—
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000—
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20	Cwt.	=	1 Ton		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follows:—cwt. qr. lb.

14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14	Used
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0	in the
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14	Wool
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0	Trade
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24gr.
20	Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce	=	480—
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760—

These are the denominations of Troy Weights when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression from 100,000 grains downwards to 1.100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3½ grains. The term, however when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE.

OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, *continued.*

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour
24 Hours	= 1 Day
7 Days	= 1 Week
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31 days	= 1 Calendar Month
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year
365 Days	= 1 Common Year
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year

In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

<i>Gold.</i>		dwt.	gr.
Double Sovereign	.....	10	6½
Sovereign	.....	5	3½
Half Sovereign	.....	2	13½
<i>Silver.</i>			
Crown	.....	18	4 4-11
Half Crown	.....	9	2 2-11
Florin	.....	7	6 6-11
Shilling	.....	3	15 3-11
Sixpence	.....	19	7-11
Fourpence	.....	5	1-11

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

WEIGHTS.

[The Metric unit of weight is the GRAMME = 15.44 grains English. It is the weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled water.]

Milligramme	= 1000th of a gramme	..	..	= .0154 grains English
Centigramme	= 100th "	..	..	= .1544 "
Décigramme	= 10th "	..	..	= 1.544 "
GRAMME		..	..	= 15.44 "
Décagramme	= 10 grammes	..	..	= 154.4 "
Hectogramme	= 100 "	..	..	= 1544 "
Kilogramme	= 1000 "	..	..	= 32½ oz. Troy = 2.2057 lbs. av.
Myriagramme	= 10000 "	..	..	= 321½ oz. " = 22.057 "

* * * 51 Kilogrammes make 1 cwt. and very nearly ½ lb. besides.

MEASURES.

Length.

[The Metric unit of linear measure is the METRE = 39.3708 inches. It is the 10 millionth part of the arc of the meridian from the equator to the pole.]

Millimètre	= 1000th of a metre	..	..	= .03937 inches
Centimètre	= 100th "	..	..	= .39371 "
Décimètre	= 10th "	..	..	= 3.93708 "
METRE		..	..	= 39.3708 = 3.2809 ft.
Décamètre	= 10 metres	..	..	= 32.809 ft. = 10.9363 yds.
Hectomètre	= 100 "	..	..	= 328.09 ft. = 109.363 yds.
Kilomètre	= 1000 "	..	..	= 1093.63 yds. = 621.38 miles
Myriamètre	= 10000 "	..	..	= 10936.33 yds. = 6.21382 miles

NOTE 1.—Since the fraction of $\frac{1}{5}$ is equal to the decimal .625, the Metric kilomètre differs but little from the $\frac{1}{5}$ ths of an English mile; the difference being .625—62138 = .00362, which is less than the 4-1000th, or the 1-250th of a mile; so that by estimating a kilomètre at $\frac{1}{5}$ ths of an English mile, we make an error in excess, of less than one mile in 250 miles. For the ordinary purposes of comparison therefore we may regard 8 kilomètres as equal to five miles; so that the distance between any two places, expressed in kilomètres, may be converted into English miles, near enough for general itinerary objects, by multiplying the number of kilomètres by 5, and then dividing the product by 8; as in the instance in the margin, where we see that 40 kilometres make 25 miles.

Surface.

[The Metric unit of superficial measure is the ARE = 119.603 sq. yds. It is the square of 10 mètres; that is, of a *décamètre*.]

Centiare = 100th of an are = 1 square mètre	=	1.196 sq. yds.
ARE	=	119.603 "
Decare = 10 ares	=	.2471 acres
Hectare = 100 ares	=	2.471 "

Capacity.

[The Metric unit of capacity is the LITRE = 61.02705 cubic inches. It is the cube of one-tenth of a mètre, that is, of a *décimètre*.]

Millitre = 1000th of a litre = 1 cubic centrimètre	=	.06103 cub. in.
Centilitre = 100th "	=	.6103 "
Décilitre = 10th "	=	6.1027 "
LITRE	=	61.02705 "
Décalitre = 10 litres	{	= 610.2705 "
		= 2.201 gallons
Hectolitre = 100 litres	=	3.53166 cub. ft. = 22.0097 gal.
Kilolitre = 1000 " = a cub. metre	=	35.31658 " = 220.0967 "
Myrialitre = 10000 "	=	353.1658 " = 2200.9667 "

In the measurement of *solids*, a cubic metre is called a *stère*, a 10th part of which is a *Décistère*, and 10 *stères* is a *Décastère*.

It will be seen, from the preceding Tables of Weights and Measures, that the Mètre,—the unit of *length*, is an element entering into even the system of *weights*, as well as into linear, superficial, solid, and quantitative measurements. It is on this account that this system of weights and measures is called the METRIC SYSTEM: it is at the same time a *Decimal* system; because, proceeding from the fundamental unit, the ascending gradations are uniformly at a tenfold rate, and the descending gradations are uniformly by *tenths*.

PARISH GENERAL RATES AND ROAD RATES.

The following Parish General Rates and Parish Road Rates on every ten pounds (£10) or fractional part of ten pounds (£10) of the value of rateable property have been fixed in respect of the following parishes for the financial year, beginning on the 1st April 1915, viz.:—

Parish.	Parish General Rate.	Parish Road Rate.
—	—	—
	s. d.	s. d.
Kingston	2 6½	nil
Port Royal	1 7	0 1
St. Andrew	1 9	0 1
St. Thomas	1 2	0 1
Portland	1 2	0 2
St. Mary	0 9	0 4
St. Ann	0 10	0 3
Trelawny	1 5	0 2
St. James	1 8	nil
Hanover	1 4	0 1
Westmoreland	1 1	0 1
St. Elizabeth	1 0	nil
Manchester	1 0	nil
Clarendon	0 10	0 4
St. Catherine	1 0	0 4

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January ..	365	31	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
February ..	334	366	29	60	90	121	151	182	213	243	274	303
March ..	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April ..	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May ..	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June ..	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July ..	181	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August ..	153	181	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September ..	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October ..	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November ..	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December ..	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS.

Parish.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Kingston ..	5,607	6,338	6,252	5,772	6,152
St. Andrew ..	393	370	388	491	363
St. Thomas ..	377	456	459	567	707
Portland ..	1,026	1,221	1,172	1,182	1,389
St. Mary ..	1,325	1,352	1,251	1,269	1,621
St. Ann ..	1,344	1,523	1,472	1,451	1,620
Trelawny ..	613	629	698	652	796
St. James ..	951	982	987	903	1,144
Hanover ..	452	522	574	533	512
Westmoreland ..	1,042	1,157	1,218	1,263	1,233
St. Elizabeth ..	878	1,045	1,100	1,110	1,162
Manchester ..	873	966	1,008	891	1,041
Clarendon ..	501	552	607	588	621
St. Catherine ..	1,366	1,472	1,436	1,445	1,596
Total ..	16,748	18,585	18,622	18,117	19,957

NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Title of Paper.	Name of Proprietor or Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued.
The Gleaner ..	The Gleaner Co. (limited)	Daily	Kingston
The Daily Chronicle ..	The Chronicle Pub. Co...	"	"
The New Century ..	D. A. Corinaldi	Daily	Montego Bay
The Northern Weekly News	P. P. Lightbody	Weekly	"
The Jamaica Gazette ..	Government	"	Kingston
The Police Gazette ..	Government	"	"
The Jamaica Times ..	W. R. Durie	"	"
The Church Monthly ..	A Committee	Monthly	"
Scotch Kirk Pulpit-Monthly	Rev. W. Graham	"	"
The Wesleyan Methodist	A Committee	"	"
The Presbyterian ..	Rev. John F. Gartshore, M.A.	"	"
The Baptist Reporter ..	Rev. G. E. Henderson, M.A.	"	"
The Catholic Opinion ..	Bishop Collins, S.J.	"	"
The War Cry ..	The Salvation Army	"	"
West Indian Watchman ..	C. H. Keslake	"	"
Jamaica United Methodist Messenger	Rev. Francis Bavin	Quarterly	"
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RETIREMENT ON ACCOUNT OF AGE.

The following instructions were issued by circular to Heads of Departments and by advertisement in the Jamaica Gazette, January 22nd, 1914.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
9th January, 1914.

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor to inform you that he has had under consideration the question of regulating the retirement of public officers on the ground of age and has decided to adopt the system in force in the Civil Service of the United Kingdom. The general principles governing this system have hitherto been acted on here but they have not been promulgated by Circular.

2. Under Section 10 of Law 24 of 1904 it is competent for the Governor in Privy Council to require any Public Officer to retire from the Public Service of the Colony at any time after he attains the age of 60 years.

Similarly any Public Officer at that age may claim to be allowed to retire from the Public Service.

Officers whose services are not considered to be of sufficient utility to warrant their continuance in Office will at the age mentioned be required to make way for others showing greater capacity or energy.

Officers of approved merit will continue to hold office unless the exigencies of the Service should necessitate their superannuation.

3. Retirement shall be compulsory for every officer on attaining 65 years of age. But in special cases the Governor may extend an Officer's employment for a further period, not exceeding five years, on being satisfied that such Officer's retirement at 65 would be detrimental to the interests of the Public Service.

The main grounds on which it is considered that the retirement of an officer at 65 might be detrimental to the interests of the Public Service are:—

- (1) When the number of Officers in a Department above the prescribed age is such that their simultaneous removal would cause grave inconvenience.
- (2) When an Officer possesses peculiar qualifications which are essential to the performance of the duties of his office and which it would be difficult to replace by a fresh appointment.
- (5) Where an Officer has been entrusted with the execution of a particular duty which is approaching completion and it is found that the transfer of the work to another Officer who is necessarily less familiar with it would be attended with inconvenience.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

P. C. CORN,
Colonial Secretary.

DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

THE Turks and Caicos Islands, geographically the most south-eastern of the Bahama group of Islands, lie between 21° and 22° N. lat. and 71° and 72° 37' W. long.

These islands were discovered by John Ponce deLeon in 1512. It was long contended and with some show of reason, that "Grand Turk" was identical with "Guanahani," the "Landfall" of Columbus on his first voyage, but the claim has been allowed in favour of another island of the Bahama group. The Turks Islands (so called from a peculiar species of cactus, somewhat in the form of a Turk's fez, at one time abounding there,) which consist of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and a few uninhabited Cays, were settled upon by immigrants from Bermuda in 1670, whose custom it was for many years to spend only a portion of the year upon the islands raking salt, returning to Bermuda when the season was over. After various attempts by the French and Spaniards to obtain possession of them it was thought necessary in 1766 to appoint some educated person there to protect the rights of the British Crown and an agent was sent from Nassau for this purpose. Referring to the appointment Mr. Secretary Conway wrote to the Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica as follows:—"The pretence for that violation (seizure of boat by the French) seems to have been that Turks Island was considered as derelict and the people supposed to be out of all protection. To prevent therefore any renewal of such a pretence, idle as it is, and, also for the better means of observing what views other Powers may entertain it has pleased His Majesty to appoint an Agent to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to His Majesty. A Mr. Andrew Symmer is the person his Majesty has fixed upon for this purpose." By an order in Council dated the 29th June, 1871, sundry regulations were approved of for managing the salinas and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants.

In 1790 Colonel the Honourable Alexander Murray, second son of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of the Bahamas, arrived as the agent of His Majesty, and in 1799, after great opposition from the Bermuda settlers, an act was passed by the Bahama Legislature, which, by its consequence, placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama Government, and so they remained, notwithstanding frequent protests, until 1848 when, on the petition of 521 inhabitants of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, setting forth the difficulties of communication between Nassau and Turks Islands, a distance of 450 miles, and on account of conflicting interests, Her Majesty was pleased to grant a separate charter to the "Turks Islands and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands," together with all Cays situate and lying to the eastward of the said Turks and Caicos Islands," which includes the Silver Cays and Banks, 100 miles to the eastward of Turks Islands. Under this charter the Islands enjoyed an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the Government; but this elaborate system was found too burdensome in the face of altered circumstances, caused by the heavy fall in the price of salt, so that a petition was presented to Her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council, dated 17th February 1873, praying for the abrogation of the charter. The Imperial Act, 36 Vic., chap. 6, and the Order in Council of the 4th August, 1873, setting forth the terms and conditions on which the Turks and Caicos Islands were annexed to Jamaica was the result of this action on the part of the colonists. Under this new arrangement the Government is administered by a Commissioner, as chief executive officer, who is also President of the Legislative Board. The Legislative Board consists of the President, the Judge of the Supreme Court (who is an *ex officio* member) and not less than two or more than four other members nominated by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government and is the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The assent of the Governor of Jamaica to the ordinances of the Legislative Board is necessary. Besides this the Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands. The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica has jurisdiction in matrimonial and divorce causes, and has recently been constituted a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court of the dependency.

Grand Turk is the capital of the group of islands and the Commissioner resides there. The town was described by Sir Henry Norman (in an account of his visit to his depen-

dency of his Government in March, 1884) as "neat and clean and without the appearance of poverty, although the inhabitants complain of depression and ruin." There are in the town several consulates, various stores where most moderate wants can be supplied, a good market place, and a public library and reading room. There are also an Episcopal church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, Masonic and other society lodges, a fairly commodious court house, a small prison and a school house.

Grand Turk is 7 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. The island of Salt Cay, 9 miles S.W. of Grand Turk, has resident there a Government Officer, who performs the duties of revenue officer and foreman of works. Cockburn Harbour, on South Caicos, is on the west side of the Turks Islands passage about 22 miles due west of Grand Turk, and has also a district Commissioner resident there. Grand Turk and Salt Cay in the Turks Islands group and Cockburn Harbour on South Caicos are the principal ports and salt-producing islands.

There are 231 acres of salt ponds at Grand Turk, 114 at Salt Cay and 248 at Cockburn Harbour. Roughly estimating each acre should yield about 4,000 bushels of salt per annum, but this is dependent upon fine weather. A heavy thunderstorm will upset all calculations. Salt is shipped in bulk in sailing vessels and about 40 bushels to each registered ton is roughly calculated as the quantity carried in a ship. A bushel of coarse salt weighs about 80lbs. and one of ground salt about 95lbs. A lighter, manned by ten men carries from 50 to 70 tons of salt to a vessel in a day, and a ship of 200 tons is by four boats often loaded in one day, which is very quick despatch.

The staple export is salt, which has a good reputation for quality and of which a large quantity is shipped annually to the United States as coarse salt, and a small quantity to British North America as fish or ground salt, for crushing which there are two steam engines at Grand Turk and one at Cockburn Harbour, Aermotor machinery for the same purpose has also been recently put up at Salt Cay. This description of salt brings a higher price than coarse salt.

Sir Henry Norman in the account of his visit above referred to remarked that "at Turks Islands, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour, the one anxiety is as to the out-turn of salt and the price at which it can be sold. It is alleged that owing to competition with other places and to a ring in the United States, to which the bulk of the salt goes, the price now obtained is not remunerative. When I was there, "said His Excellency, "6 cents a bushel was being given for 3,000 bushels shipping at Salt Cay. At that price I believe there is some slight profit, but at times only $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents can be obtained. Nevertheless, I believe that the labouring classes at all events are prospering, even if the merchants do not do much more than clear their expenses. A good deal of money must be brought in and expended among those who take the salt and put it on board ship when we find that in a year of depression, as 1883 was considered, 1,705,000 bushels of salt were exported, valued at about £25,000. The total exports indeed were valued at £33,000, some of which no doubt, were goods in transit, but £6,265 was the value of cave-earth deposits. It is also significant to note that with a total population of 5,700 persons there were imports to the value of £24,557. I think these figures conclusively show that the position of the settlement is not as bad as some of the inhabitants would make out."

There are no port charges, but pilotage is compulsory. The light dues are fourpence per ton; they were imposed for the maintenance of a light at Grand Turk which, in the nature of a flashing light, is displayed in a circular iron light-house 60 feet high. The anchorages are open roadsteads about a quarter of a mile from the shore on the leeward of the several islands and are safe in ordinary weather.

There is no direct taxation. The revenue is mainly derived from the import duties, levied according to a tariff, which was revised in 1905, and from the royalty on salt. This royalty paid on shipment, is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the market value, at present 3d. a bushel, and should yield annually about £2,500. This royalty is in lieu of rent formerly charged for the salinas, for which titles in fee simple were granted in 1862 on condition of the payment of such a royalty, which, up to 1874, was kept separate from the general revenue of the colony and was known as the crown fund. By recent legislation the larger part of the royalty collected in any year is refunded in the year following by way of grants to be expended in labour in the Salinas. £2,000 was so refunded in 1913.

According to the census of 1911 the population of Grand Turk comprised 169 whites 1,512 coloured persons and blacks; and at Salt Cay there were 14 whites 384 coloured and blacks. In the Caicos Islands, comprising South Caicos (in which Cockburn Harbour is situated) East Caicos, Grand Caicos, North Caicos, Providence, Caicos and West Caicos, there were 103 white persons, and 3,433 coloured and blacks. The population of the dependency is 5,615.

"The people in the Caicos Islands," says Sir Henry Norman, "are for the most part negroes. It is understood that they are principally the descendants of slaves brought over by loyalist refugees from Georgia after the declaration of their independence by the United States. These loyalist settlers constructed substantial stone houses and made roads, traces of which still remain. They had horses and cattle and raised crops, but the settlers themselves have long since disappeared. It is believed that some insects destroyed their crops and that this led to their departure. The blacks who remained lapsed into something little short of savagery and the islands became overgrown with bush. It is only of late years that efforts have been made to improve the condition of these people and to encourage them to undertake agricultural operations in a systematic manner. As yet not much progress has been made and education is lamentably backward, but attention having been once directed to these people it is to be hoped that continuous efforts will be made to raise them in the social scale and to put them in the way of adding to their material comforts."

The sea surrounding these small islands or cays on the Caicos Group contains fields of sponge of different varieties. The "sponging" as it is called, is carried on by two parties who have establishments on outlying cays of North Caicos. The sponge when gathered by the different boats engaged in the pursuit are dried, assorted and baled on the cays and sent to Grand Turk, from whence they are shipped to New York. The business has proved a profitable one and affords work to the natives at fair wages.

Here also is the home of the conch from which is obtained the valuable pink pearl. Prices run high even in the local market for this gem and one successful find may raise the lucky "Caiconian" to a boat of his own—the usual summit of his ambition. But of course for one "find" thousands of conchs have, in local parlance, to be "dove" for. The expenditure of labour is not however wasted, for the conch is a universal article of diet among them and when "curried" is not to be despised even by more educated palates.

Since 1890, attention has been given to the cultivation of the pita or sisal plant and companies for this purpose has been formed, which have plantations at West Caicos and Breezy Point, East Caicos.

There are four places of worship of the Church of England and the same number of the Wesleyan denomination with eleven belonging to the Baptist. There are ten government elementary schools, and a public grant is made of £600 a year in support of them.

A public library is maintained at Grand Turk partly by Government help and is located in a building erected partly by public subscription, in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. There is a Masonic Lodge in good standing, one Good Templars Lodge in working order, which have proved of great benefit, and several Mutual Relief Societies, also doing good work. These institutions are signs that, though isolated, the people are not much behind those of more favoured places in their desire for mutual improvement.

There is no drinking water fit for human consumption in Turks Islands except rain water, and arrangements are made by the Government and by private individuals for collecting and storing it. There are several public tanks at Grand Turk capable of containing 230,000 gallons one of which is built in the side of a hillock of rock from the top of which it derives its catch. There are also a few "springs" of water which are generally fresh enough for cattle and for washing purposes, but after a drought for any period the water gets too brackish for use.

Fresh meat and vegetables are scarce, but the supply of fish of all sorts is plentiful, except in rough weather. Poultry can generally be procured but of small size. The want of fresh provisions make a residence to Europeans for any length of time very trying, but the climate is healthy. While a hurricane which passed over the islands on the 21st of August, 1891, did little damage to property, that of September 1908 did damage to the extent of £13,000.

Clyde's steamers from New York touch at Grand Turk fortnightly on their trips to and

from San Domingo. Regular postal communication with Halifax and Jamaica is maintained by means of a steamer of Messrs. Pickford and Black's Line which is subsidized for the purpose and makes monthly trips, calling at Grand Turk each way.

Grand Turk is connected with Jamaica and the West Indies and with the United States, Canada and Europe by Direct Cable.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour G. Whitfield Smith, £500-£600 and residence	Accountant and Clerk in Commissioner's Office, Postmaster and Registrar of shipping, Manager Savings Bank, L. L. Smith, £300.
Acting Judge of the Supreme Court, His Honour G. Whitfield Smith, £100.	Inspector of schools, H. H. Hutchings, £25.
Government Medical Officers, Joseph Geoghegan, £250, £25 drug allowance and private practice, —Auden, £200, private practice and residence, £25 drug allowance: certain fees allowed to both.	Harbour Master and W. House Keeper at Grand Turk, and Sub-Inspector of Police, F. E. Todd, £203 and fees.
Assistant Commissioner, Grand Turk, Police Magistrate, Registrar-Genl., Coroner, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Clerk and Acting Auditor, H. H. Hutchings, £350.	Government Officer at Salt Cay, Sergt. G. N. Astwood, £100, free quarters and £10 boat allowance.
	District Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, —Auden, £100, and travelling expenses.
	Boarding and Revenue Officer, Cockburn Harbour, E. G. Ewing, £120.

LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

His Honour G. Whitfield Smith, <i>President</i> .	
Hon. H. H. Hutchings.	.. Hon. B. C. Frith.
Hon. Joseph Geoghegan	.. Hon. C. H. Durham.
Hon. W. S. Jones.	

Clerk—W. A. Darrell (acting)

FOREIGN CONSULS.

United States of America	J. A. Gore, Consul.
Norway	W. S. Jones, Vice-Consul
Dominican Republic	R. Darrell, Vice-Consul
France	O. F. Roque
	W. S. Jones, Consular Agent.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

THE Cayman Islands, forming part of the colony of Jamaica and consisting of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are between the meridians of 79° 38' and 81° 30' W., and the parallels of 19° 16' and 19° 45' N. They were discovered by Columbus on May 10, 1503, on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Hispanolia (Hayti) and were named by him Las Tortugas, on account of the turtle with which the coast was swarmed. The present name is supposed to be derived from "Caiman"—the alligator—which animal abounded on the islands of Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, and even is now frequently caught there. The Lesser Islands were the first discovered and inhabited, Grand Cayman getting its name from the Lesser Caymans. Alligators were never seen on the largest island, Grand Cayman.

The prefixes "Grand" and "Little" sufficiently explain themselves, but the word "Brac" is not so easy. Cayman Brac is characterized by a large ridge of rock called the Bluff running down its eastern side, and it is from this the island gets its name Brac meaning a ridge or bluff.

Grand Cayman, which is the largest of the three islands, is distant W.N.W. from Negril, Point 178 miles. It is 17 miles in greatest length east and west, 4 miles in breadth at the east end, and 7 miles at the west. The coast is in some parts bold and rock-bound but with no elevation exceeding 40 feet; the eastern and most of the northern shores are protected by coral reefs enclosing harbours of considerable size but of moderate depth, the entrances to which are however too narrow and intricate to admit other than small vessels. One of these harbours, the Great Sound, on the north, measures over 6 miles across. The usual anchorage for large vessels at Grand Cayman is off Georgetown, the

capital of the islands; but during a "norther" vessels have to shift their berths. Land fetches from £5 to £15 an acre in Georgetown; in the country about £2.

The island is well wooded and produce dyewoods and mahogany, cedar and other timber. The palm thatch grows in abundance, and the opened leaves furnish an excellent thatch much in use, while from the fibre of the unopened "tops" ropes, fishing lines, hats, baskets, fans, and seives are made.

The products of the soil are similar to those of Jamaica, as are its flora and fauna. There are, however, some orchids not found elsewhere. Parrots are plentiful. There is good pasturage, principally Guinea grass; and horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, &c., are reared in sufficient numbers to meet local demand and to provide an export trade to Cuba and elsewhere occasionally. Cattle and ponies fetch from £1 to £5 a piece; goats 5s. to 10s. Poultry from 3d. to 4½d. a lb. Rabbits brought from Nicaragua have become thoroughly acclimatized, and run wild.

Phosphate deposits of considerable value exist but they have not been worked for some time

Fish is not plentiful, but is usually sold at 2d. per lb. in Georgetown, 1½ in Bodden town and 1d. at East End. Pink pearls are found. The principal occupation of the men is going to sea either as sailors on cargo vessels or on turtles. There are no manufactures. Many go to the southern States of America and work there, sending home part of their earnings. Shipbuilding finds employment for a few in Georgetown and Cayman Brac. Among natural curiosities of the islands are a cave at Bodden Town which extends some hundreds of yards under the sea, and a natural cistern stated to be from 40 to 42 feet deep, containing clear sweet spring water, at East End. This cistern measures about 70 feet long and 50 feet wide, and is situated in the middle of a cliff of solid flint rock. It is said that on the approach of a storm the water assumes a turbid milky appearance and emits offensive smells. There is also a cave on the north side of the island, about 1½ miles inland from Old Man's Bay, containing wide subterranean passages.

The Cayman Islands were, as hidden treasure discovered from time to time shows, at one time the rendezvous of buccaneers, who preyed upon passing ships, which they boarded at night, far from shore in large armed boats called piraguas. These marauders protected themselves against attack by means of heavy guns mounted upon the rocky shore within the coral reefs, where they could only be approached in boats. On finding the islands untenable, owing to the occasional presence of ships of war, the buccaneers escaped to America in their boats and landed on the shores of the Mississippi.

Between the years 1734 and 1741 Grand Cayman was formally colonized, and the following patents of land in the island are on record in the Island Record Office in Jamaica.

3,000 acres to Danl. Campbell, John Middleton and Mary Campbell, dated 7th September, 1734, including most of the land on the north, binding on the Great Sound.

1,000 acres to Mrs. Mary Bodden, dated 6th January, 1741, probably the site of the present Bodden Town.

1,000 acres to William Foster, dated 28th November, 1741, the site of the present George Town, capital of the island.

1,000 acres to Murray Crymble, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

1,000 acres to Saml. Spofforth, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

The names of Campbell and Middleton are now extinct. Murray Crymble was Receiver-General of Jamaica.

To some extent the present inhabitants are descended from the settlers under these patents and their servants, as each patentee was compelled to carry with him a certain number of white men besides slaves. According to Long there were in 1774 one hundred and six white persons on the island; they had a "Chief or Governor of their own choosing and Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and conducted their own affairs."

The destiny of the Cayman Islands has been in the hands of various officers.

1734	"Governor" Cartwright	1898 (Aug. 22)–1906—Commissioner—F. S. Sanguinetti (d. 1906)
	"Governor" William Bodden	1906—Commissioner—C. H. Y. Slader (Acting)
	"Governor" Drayton	1907 (March 16)—Commissioner—G. S. S. Hirst, M.B. (d. 1912)
1833 (Nov. 24)	Custos James Coe, snr. (d. 1839)	1912 (Sept)—Commissioner—H. H. Hutchings (Acting)
—ab 1855	"James Coe, jnr.	1913—Commissioner—A. C. Robinson, B. A.
—1879 (Sep. 17)	"Wm. Eden Senior Justice—Webster	
1888–1898	Custos—Edmund Parsons	

The population in June 1911 was 5,564 (2,322 white, 2,211 coloured and 1,031 black)

The chief industry is turtle catching on the banks, reefs and bars lying for several miles beyond the Mosquito Shore. Just now the fishing rights are the subject of dispute with Nicaragua and are in course of settlement by diplomatic means. Meanwhile certain places in dispute are placed 'out of bounds' for the fishermen and much distress is the result to the island in general.

The turtle when caught are "crawled" at a convenient place in the locality of the fishing grounds and sold to the agents of foreign dealers.

The foregoing applies to green turtle the delight of lord mayors and aldermen; but a considerable trade is done in the shell of the hawk's bill turtle, which is valuable. When this species is caught it is summarily deprived of its armour. Its flesh is poor. Another turtle, the "loggerhead," is also poor eating, but portions of what in the trade is called "skin" are dried in the sun and exported.

The chief towns or hamlets of Grand Cayman are Georgetown, the capital, Bodden Town, West Bay, Prospect and East End; and there are several other villages of more or less importance; these settlements are all on the sea coast. There is a Presbyterian church, a court house, including public offices, a school house and a prison (a very inferior building) at Georgetown. There are chapels belonging to the Presbyterian church at Bodden Town, West Bay, and East End. There are also court houses and gaols in the other districts.

In addition to the turtle industry, about 1,700 cattle and 300 horsekind are reared. Rope made from the thatch palm is exported.

For judicial purposes the island is divided into six districts, and petty courts and petty sessions courts are held periodically and as occasion requires. The Grand Court is held semi-annually at Georgetown in June and December. At this Court the Commission presides. There is an appeal from the latter court to the Supreme Court of Jamaica

The revenue arises from import duties, a poll tax, a tax on schooners and canoes, anchorage dues from transient vessels, and a tax on cattle and horses.

The taxation is of an extremely mild character. There is no house or land tax.

Irregular postal communication exists between Grand Cayman and Jamaica. The Cayman Islands have been admitted into the Postal Union and issue stamps of their own to the values of $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 5s., and 10s.

There are post offices at Georgetown, Boddentown, Cayman Brac, West Bay and Gun Bay, but the bulk of the postal business is done at Georgetown.

The mails are despatched and received at irregular intervals to and from Jamaica by sailing vessels and irregularly from the Southern States of America.

A money order system is in operation under convention with the Jamaica Post Office and is availed of to a large extent, the principal business being with the United States of America.

The climate of Grand Cayman is warm in the summer. In the autumn, winter and spring, say from November to March, it is refreshingly cool, at times quite cold. There are cases of malaria occurring from time to time and digestive troubles traceable to starch food, but taking it all round the island is very healthy. 47 inches of rain fell in 1912-1913.

There is no pauper-roll, and little actual poverty. A feature in the domestic economy of the Island is that each family has its own homestead. A rented house is practically unknown.

The tidiness of the homesteads is a matter of remark by strangers visiting the island. Georgetown has been a port of registry since 1903, and there were 7 vessels registered with an aggregate tonnage of 1128 in 1913.

Education has been neglected in the past but it is hoped that a system of free and compulsory education will be established in the near future. Schools are provided by the Government at West Bay, Prospect, Boddentown and East End (the school at Georgetown is the property of the Presbyterian Church). Teachers receive 5s. per annum capitation grant, and with a very few exceptions, the parents pay the school fees for their children. There are also a few small private schools receiving no aid from the Government. There are very few children who do not attend school where schools are provided.

Of the smaller Cayman Islands Little Cayman is 9 miles long in an E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction and about a mile broad; and Cayman Brac is 10 miles long E.N.E. and W.S.W. and about one mile in breadth. They lie in a north-easterly direction from East End, Grand Cayman, from which they are distant about 58 miles. The two islands are separated by a channel about seven miles wide and are consequently within sight of each other.

It is estimated that there is a population of about 1,000 persons in Cayman Brac and Little Cayman. These Islands are prosperous, owing to the large coco-nut gardens in existence. The annual export of coco-nuts is considerable.

In both places there are chapels connected with the Baptist denomination.

There are many vessels built here and the same may be said of Grand Cayman mainly out of native woods, such as mahogany, pempéro, &c., and the builders are really masters of their craft and proud of their reputation. The vessels not built specially for local trade are taken over to Cuba and Central America, and find ready sale.

Three "lights" are supported by the Government, one at Georgetown and another at East End, Grand Cayman, the third being at Stakes Bay, Cayman Brac.

The affairs of the Cayman Islands are managed by a body styled the "Justices and Vestry" composed of magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica and elected vestrymen. The enactments of this body become law when assented to by the Governor of Jamaica, whose power in this and other respects is defined by the Imperial Act 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 31.

Small plantations of Sisal and Sugar Cane have been laid out in Grand Cayman, which if successful should find employment for a portion of the prædial population.

Under the provisions of law 24 of 1898, the Governor of Jamaica has power to appoint a Commissioner for the Cayman Islands, at a salary of not exceeding £300. The Commissioner, in addition to being the Chief Executive Officer, performs the duties heretofore assigned to the Collector General and Treasurer of the Islands, respectively, and the appointment annuls the existence of the office of Custos of the Islands.

For judicial purposes the Commissioner has, when sitting alone in the Grand Court, the powers of three Justices, and in the Petty Sessions and Petty Courts, the power of two Justices.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner and Judge of the Grand Court—His Honour A. C. Robinson, B.A. (Oxon.) £300, residence and fees.	Postmistress, Bodden Town—C. E. Connor £10
Government Medical Officer—Dr. E. A. C. Beard, £200, residence, £25 travelling allowance.	Postmaster, West Bay—H. L. Ebanks, £5.
Clerk to Commissioner—A. L. Bodden, £40.	Postmaster, East End—W. C. Watler, £5.
Treasury Clerk—A. Bodden, £10.	Postmaster, Cayman Brac—H. W. Rutty, £5 per annum.
Collector of Customs, George Town—A. Bodden, £100 Cayman Brac—H. W. Rutty, £60 and fees. East End—W. C. Watler, £30. Bodden Town—R. Coe Wood, fees.	Registrar of Shipping—A. C. Robinson, B.A.
Assistant Collector of Customs, Georgetown J. H. O'Sullivan, £20.	Admeasurer—A. Bodden, fees.
Assistant to Collector, Cayman Brac—M. H. Ryan, £45.	Lloyd's Agent—W. M. Cochran.
Government Medical Officer, Lesser Caymans—R. M. Trille, M.D. £50.	Registrars of Marriages—A. E. Pantón, J.P. fees. W. Conwell Watler, J.P., fees.
Clerk of Courts Vestry and Board of Health—J. H. O'Sullivan, £80 and fees.	Recorder of Deeds—Malcolm MacTaggart, fees.
Inspector of Police, Bailiff of Grand Court.	Government Dispenser—Malcolm MacTaggart—£20 per annum.
Inspector of Nuisances, and Clerk of the Cemetery and Markets—B. M. Yates, £70, fees and quarters.	Registrars of Births and Deaths, Georgetown—L. E. McTaggart, fees. Prospect R. C. Stanhope, fees, Bodden Town—V. A. C. Robinson, fees. East End—W. C. Watler, fees. West Bay—H. L. Ebanks, fees. Cayman Brac—H. W. Rutty, fees.
Postmaster, Georgetown—A. Bodden, £40 per annum.	Messenger—E. Hinds.
Assistant to Postmaster—R. V. Bodden—£20	Receivers of Wrecks No. 1 District—A. Bodden, fees. No. 2 District—A. E. Pantón, fees. Lesser Caymans—H. W. Rutty, fees.
	Norwegian Vice-Consul—W. M. Cochran.
	Swedish Vice Consul—Edmund Parsons.

There is no public debt, but a surplus of about £3,000.

JUSTICES OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

Edmund Parsons	H. W. Rutty.
Edward Henry Foster	A. E. Panton
Waide Taylor Foster	A. Crighton
Joseph B. Webster	William Farrington
Robert Coe Wood	T. Ebanks
James W. Hunter	M. McTaggart
W. Conwell Watler	M. Burnard

There are Customs offices at Georgetown, East End and Cayman Brac.

Georgetown and Cayman Brac are the principal ports of entry. There is an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on everything imported into the dependency with the following extra duties on:

Beer 4½d. per gallon, Spirits 6s. per gallon, Wines and Bay Rum 1s. 6d. per gallon.

The following is the value of the Imports during the last three years: 1910-11, £29,278; 1911-12, £29,396; 1912-13, £20,000.

Coco-nuts, pay 1s. per thousand export duty. There is no other export duty.

Internal Taxation.

Poll Tax (on all males between 18 and 60)	..	..	6s.
Horses, Cattle, Asses, Mules	..	..	9d.
Dogs	..	..	6d.
Sailing Vessels under 50 tons	..	..	5s. 0d.
“ “ 100 “	..	..	7s. 6d.
“ “ over 100 “	..	..	10s. 0d.
Boats and Canoes	..	..	6d.

Sums received from Internal Taxation:

1911-12, £301 16s. 9d.; 1912-13 £310. 1913-14, £280.

Licenses—Spirit licenses only are issued. £10 per annum. Beer, wines and tobacco may be sold without a license.

The chief *Imports* are food stuffs, sugar, flour, rice and canned goods, also dry goods, the majority coming via Jamaica from the United States of America. Very little is imported from the United Kingdom, owing presumably to the expensive freight and length of time elapsing between the order and delivery.

Lumber is imported in large quantities direct from the United States for house and ship-building.

The chief *exports* are:

Turtle, hawk's bill, turtle-shell, rope, cattle and horses, dried skins, logwood, coco-nuts, conch pearls, conch shells.

The total value of the exports in 1912-13 was £10,000.

The great discrepancy between the value of Imports and Exports is due to the fact that many of the schooners built in the dependency are taken abroad and sold, their value not being included in these returns.

THE MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

THE Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these cays to any colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to “deal with” all guano islands or cays within the West Indian naval station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be, declared to be subject to British Sovereignty. Accordingly letters patent were issued in June, 1864, authorising the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of and licenses to take guano from such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons. In 1906 the Morant Cays were leased for seven years to Captain S. E. Bodden, and the Pedro Cays for seven years to Captain John Greenwood.

The original intention was later carried out, and by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these Cays have been formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction

over them, and the then Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these cays form part of the parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the southeast of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea birds arrive at these cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs, which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer turtle are caught but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the south coast of Jamaica and consist of four Cays or islets, known, respectively, as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these cays and coco-nut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.

PLAGUE, CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.

Instructions particularly when there is no doctor on board, to enable them to carry out the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on 3rd December, 1903, with respect to Plague, Cholera and Yellow Fever.

GENERAL RULES TO BE ADOPTED BY VESSELS.

Prior to taking in cargo or embarking passengers at infected or suspected ports, ships should have clean holds, fore-castle and steerage, and the bilges and lumbers be free from odour or deposit. The water supply should be above suspicion (especially in cholera infected ports) and in such the drinking water should be boiled and all food should be protected against flies, etc. At places where plague prevails every precaution must be taken against rats, mice, and vermin of all kind. At such ports the vessel should, if possible, lie off in the stream or harbour when not taking in cargo or ballast. When moored alongside wharves or in dock, all ropes used for moorings should be provided with suitable rat-guards, and the chain cables should be tarred from the hawse pipe to the water's edge. Similar precautions to be used when lighters are alongside, which latter should haul off at sun set and not come alongside until after sunrise (or when working hour commences). Where yellow fever prevails measures against the introduction of mosquitoes should be taken. Water tanks, barrels and other collections of water aboard the vessel shall be guarded, so as not to become breeding places for mosquitoes; and all such found on board shall be destroyed. At such infected places, communication with the shore should be reduced to a minimum, and sleeping on shore at night prohibited. Earth, loam, sand, street-sweepings or organic refuse should be refused as ballast. Passengers should not be shipped from an infected port if there is no Medical Officer on board nor should any crew be shipped either unless certified after medical examination as free from any symptoms of disease.

REQUIREMENTS WHILST AT SEA.

The "heads" latrines, water-closets, etc., and all places liable to harbour infection should be kept rigorously clean by frequent flushing and occasional disinfection. The bilge water should be pumped out and a strong solution of carbolic acid (one in twenty) or chloride of lime (Burnett's fluid) or other disinfecting fluid poured in. Free ventilation and cleanliness should be maintained in all portions of the ship during the voyage, and measures taken to destroy rats, mosquitoes and all vermin. If a case of sickness occurs among passengers or crew with symptoms suggestive of any of the three diseases to be described later on, it should be isolated without delay, and a member of the crew be detailed for his care—a volunteer among the passengers if the sick person is a passenger, or a ship-mate, if one of the ship's company is ill, is preferable. Communications between patient or nurse and others should be reduced to a minimum. The compartment from whence sick person is removed should be disinfected and used clothes or bedding of nurse or patient should be immersed in disinfecting solution and boiling water poured on them. Yellow Fever patients should be placed under a mosquito net if such is available.

FORMULA FOR DISINFECTING SOLUTIONS.

No. I. Bichloride of Mercury (1-500) No. 1.		
Bichloride of Mercury or corrosive sublimate	..	one part.
Sea water	..	500 parts.
No. II. Carbolic Acid 5 per cent. No. II.	..	
Alcohol (spts. of wine)	..	50 parts.
	mix.	
Carbolic acid, pure	..	50 parts.
Add fresh water	..	900 parts.

These solutions can be strengthened or weakened according as required.

The following methods of disinfection are given by way of a guide:—

Old, useless or badly soiled personal clothing, rags, infected dressings, papers and articles of no value (contaminated) should be burnt. Personal effects, mattresses bedding (infected) can be efficiently disinfected, either by a high pressure steam disinfecting chamber at a temp. of 100c., or by exposure to formal vapours. Articles such as coverlets and bed linen, etc., that can be steeped in anti-septic solutions without damage, can be disinfected by the No. I. or II. solutions. The period or contact must be from 4 to 6 hours.

To destroy rats or vermin, etc., various processes are recommended; the simplest and perhaps the most effective is by generating sulphur dioxide gas by burning sulphur powder in an iron pot or Dutch oven standing in a bucket or tin dish containing a couple of pints of water, four lbs. of sulphur to 1000 cubic feet of space is required, and the sulphur is best ignited by lighting the two or three oz. of spirits of wine or methylated spirits poured into a cone-shaped depression made in the middle of the sulphur powder in the pot when in position in the hold or compartment, care being taken to place it in a safe place away from any ignitable material and if possible on an iron disk or sheet of iron. The holds, fore-castle, cabins, lavatories, w.c., etc., etc., to be kept closed during the process of fumigation for at least four hours. It is desirable to remove all leather articles, steel and silver or plated goods, mirrors, etc., from such places during the process of fumigation.

If rats are dying in large numbers, they should be thrown over board care being taken to use a pair of tongs or other implement as hand contact is dangerous. Every effort should be made to catch or destroy the vermin and rid the ship of them.

SYNOPSIS OF SYMPTOMS OF THE THREE DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT.

Cholera.

Incubation period said to be two or three days, sometimes less. First symptoms are: Diarrhoea with griping pain, "singing" or noises in the ear, a feeling of exhaustion and "sinking" with nausea and vomiting. Patient has anxious and pallid expression; soon diarrhoea becomes profuse and watery like whey or like water in which rice has been boiled, described as "rice water stools." The vomited fluid is of the same character. Soon cramps are complained of, at first in the feet then calves, sometimes in thigh, hands, chest and abdomen of an agonizing character. This is followed by collapse which appears in 6 to 8 hours. The surface of body becomes cold, livid and shrunken, absence of pulse at wrist, features have leaden hue and eyeballs are buried in their sockets; skin is often covered with profuse sweat. There is acute lassitude, apathy and suppression of urine. The disease terminates fatally in 12 hours, sometimes life lasts 24 hours or longer.

Treatment.—An early hypodermic injection of hydrochlorate of morphia $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ grain by inducing rest and sleep is recommended: water in moderate quantities at a time should be frequently given: weak fresh lemonade has been recommended. The burning sensation felt at epigastrium may be relieved by a mustard plaster: cramps are sometimes relieved by a strong stimulating liniment of Belladonna or chloroform with "Opodeldoc" (soap liniment) rubbed in vigorously with the hand. Stimulants in small quantities with effervescent drinks have been found useful: preparations of opium should be given guardedly and sparingly as they are liable to accumulate and if repeated in too large quantities may produce ill after effects: rest and sleep are the sheet anchors of treatment: during the reaction and convalescence the greatest care is required in dieting patient: if liquid nourishment induces vomiting the nourishment must be given by the rectum (small quantities of beef tea or chicken broth and a teaspoonful or two of brandy). Hot water bottles covered with flannel to be applied to body, etc.

Plague.

There are two varieties of plague: (a) BUBONIC (b) PNEUMONIC. There are also minor forms. The period of incubation varies from 3 to 7 days. The onset is frequently sudden but there is generally a period of from 24 to 48 hours before the characteristic symptoms appear, during which time headache, weakness, vertigo and vomiting are present, also chills and fever. The next stage or bubo formation is associated with staggering gait, tremulous speech and restlessness; temp. 104 or over, pulse full 120 or more. The countenance presents an anxious, drawn, pallid appearance. Bubos or glandular swellings painful and tender to the touch rapidly develop in the groins, arm-pits, or neck. As the bubos enlarge the temp. falls as a rule 2 or 3 degrees also the pulse rate. This occurs on or about the 3rd day of the disease. The patient appears relieved, but invariably this is misleading: the fever again sets in and continues between 103 and 105 for about a week during which time the bubos become fully developed and soon are "ripe," or matter is formed in them, this occurs about the 10th day. The disease now assumes a more hopeful stage and becomes more a local than a constitutional one; but it is also a critical period as it is associated with heart failure and great debility, the patient requiring extra careful nursing, as well as stimulants and nourishing food of a suitable character. Convalescence is slow and liable to complication.

The Pneumonic variety of plague is generally very rapidly fatal in 3 or 4 days and there may be no bubonic enlargement or only very partial. It commences with rigors (shiverings), high temperature, pains in the limbs, headache, chest pain, cough (not always present), difficulty and accelerated breathing and delirium a very marked symptom, ending in coma and death. Expectoration blood stained and viscid, later it becomes watery and sometimes pure blood flows from mouth. Very few cases recover. This variety is said not to occur more than in a ratio of 3 per cent.

The treatment in ordinary bubonic plague is: abundance of fresh air, strength to be sustained by suitable nourishing food and stimulants, patient to be kept lying down for a long period during convalescence, rest and sleep being the great factors as accessory to food. The open bubos are to be carefully dressed twice a day, the dressing to be thrown overboard when ship is at sea, if in a roadstead to be destroyed by fire.

Yellow Fever.

This fever has, as a rule, a very quick onset. The first symptoms are headache general (malaise) discomfort and febrile disturbance. The temperature rises to 103 F. or 104 or more; the eyes assume an infected or "ferrety" appearance, face becomes flushed, soon severe backache (lumbar) is complained of, the stomach becomes irritable and everything is vomited (and with considerable violence as a rule); the epigastrium (or pit of stomach) is tender on pressure. The gums may be swollen and inclined to bleed, as well as slight bleeding from the nose—a symptom of much diagnostic value (at this stage). Constipation is the rule, and urine is scant and as a rule high coloured. About the 3rd day of the fever, a "lull" occurs, and patient and inexperienced attendant or nurse are sanguine that the sickness is about to abate. There is about then noticed commencing jaundice or yellow discolouration of the white of eye and skin (if a white subject) which increases in intensity; soon bleeding from the nose, gums, and "black vomit" set in—the urine has for some time become albuminous (if about a tablespoonful of the patient's urine is gradually boiled in a glass tube over a lighted spirit lamp to which 3 or 4 drops of pure nitric acid have been added, a deposit of what resembles curdled milk will be seen in the fluid urine, this is with the others already mentioned, an unvarying symptom of yellow fever.

Treatment—On suspecting the case to be one of Yellow Fever patient should be isolated in an airy apartment, if in the tropics in the open air, under an awning and with a mosquito net over patient day and night. All mosquitoes should be destroyed as far as practicable. Patient should get a full dose of castor oil to commence with, and small doses of calomel and Bi-carbonate of potash in powders gr. one of the former and five of the latter 4 or 5 times a day, or if the vomiting is excessive and continuous, the calomel alone placed on the tongue and wash down by a couple of tablespoons of iced (or cold water). A good way to get the calomel powders would be to weigh 12 grains of calomel and divide it into a dozen powders. The patient will require careful nursing and stimulants are pretty sure to be necessary. Iced hock, champagne or good French brandy and soda water in small doses are the best. The bowels will have to be moved by enemata if necessary, or salines if they can be retained on the stomach. Diet: milk, egg-flip, chicken tea and bovril are indicated.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR, 1914.

In January the colony was visited by H. H. the Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein. Kingston was decorated, and the Mayor presented an address of welcome. A Labouring Men's Demonstration was organized on which occasion the central park in the Parade was named Victoria Park. Her Highness visited various public institutions in Kingston and elsewhere and the usual society functions were held. While here, 24th January to February 8, Her Highness was the guest of the Governor.

In February a Jamaica Produce Exhibition was held in Spanish Town.

Mr. C. Thornley Stewart who had done much for art in Jamaica, left. He had held classes at the Institute, at Wolmer's School and at the Jamaica College; he had done illustrations for publications, and painted many sketches of Jamaica scenery. A portrait by him of the Rev. D. D. Gillies, M.A., is in the Institute, and another of the Ven. Archdeacon Simms is at the Jamaica College.

In May Colonel and Mrs. Maidment of the Salvation Army were drowned in the sinking of "The Princess of India." They had commanded the army detachments in the West Indies for a number of years and had been stationed in Jamaica where they had done much good work, since shortly after the earthquake of 1907.

In June, Lady Norman, widow of Sir Henry Norman, governor of Jamaica in 1883-1889, died in England.

In July Mr. John D'Aeth, I.S.O., M.I.C.E., the Assistant Director of Public Work and Acting Director on several occasions, left the island on a pension. Mr. D'Aeth entered the Public Works Department in 1873, became a District Engineer in 1883 and Assistant Director of Public Works in 1902, and did much useful work for the colony.

General Huerta, ex-President of Mexico, visited Jamaica.

Major Edward Dixon was elected member of the Legislative Council for St. Andrew in place of Mr. Haggart, resigned.

Spanish Town commemorated the bi-centenary of the building of the Church, which is now the cathedral.

In August, Emancipation Day celebrations were held in Kingston; a Thanksgiving service in the Theatre, a children's demonstration in the Victoria Gardens, an Exhibition of Arts and Crafts and Foodstuffs at the Technical Schools and a Conference in St. George's School Room,

On the 3rd at 6.30 a.m. there was a shock of earthquake, lasting for 35 seconds in Kingston and the eastern parishes. It did no serious damage; at Port Antonio and Morant Bay slight damage. Reinforced concrete buildings stood the shock well. Another shock was experienced on the 19th.

On the 4th England declared war on Germany: on the 5th Martial law was proclaimed in Jamaica; and a censorship established over cable communications and press news.

From August 3rd to 8th a body of English Elementary School Teachers, members of the London Teachers' Association, visited Jamaica during a summer excursion in the West Indies.

On September 10th the German merchant supply ship *Bethania* was brought into Kingston as a prize by H. M. S. *Essex*: she was later condemned as a prize of war.

On December 25th, Miss A. S. Marvin the Principal of Shortwood College, left the colony. Miss Marvin had been principal since 1898 and had done much for the cause of the training of women-teachers and for education generally and the college made perceptible advance under her direction. She was at one time a member of the Board of Education.

The Legislative Council met on 10th February, 1914. It sat till 24th March, adjourned *sine die* on that date, resumed on 5th May, adjourned on 7th May, resumed on 13th August and adjourned same day, met again on 17th September, adjourned on the same day *sine die*.

His Excellency the Governor in his opening address reviewed the financial aspects of the Colony.

The year started with a surplus of £76,214 on 1st April, 1915, and the estimated surplus for 1914 was £41,831. The Revenue for the year was estimated at £1,064,111 the Expenditure at £1,104,614, leaving an estimated surplus of £4,278.

It was proposed to borrow £61,636, balance of expenditure on the Rio Minho Valley railway, to replace funds already expended, to make a working balance and there would be available the balance of the Insurance Fund of £50,000.

It was hoped if no untoward event occurred to realise the Revenue Estimates.

It had been necessary to reduce the programme of Expenditure in the great spending departments and to postpone certain eminently desirable proposals which had been made for improved means of communication and in the demands for increased Medical and Educational services.

The export of fruit had shown a gratifying improvement and prospects were favourable for the future. He proposed to lay before them a scheme to improve the conditions of the dry districts and for trial borings for water. Expenditure would be required for increased rolling stock for the Railway.

Proposals to increase salaries of postal servants would be submitted. Also for extending the Motor Service and progress on the Gayle and Rio Grande Railway surveys.

Allusion was made to the proposed tax on Bananas in the United States which fortunately had not been imposed.

He placed a letter on the table expressing the appreciation of Her Highness Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, of her reception in the Island.

Expenditure for improvement and extension of roads in various parts of the Island was indicated, and also for certain public buildings—the improvement to the entrance to Dry Harbour.

A grant of £6,138 had been placed on the Estimates, for water supply in dry districts.

16 Bills would be laid before them, of which the principal one, a bill for the treatment of Yaws by Salvarsan.

At the Meeting of 13th August, His Excellency addressed the Council on the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and the German Empire. His Excellency said:—

“I have called the Council together to-day to deal with certain urgent business due to the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and the German Empire. It is perhaps hardly necessary for me to remark at this juncture upon the momentous questions that are involved. I feel that Jamaica will loyally and patriotically assume her part in maintaining the integrity of our Empire and will comport herself as gallantly as she had done in the past. History relates that in days gone by this Island has resolutely defended her shores and has taken no small share in the wars of the past. That she may not be called upon again to defend her homes I sincerely trust, but I feel that I should be wrong to stifle the fervent spirit of patriotism which has led to the offers of personal service which have poured in, and that I should be wrong to disregard the possibilities however remote, that the Island might once more be compelled to drive an invader from its shores. The Navy of Great Britain is and must be our main defence, but we should be prepared to assist our Navy by taking upon ourselves such responsibilities of defence as we can well assume, and in this connection I refer you to the Bill for the Establishment of a Defence Force. This Bill is intended to give legal status to the St. Andrew Rifle Corps, to permit the enrolment of a force of 200 armed scouts to patrol the coast and an auxiliary force of 100 bicycle scouts for information purposes. It is likewise intended to permit of the enrolment and organization of a Reserve Force, which though it is not proposed to call up at once may be organised and prepared in case necessity arises for immediate mobilisation. This force will be called the Jamaica Reserve Regiment and will be organised in Companies in each parish of the island. The pay of the forces proposed to be raised is to be for the man 2/ per day to cover everything and for the mounted corps 1/ per day for the up-keep of the horse and for the wear and tear of the bicycle.

It is estimated that the cost per month of these 300 men will be £1,375, and I propose to submit to the Council a Message that the sum of £10,000 be set aside out of savings upon other services for the pay, etc., of this force for six months and also for

initial expenses in organising and possibly giving some preliminary training to the Reserve Regiment which should it be found necessary to call up a further vote will be asked for.

I have deemed it advisable to refer to the schemes for Defence first, and I now desire to deal with the financial aspect due to the outbreak of hostilities.

I feel that there is bound to be at first a very considerable falling off of our Revenue and more particularly under the heading of Import duties. I could not at this period foreshadow what the fall in the Revenue may be, but I feel that it is advisable to make a liberal allowance for a considerable decrease, and in order to meet this decrease, to order the suspension of all but those new works on Roads, Buildings, etc., which are not of absolute necessity, in view also of the probable restriction of trade at the first outbreak of hostilities. I have also warned Parochial Boards of the necessity for the most rigid economy. I have moreover called upon every Department of Government to suspend for the present all but the unavoidably necessary expenditure. I have likewise obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to suspend the investment of sinking funds for the present, setting free thereby a sum of about £30,000 which will be available to meet the anticipated deficit in Revenue. All these expedients may be proved to be later on unnecessary precaution, since our Navy having obtained the mastery of the sea our Import and Export trade may be unaffected, and in fact our Export trade may even be enhanced in value, signs of which are already at hand, but though I can never doubt that the fleet of Great Britain will eventually remove all fear of an interrupted possession of the great trade routes, it is wise I consider to estimate for a period when that position will not have been arrived at and during which there must be some restriction in trade, and I look to you for your support in the action I have taken.

There will be placed before you a Bill to establish Censorship, the provisions of which are necessary at this juncture, and I feel that I cannot permit this occasion to pass without reference to the press of this Island. As soon as I received the news that war was imminent I called upon the press to enter into an honourable agreement not to publish the movements of British Men-of-War and troops, since such news might be of advantage to an enemy. That honourable agreement has been most scrupulously observed and it is a pleasure to me to be able to publicly so state, and I have no hesitation in affirming that I feel that the provisions of this Bill in regard to the Press, will be a dead letter as I look to the Press to loyally carry out its obligations, and by its writings to assist as it can in educating the people to maintain that calm spirit which it has up till now inculcated.

The other Bills to be placed before you explain themselves and are rendered necessary by the present situation.

I further propose to place before you in a Message the desirability of taking a Vote of £5,000, to be met by savings in various services, to enable Government to deal with Relief Works and Relief which the present situation and the severe drought now being experienced in certain parts of the Island may conceivably be found to make necessary.

In order that the business before the Council may be dealt with as rapidly as possible I desire that only such matters as may be brought before the Council by my direction shall be discussed, and I intend to direct the Suspension of the Standing Orders be moved to deal with the rapid despatch of urgent business and to permit of this course.

In conclusion, I can only ask, and in asking, I feel convinced I shall be supported that all those in authority, all those to whom the people of this Island look for guidance, will calmly go about their business, will set that example of steadfast belief in the strength of our mighty Empire that neither in the hour of victory we shall be too greatly elated nor in the hour of misfortune we shall be too greatly disconcerted. If Jamaica enters upon this great crisis in the history of the Empire in this spirit, then we shall be emulating the example of our ancestors who faced triumph and disaster with an even mind and with an invincible belief in the destiny of our Empire and of our peoples. Jamaica sure in the loyalty and patriotism of its inhabitants, will present that united front to its enemies that is expected from every part of this mighty Empire. That is our duty and the duty of all who have the privilege of being citizens of the British Empire."

13th August. On the motion of the Acting Colonial Secretary, a sum of ten thousand pounds was voted for Defence purposes in consequence of the war that exists between Great Britain and the German Empire.

On 17th September the Governor also addressed the Council on the financial conditions, with special reference to the Contribution the country proposed to make to the Mother Country, of £50,000. His Excellency, said:—

"The position of Revenue at date is:—

Import Duties, 1913-14—

Up to September 6th, 1913 £183,334

Import Duties, 1914-15—

Up to September 5th, 1914 175,759

Showing a decrease of £7,575

Rum Duties—

Up to September 6th, 1913 £48,584

Up to September 5th, 1914 £50,694

Showing an increase of £2,110

There has, however, been a decrease in Rum Duties of £900 during the last fortnight as compared with the corresponding fortnight of 1913 which is significant.

The decrease in Import Duties for the last week is also £1,118.

The net result under these two headings of revenue is therefore:—

Import Duties, decrease £7,575

Rum Duties, increase 2,110

Net decrease £5,465

This is for the first five months of the financial year.

It is difficult to account for this decrease except that foodstuffs have been imported in less quantities than in the year 1913. It is also due no doubt to the cessation of those large cash remittances made by Jamaicans working in Colon to their relatives in this country, since work upon the Canal has been completed and this is a feature which is likely to affect adversely revenue returns for the future.

These are the actual conditions which we know to exist and which may be taken to be accountable for the loss in revenue up to the end of August.

A new set of conditions has, however, now arisen and they are conditions which have no parallel in modern times, and which render the attempt to forecast their effect upon the trade and revenue of the Island most difficult.

The war in Europe now just commencing has of necessity brought into existence a state of affairs which it is almost impossible to adequately realise. Commerce on the Continent of Europe as regards Germany, almost the greatest producer and consumer with whom we trade is absolutely shut down. The trade of Austria is in a similar condition. Trade conditions in Great Britain, France, Russia and the smaller European States have been profoundly affected. So far the full consequences of this upheaval of conditions in Europe have not reached Jamaica, and it would be manifestly injudicious to attempt to predict, except in generalities, what the full effect upon Jamaica may be.

It is, however, safe to say that in so far as the exports of foodstuffs and those articles such as dyes and dyewoods are concerned, Jamaican products will be more than ever sought after, and at enhanced prices, except that the possible liberation of the large stocks of coffee held in Brazil may have an adverse consequence upon Jamaica coffee, and that pimento largely exported to Germany and Austria will be a restricted market.

In the direction of imports, I think it is wisest first to examine the circumstances which are at hand and then to deduce from these existing facts what may be the future.

Germany and Austria are unable to export their manufactures, except in small quantities to Holland and Denmark and Norway and to Sweden.

The employment of vast numbers of men in the Armies of France and Russia must greatly restrict the power of manufacture and the work of agriculture.

Great Britain with its Dominions and Colonies, and America, will during this war endeavour to supply the needs of those who have hitherto drawn their supplies both of manufactures and food from those countries whose trade is either completely paralysed or greatly restricted.

There is consequently bound to be a rise in prices, especially in manufactured goods, since the closing of the immense fields of manufacturing enterprise in Germany and Austria will give the manufacturer a very free hand in the absence of competition.

With rising prices comes a diminution in purchases and a falling off in trade except in those articles which are a necessity, and money which would be expended in ordinary times is put by until prices come down, or when there is a prospect that this will be so,

and the prospect in this case is the victorious ending of the war. The war has just commenced and the wisest cannot predict its length. All that can be said is that a mighty power like Germany will fight on to the last as will Great Britain and the Allies, and therefore it is likely that for a lengthened period only those manufactured articles which are a necessity will be purchased and the import trade of the Island will suffer.

Now, as regards foodstuffs, a very serious problem has to be faced. It has been calculated that the world produces annually 650,000,000 tons of wheat, that of this, 300,000,000 is produced by the powers now at war, that this war will greatly reduce the amount which will be produced next year and has already been reduced by the destruction of and owing to the non-harvesting of much of the present year's crop. I cannot vouch for these figures but they have been quoted by an authority, but accepting them it would seem that there will be available for consumption next year less wheat than this year and less by many millions of tons, hence there must be a corresponding increase in price as the demand in Europe increases. That increase will also be felt here, and with the result that the importation of grain, flour, etc., will also decrease and the Revenue is likely to fall off from this source. These conditions will continue during the course of the war and are not likely to ameliorate until normal circumstances are reached after the conclusion of the War. I do not desire to be accused of taking a pessimistic view of the future, my wish is to state what I conceive to be the future, difficult at any time to predict, and doubly so at this juncture, and to approach the matter with a clear view to guide our action at this time and to proceed with moderation and caution.

These are the main issues which may affect the financial situation on this Island. There are other minor points such as the return of emigrants from the Canal Zone and a considerable reduction in Emigrants Deposit Accounts, all of which factors go towards a depleted cash balance, and I as wish to point out later in connection with the object of the meeting of this Council, the cash balance available for our contribution to the mother country must decide its amount and in what way it is to be paid.

In order to meet the probable decrease in revenue, as you are aware, savings have been made in every direction by the suspension for the time being of certain works and services, and only those new works or services which cannot be dispensed with are being carried on.

I wish it to be thoroughly understood, since comments to the contrary have appeared:— that no reduction has been made in the Medical Vote and no beds in Hospitals have been closed: that no reduction has been made in the amounts voted for road repairs, and no reduction has been made in the wages paid to those employed on this work.

The savings anticipated were:—

On Works and Services	.. ..	£100,000
To which is added the balance surplus on hand which exceeded the estimated surplus for 1913-14 by	.. ..	15,000
Giving a total of	.. ..	115,000

It will be observed that I do not include the saving anticipated by the suspension for the time being of investments on account of Sinking Funds because the Secretary of State reconsidered his decision upon this point, deciding that the credit of Jamaica might be by such action adversely affected, and requested me to take no action in this matter. No saving will therefore accrue under this heading.

Against this saving there will be an amount for the Island Defence Force to be met of about £10,000, and a further sum for emergency works which may be considerable, the balance available to meet our deficiencies of Revenue it is likely will be considerably less than £100,000, and though I cannot definitely predict what that deficiency may be I can only hope that we are on the safe side. I must now refer you to certain figures in the report of the Collector General on page 232, paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of the Report published in the Supplement to the Jamaica Gazette of July, 2nd 1914, Mr. Milks points out that the reduction of the ad valorem import duties from 16½ per cent. to 10 per cent. has resulted in a permanent reduction of yield amounting to from £60,000 to £80,000 per annum of the previous high water mark of ad valorem duties, and further that his figures are by way of discounting any too optimistic forecast of the benefits to accrue from resiliency following reduction. In other words that as yet the reduction in duties has not been followed by increased trade and as I have pointed out there are agencies at work, such as the decrease in remittances from the Canal Zone, which give ample reasons for belief that in normal conditions there would have been a further drop in the

ad valorem duties. But the abnormal has intervened and as I have tried to make clear there is evidence that a very considerable drop may have to be faced.

In the course of the preparation of the estimates in normal times the most difficult part and the most harassing to those who are pressing for expenditure upon the many works of development is that of deciding amongst a mass of demands which must come first—and those selected demands can only be included if our main source of Revenue is well maintained, but as I pointed out in my speech at the opening of Council in February of this year the list of unsatisfied wants is increasing and the means of satisfying them is stationary and even showing signs of declining. It has, as I endeavoured to show in that speech, become evident even in normal times that unless the sources of revenue are increased not only must the average of development be arrested but it must be decreased in conformity with our means. Now this position has been reached by one avenue: the decrease of our advalorem import duties from 16½ per cent. to 10 per cent. has curtailed our revenue by £60,000 to £80,000 per annum and the hoped for expansion of trade has not arrived to cover up that decrease. I grant that times may have been unpropitious, that hurricane and drought have wrought much havoc, that more normal conditions have only been lately reached, but I concur with the Collector General that his figures do discount a too optimistic forecast that the expansion of trade will make up that loss of revenue. And even if the abnormal had not supervened it would have been necessary to consider whether in order to meet some portion of the demands for development in so many directions some advance in our ad valorem duties should not have been made. I have felt myself that this proposal was bound to be made very shortly.

I now come to discuss the terms of the address sent to me by Elected Members of this Council that this Government should contribute to the mother country a sum towards the prosecution of the war in Europe. This proposition has been accepted with gratitude by His Majesty's Government as evidence of the loyalty and patriotism of this colony, and I feel that such a proposal comes from the hearts of the people of this country, that we should do our best to show how we appreciate the stand made by the British Empire against the tyranny of the powers of Central Europe and should thereby show our just approval of this righteous war to preserve our rights and freedom from a devastating militarism and from an unthinkable bondage. I gather from the terms of that address that it is deemed advisable to raise a loan and that the amount of that loan should be £50,000. I desire however to suggest that the gift should be from our resources, that we should be prepared to make that sacrifice which the mother country is doing in men and means and that we should not raise a loan to be paid hereafter, and I am helped to this suggestion by the reason that we could not now raise a loan in Great Britain; the immense war loans to be raised there would not allow our small loan to be floated. On that point I am assured by the advice of the Crown Agents.

Similarly a loan in Jamaica is to be deprecated at this juncture unless the necessity of our financial situation at the end of the years demands it.

I now come to the suggestion for *providing* the gift to the Mother Country and I trust that I shall have your concurrence.

In my telegram to the Secretary of State I suggested that we should make a gift of sugar from next crop. I did so advisedly because I felt that there was no cash balance available now to purchase and ship at once a gift of sugar but that by the means which I am about to propose we should be able to finance the scheme by the time the sugar crop is ready for shipment, say early in the year 1915. By the means of savings as already set forth I hope to have budgetted for an equilibrium of accounts in revenue and expenditure but I am bound to anticipate that there will be no cash balance under that computation to enable this colony to meet the obligation entered into to send a gift to the Mother Country and we can raise no loan in Great Britain. It is necessary, therefore, to devise a method of placing in the Treasury sufficient cash to meet our first instalment that I propose should be paid in the current financial year, and then to consider means of paying our next instalment in the financial year 1915-1916.

The Collector General in his report estimated that an increase of ad valorem import duties of 6½ per cent. in a normal year will produce from £60,000 to £80,000. Therefore, if the Council will agree to the re-imposition of this 6½ per cent. to the ad valorem duties to take effect from this date we shall, possibly in this abnormal year, by the contribution of this extra tax have a cash balance of from £20,000 to £25,000 by the end of the financial year to pay the first instalment of £20,000 to £25,000. For the second instalment to be included in next year's estimates strict economy may give us a small surplus balance at the end of the year, and it may then further be necessary to endeavour to borrow locally sufficient to make up the amount to a further £25,000 to be repaid during the year 1915-1916. In taking this action we shall be following the lead taken

in all our Dominions where taxation has been increased to enable those Dominions to come to the assistance of the Mother Country and of the Empire at the supreme crisis of its existence.

Our contribution is small, but it will have been made as a sacrifice, and that I feel is our duty and it is one of which in after years you will be justly proud.

In conclusion, if my figures prove to have erred on the side of too great caution then I feel that if our balances are greater than I anticipate, the people will ask and the Council will agree to increase our contribution to the utmost of our means, remembering we have this opportunity of showing the Empire that we are at one with all its parts in doing our small share to help to sustain the Motherland, to uphold those principles of that justice and freedom which no other nation enjoys, and which, if lost, the whole civilised world will be the poorer. It is our opportunity and I believe it will be our last and only opportunity in our lifetime of showing our gratitude for all the benefits that we enjoy and have enjoyed in years of peace under the British flag. I have no doubts as to the outcome of this mighty conflict and it will bring to us years of peace, wherein this Colony will have the satisfaction of remembering that it gave the utmost of its resources to the needs of the Empire in its great hour of trial, and in so doing it made no small sacrifices."

The Clerk read the following message from His Excellency the Governor:—
"HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN:

Having received a petition signed by the Elected Members of the Legislative Council that a contribution should be made towards the expenses of the war now being waged by the British Empire against the German Empire and the Dual Monarchy of Austria and Hungary, I sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

'It is the desire of the people of Jamaica to contribute to the Imperial Government 'in some way towards the expenses of the War other than its own local defence. I 'should be glad to know if a gift from this Island of Sugar from next crop would be 'acceptable.'

To this telegram I received the following reply from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"I have received your telegram of September 1st, and I desire to inform you that His "Majesty's Government heartily appreciate the patriotic and generous offer made by the "people of Jamaica and would consider a gift of Sugar most acceptable."

I therefore propose that a resolution shall be submitted to the Legislative Council with a view to determining what the amount of the contribution of Jamaica shall be."

A Select Committee was appointed to consider and report on the method of purchasing and providing a gift of sugar to the value of £50,000 and further to report on such cognate matters as might arise in connection therewith and the following was the Committee, the Colonial Secretary, Chairman; the Collector General, Mr. Gideon, Sir J. Pringle, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Cork.

41 Laws were passed during the session. Of these 21 were amending Laws.

The more important Laws were Law 19 providing for the Compulsory Treatment of Yaws by "Salvarsan." The Governor may appoint certain buildings or places where persons suffering from yaws may be treated and District Medical Officers or Registered Medical Practitioner may be appointed by the Governor with power by written notice to compel persons so suffering to attend for treatment under pain of Summons and punishment by five by a Resident Magistrate. Regulations may be made by the Governor which shall have the force of Law.

Law 22. To make provision in respect to the laying out of Building Lots and the opening of New Streets, giving power to Parochial Boards to control the laying out, sub-dividing, draining, etc., of land.

Law 24. Enabling the Governor to prohibit the Navigation of Air Craft over certain prescribed areas. (Military).

Law 27. The Immigration of Paupers (Prevention) Law.

Law 30. The detention of Habitual Criminals Law: defining the term Habitual Criminal.

Law 34. Secondary Education Law: Consolidating and Amending the Laws relating to Secondary Education.

Law 35. Elementary Education Law. Consolidating and Amending the Laws relating to Elementary Education.

Law 37. The Volunteer Force Law. For the establishment of a Defence Force.

Law 38. A Law to establish a Censorship on the publication of Naval and Military Intelligence.

Law 39. A Law rendering the Jamaica Constabulary Force liable to Military Service in case of invasion.

CATALOGUE OF ENGRAVINGS OF JAMAICA SCENERY IN THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

THE following catalogue of Engravings of Jamaica Scenery in the Institute of Jamaica has been prepared in continuation of the Catalogue of Portraits, which appeared in last year's "Handbook."

With the exception of the plates which appear in books, copies of which are in the West India Library, the engravings enumerated will be found in the History Gallery of the Institute of Jamaica.

It has been thought well to include in the catalogue the engravings representing Rodney's great victory over De Grasse and the fate of the homebound squadron, as they are intimately connected with Jamaica History.

In order to make the catalogue as complete as possible a few prints which are known to exist but which are not in the collection, have been added. These are marked with an *

In the main, the plates have been arranged in chronological order, but on three occasions this has been departed from in order to put together engravings dealing with a common subject.

The rotation numbers are those on the framed Engravings in the gallery. The numbers between brackets are those that appear on the prints themselves.

F. C.

1766. 1. A PROSPECT OF ORA CABECA in the Parish of St. Maries the North Side Jamaica taken from the Road leading to St. Anns 1766.
To the Honble. Zachary Bailly, Esq., this Plate is with all due Respect Inscribed.
1769. 2. A VIEW OF DRY HARBOUR in the Parish of St. Ann's Jamaica, taken from the West end of the Tavern, with the Fort and Barracks now in Ruins.
To Rose Fuller, Esqr., this Plate is Humbly Inscribed.
Published according to Act of Parliament June 1769. Sold for the Author at Messrs. Spilsbury's Print shop Russel Court, Covent Garden.
1770. 3. A PROSPECT OF PORT ANTONIO, and Town of Titchfield, in the Parish of Portland, on the North side Jamaica, taken from Navy Island.
To Henry Dawkins Esqr. this plate is humbly Inscribed.
Publish'd according to Act of Parliament Jan: 26, 1770, and sold at Spilsbury's Print Shop, Russel Court, Covent Garden.
4. A VIEW LOOKING SOUTH OF THE TOWN AND HARBOUR OF LUCEA in the Parish of Hanover the North side of Jamaica.
To John Ellis Esqre. this Plate is with all due respect Inscribed.
5. A VIEW of the TOWN and HARBOUR of MONTEGO BAY, in the Parish of St. James's Jamaica, taken from the Road leading to St. Ann's.
To the Honble. John Palmer this Plate is humbly Inscribed.

[A series of five plates—the earliest known Engravings of Jamaica Scenery. The series was evidently published both plain and coloured by hand. No. 1-4 are coloured. No. 5 is plain. All those to whom the plates were inscribed were members of the Assembly, and, except Ellis, later of the Council. Bailly was Custos of St. Mary, Palmer of St. James. Fuller was Chief Justice.]

1774. 6. (6.) A VIEW OF THE KING'S HOUSE and Public Offices at St. Jago de la Vega.
F. Bendor Sculp.
7. (7.) A VIEW OF A SPANISH BUILDING.
R. B. Godfrey Sculp.
[A camel is represented in the foreground.]
8. (8.) VIEW OF THE ROARING RIVER CASCADE.
J. Milton Pinxt. P. Mazell Sculp.
9. (9.) VIEW OF THE WHITE RIVER CASCADE.
Isaac Taylor Sculp.
10. (10.) VIEW OF PORT ROYAL AND KINGSTON HARBOURS.
P. Mazell. Sculp.
[In some copies the plate, without any Engraver's name. is printed the reverse way; apparently etched straight onto the plate without reversing: Mazell then apparently re-engraved it.]
11. (12.) A VIEW OF THE BATH HOT SPRING.
W. Walker Sculp.
12. (14.) VIEW OF A CASCADE at Y. S. RIVER.
Isaac Taylor Sculp.
13. (15.) VIEW OF MONTEGO BAY.
[Plates 6—13 are in "The History of Jamaica. (By Edward Long), 3 vols. London, 1774." The numbers in brackets are those given in the book. The other plates in the History are maps]
1782. 14. VIEW OF PORT ROYAL AND KINGSTON HARBOUR in the Island of Jamaica.
F. Cary Sculp.
[In the "European Magazine," 1782: Copied from No. 10.]
1783. 15. REPRESENTATION OF WATER SPOUTS AT ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA in Jamaica.
Gent. Magazine. 1783.
[In the "Gentleman's Magazine" of December, 1781, and December, 1783, appeared articles entitled "An Examination of the Hypothetical Doctrine of Water Spouts, in opposition to the ingenious speculations of Dr. B. Franklin of Philadelphia, F.R.S., by the Rev. John Lindsay, D.D., rector of the parish of St. Catherine and town of St. Jago de la Vega in Jamaica which were reprinted in the "Journal of the Institute of Jamaica" in 1897. Dr. Lindsay was ordained in London in 1753. He became rector of St. Thomas in-the-Vale in 1768, and in 1773 of St. Catherine; dying at Spanish Town in 1788. The illustration shows a spire which the church did not possess.]
1778. 16. (1) A VIEW IN THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA, OF PART OF THE RIVER COBRE near Spanish Town.
Engraved by Daniel Lerpiniere.
17. (2) A VIEW IN THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA, OF ROARING RIVER ESTATE, belonging to William Beckford, Esq. near Savannah la Marr.
Engraved by Thomas Vivares.
18. (3) A VIEW IN THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA, OF FORT WILLIAM ESTATE, with part of Roaring River belonging to William Beckford Esqr. near Savannah la Marr.
Engraved by Thomas Vivares.
19. (4) A VIEW IN THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA OF THE BRIDGE CROSSING the CABARITTA RIVER, on the estate of William Beckford Esqr.
Engraved by Daniel Lerpiniere.
20. (5) A VIEW in the ISLAND OF JAMAICA OF THE SPRING-HEAD OF ROARING RIVER on the Estate of William Beckford Esqre.
Engraved by James Mason.
21. (6) A VIEW in the ISLAND OF JAMAICA of the BRIDGE CROSSING the RIVER COBRE near Spanish Town.
Engraved by Daniel Lerpiniere.
- [Each plate of this Series, No. 16 to 21, is inscribed "Drawn on the spot and painted by George Robertson. John Boydell excudit 1778" and "Published March 25th 1778 by John Boydell, Engraver in Cheap-side. London." Each plate is dedicated to "William Beckford, Esqr. of Somerley in Suffolk."]

George Robertson was born in London; he was the son of a wine-merchant and was brought up to that business. He studied in Shipley's School; and in 1761 he gained a Society of Arts premium for his drawings of horses. This brought him to the notice of William Beckford (see No. 78 in the Portrait collection on the walls of the Gallery) with whom he travelled in Italy, and studied, chiefly at Rome, during several years. He returned to London about 1770, and although Beckford tried to push his fortunes for him, he was not very successful; and he was induced to accompany his patron to Jamaica. He painted views in the island, and returning to England, exhibited them in 1775, with the Incorporated Society of Artists, of which body he was for some time vice-president. These views were admired, and when engraved created some interest, but he received no better encouragement than before; and he had to have recourse to teaching and making drawings for the dealers, to support his wife and children, till a bequest from an uncle happily relieved him from anxiety. Never of robust health, a fall from a horse increased his infirmity. He died in 1788, before he reached his 40th year. He occasionally painted subject-pieces, aiming at the "grand style", and his "St. Martin dividing his cloak" is in Vintner's Hall, London. But his principal talents lay in the direction of landscape. "His compositions" Redgrave says, "were too scenic; his trees, although spirited, were fanciful and exuberant in their forms, yet his works are by no means without merit."

Beckford intended to illustrate his work, "A Descriptive Account of the Island of Jamaica:" published in two volumes in London in 1790, with engravings from "some particular views of the island that were taken on the spot" by George Robertson, but pecuniary reasons obliged him to desist. He devotes several pages to the praises of this artist's work, comparing him—with an enthusiasm which does more credit to his kindness of heart than to his faculties as an art critic—to Claude Lorrain, Gaspard Poussin and Salvator Rosa; and he concludes, "It is a pity that more of his drawings are not engraved; of the numerous and interesting views he took in Jamaica, only six have yet met the public eye, although there are many that richly deserve to be removed from dust and oblivion. * * * The names of Robertson and Earlom, to the same plate, could not fail to render them immortal."]

1800. 22. *THE BRIDGE CROSSING THE ROARING RIVER in the Parish of Westmoreland.
23. *THE FALL OF THE RIO COBRE in the Parish of St. Thomas-ye-Vale.
24. *DRY HARBOUR, in the Parish of St. Ann.
25. *A PROSPECT OF PORT ANTONIO, in the Parish of Portland.
26. (6) VIEW OF THE RIO COBRE in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, Jamaica. L. Belanger, Pinxt. J. Merigot Aquatinta.
27. (5) VIEW OF THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE CABARITTA RIVER in the parish of Westmoreland, Jamaica. L. Belanger. Pinxt. J. Merigot Aquatinta.
- [These six plates, Nos. 22-27, were aquatinted by J. Merigot in 1800 after paintings by Belanger and coloured by hand. They were published by Colnaght, Sala & Co., April 20th, 1800, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross. Only Nos. 26 and 27 are in the collection, but the original drawings of all six are in the gallery.]

It is curious to note that four of these six drawings are taken from almost identically the same point of sight as four of the six pictures painted by George Robertson and engraved (see Nos. 16-21). It is impossible that Belanger could have painted these pictures without having seen Robertson's paintings, or at all events, the engravings; and the untropical nature of his colouring leads one to think that he never came to Jamaica at all, but painted these views at second hand. The difference between his four works, and those by Robertson of the same scenes, seem to be made merely for the sake of making differences; and the case of No. 3, he has put in the Roaring River, a group of trees, not in Robertson's painting, but the motive for which he evidently obtained from another view on the same river by Robertson. He possibly copied his views of Dry Harbour and Port Antonio from some unengraved pictures by Robertson.

There is no known record of Belanger's having visited the island. From the dates on his pictures he is probably identical with the L. Belanger mentioned in Graves' Dictionary as having exhibited three pictures at the Royal Academy in 1790 and 1797, at a time when water-colour drawings were relegated by the hanging committee to a dingy room on the lower floor of Somerset House. A reference to the catalogues of the Academy shows that two pictures were exhibited in 1790 (a "View of Tivoli" and "Between Lyons and Geneva") and one (a "View in Savoy") in 1797; that the artist was resident in London—first in Old Bond Street, and afterwards in Knightsbridge, and that he was painter to the Duke of Orleans. He is not mentioned in either Bryan or Redgrave.

The fact that these Jamaica views are signed "Louis Belanger, le Romain," tends to identify their author with the exhibitor at the Royal Academy. He was probably a French man, resident for a time in Rome.]

1782. 28. A REPRESENTATION OF THE MEMORABLE ACTION between the British Fleet under the command of Admiral Lord Rodney, and the French Fleet commanded by the Count De Grasse, between the Islands of Dominica and Guadaloupe 12th April, 1782.

In the above action was captur'd the French Admiral the Count De Grasse, in La Ville de Paris of 110 Guns, with Le Hector of 74, Le Cesar of 74, Le Glorieux of 74, L'Ardent of 61 and Le Diadem of 74 Guns sunk in the Action. The Caton of 64 Guns, Jason of 64, L'Amiable of 32 and Ceres of 18 Guns, were afterwards taken by a detachment under the command of Adml. Lord Hood.

Thos. Luny, pinxt. Peter Mazell, Sculpt.

London. Publish'd as the Act directs 1st Octr. 1782 by the Proprietor W. Byrne, No. 79 Titchfield Street. Sold likewise by W. Faden, corner of St. Martin's Lane Strand. T. Luny No. 42 Ratcliff-highway and E. Hedges, No. 92 Piazas Royal Exchange.

[Thomas Luny, a marine painter of repute, who was born in London in 1759, is thought to have seen naval service. He exhibited at the Society of Artists in 1777 and 1778, and at the Royal Academy from 1780 to 1793. He died at Trignmouth in 1837.]

1783. 29. (I) THE MORNING OF THE 12TH OF APRIL 1782, Representing that Gallant Scene between Dominica and Guadeloupe in the West Indies, where the Commander-in-Chief Admiral Lord Rodney (to whom this Plate is most humbly inscribed) is forcing the Enemy's Line.

Robt: Dodd Pinxt. Fras. Chesham and John Peltro Sculpt.

The distant ship in the Center is the Formidable, followed by the Namur, the St. Albans and Canada close haul'd to Windward. The Ville de Paris and her Seconds passing on the opposite Tack. The Ship to the left in the foreground is the Duke, exchanging her Fire with a knot of French Ships which are bearing out of the Line in Confusion.

30. (II) THE CLOSE OF THE BATTLE with the Setting Sun, representing the Ville de Paris, striking her Colours to the Barfleur. Admiral Lord Hood, To whom this Plate is most respectfully Dedicated.

Robert Dodd, Pinxt. Francis Chesham, Sculptsit.

The Ships in the distance represent part of the French Fleet retreating, closely pursued by some of the British, till darkness put an end to the Combat. The Ship in the Fore Ground Dismasted is the Glorieux and in Possession; The ships to the left hand Le Cæsar, Le Hector and Ardent in Possession &c.

[See No. 65 in the Collection of Portraits in the Gallery. Each of the two prints, Nos. 29 and 30, is marked:—

"London, Printed for R. Sayer and J. Bennett, No. 53 Fleet Street, as the Act directs, 21 March 1783."

Robert Dodd was a marine painter of repute, especially famous for his storms at sea. From 1782 to 1788 he was a constant Exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and occasionally up to 1809. He also exhibited at the Society of Artists and the Free Society.]

1783. 31. To Lord Rodney Adml. of the White, Lord Hood, Sir Francis Samuel Drake Bart., Rear Admls., of the Blue, Sir Edmund Affleck Bart. Commodore, The several Captains and Officers, This Representation of His MAJESTY'S FLEET UNDER THEIR COMMAND, BREAKING THE LINE OF THE FRENCH FLEET under the Command of the Admiral Count de Grasse on the 12th April, 1782. which was followed by a glorious brilliant and decisive Victory.

Is with all due respect inscribed by their most obedient Servant. Richard Paton.

Painted by Richd. Paton.

Engrav'd by Lerpiniere

Publish'd, May 1st 1783 by J. Boydell, Engraver in Cheapside London.

[Richard Paton was born in London about 1716, and is said to have been found as a poor boy on Tower Hill by Admiral Sir Charles Knowles (see No. 41 in the Collection of Portraits) who took him to sea. He exhibited at the Society of Artists from 1762 to 1771— and at the Royal Academy from 1776 and 1780. He died in London in 1791. He painted representations of most of the great sea fights of his time.]

1795. 32. THE FRENCH ADMIRAL COUNT DE GRASSE BEARING DOWN TO SUCCOUR THE ZELE whose Foremast and Bowsprit had been carried away in the Night; and forming on different Tacks by which fortunate circumstance he brought the Enemy's Fleet to Action, and rendered the 12th of April 1782 an ever Memorable Day.

Goldar & Rosenberg sculpserrunt

Engraved from an Original Drawing by Captain Miller in the Collection of the Honourable Mrs. Yorke, To whom by Permission this Plate is most respectfully Dedicated by Her much Obligated and Obedt.

Humble Servt. F. Goldar.

33. THAT PART of the MEMORABLE ACTION OF THE 12TH OF APRIL 1782, WHEREIN Sir George BRIDGES RODNEY Bart. K.B. Admiral of the WHITE, and COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the British Fleet in the FORMIDABLE at 14m after 9 A.M. Dashed through the French Line !

Engraved by Goldar and Rosenberg.

Engraved from an original Drawing by Captain Miller in the Collection of the Honourable Mrs. Yorke. To whom, by Permission this Plate is most respectfully dedicated by Her much obliged and Obedt.

Humble Servt. F. Goldar.

[Both plates are marked:—"London, Published as the Act directs Jany. 8th 1795 by J. Goldar, No. 16 Charlotte Street, Black Friars Road.

The Captain Miller who made the drawings was probably Captain Ralph Willett Miller (1762-99) who said to have been "in all the actions fought by Admirals Barrington, Rodney, Hood and Graves," and was flag-captain to Nelson in the battle of Cape St. Vincent.]

1784. 34. To Sir Charles Middleton, Baronet, Comptroller of His Majesty's Navy. This Plate of the MEMORABLE VICTORY OVER THE FRENCH Commanded by the Compte De Grasse in the West Indies, April 12th 1782 By Sir George Bridges Rodney Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet is most Respectfully inscribed by

N. Pocock Pinxt.

Fras. Chesham Sculpt.

[Nicholas Pocock was born at Bristol about 1741 and early went to sea. He illustrated his sea journals with drawings in Indian ink. He exhibited in the Royal Academy and British Institution from 1782 till 1815 and at the Water Colour Society from 1804 till 1817. He died at Maidenhead in 1821. The original picture of which this engraving is taken is in the possession of the British Society of Merchants, Bristol.]

1783. 35. Plate I THE LADY JULIANA STRUCK WITH LIGHTNING in the Gulf of Florida—To the Jamaica Merchants and Planters. This and the following views of various situations of the Jamaica Fleet in their homeward bound passage, including the fatal storm on the 16th of September, 1782, from observations on board the ship Lady Juliana. Is respectfully inscribed by their obedient servant, John Harris. Robert Dodd fecit.

36. Plate II THE LADY JULIANA IN TOW OF THE PALLAS FRIGATE. The Sailors Fishing the Main Mast which was shattered by Lightning.

37. Plate III THE LADY JULIANA WITH OTHER SHIPS IN DISTRESS on the night of the 16th of September when the Fleet was dispersed.

38. Plate IV A VIEW OF THE SEA ON THE MORNING AFTER THE STORM, with the distressed situation of the Centaur, Ville de Paris and the Glorieux as seen from the Lady Juliana; the Ville de Paris, passing to Windward under close reef'd Topsails.

[The plates in this Series, Nos. 35-38, are marked Robt. Dodd, Fecit. Published Feb. 17th, 1783, by Messrs. Sayer and Bennett, Fleet Street, and J. Harris, Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill, London.]

The "Ville de Paris" and the other prizes taken on the 12th April encountered a hurricane on their way to England on 16th September; and being hove to on the wrong tack, and perhaps overladen with the captured battering train and other stores, besides being weakened by the heavy fire to which they had been exposed, they with the exception of the "Ardent" foundered with 1,200 men; several ships of the convoy also sank.

It is worthy of record that two sons of Flora Macdonald went down in the late flagship of the Comte de Grasse. For an account of Dodd see No. 30.]

1783. 39. Plate I A STORM COMING ON. To Rear Admiral Thomas Graves, this Set of Prints, representing the Memorable Hurricane that destroyed his Squadron at Sea, on the 16th of September 1782 with various situations of his Majesty's Ship Ramillies &c. the Prize Ships of War and Convoy, is most respectfully inscribed by his obedient humble Servt.

R. Dodd, Pinxt. F. Jukes Aquat.

40. Plate II THE STORM INCREASED. Distressed situation of the Ramillies, when Day broke with the Dutton Store Ship foundering.

F. Jukes Aquat.

41. Plate III THE RAMILLIES WATER LOGG'D with her Admiral and Crew quitting the Wreck.

R. Dodd Pinxt. F. Jukes, Aquat.

42. Plate IV THE RAMILLIES DESTROYED.

R. Dodd, Pinxt. F. Jukes Aquat.

[These four aquatints, Nos. 39 to 42, are coloured by hand. For account of Dodd see No. 30.]

1786. 43. THE RESCUE FROM AN ALLIGATOR.

A Gentleman bathing by moonlight, at Fort Passage in Jamaica; an Alligator seized him by the thigh, and attempted to drag him into deep water; but opening his mouth to take a better hold, the Gentleman thrust his Arm down his throat, and held fast by something resembling a Gullet, which sickening the Creature, prevented his being devoured. A Negro Boy being on the Beach, ran for assistance, a boat was put out, in which he providentially escaped, but greatly wounded in the Hand and Thigh.

Published May 1 1786 by J. Walker. Printseller No. 148 Strand, near Sommerset Place.

Engraved by H. Hudson. Painted by J. Hopner (sic).

[The incident is described in an article in the "Columbian Magazine" of September 1798, published by W. Smart, Church Street, Kingston]

Accompanying the account is a poem dedicated to the subject of the incident, Francis Smart, who died in 1798. It consists of 134 lines of which the following will suffice:—

"Thus the huge Monster, conscious of her power,
With jaws extended, darted to devour,
Sudden th' assault, tremendous was the crush,
Forth from the fount of Life, the torrents rush:"

The writer states in a note that the picture was "conceived in Hopner's (sic) best manner, as a companion to Brook Watson's celebrated shark scene by Copley." A few pairs were imported for sale and acquired by the merchants and planters in the Island.]

1794. 44. TRELAWNY TOWN, the chief Residence of the Maroons.

[Line Engraving. In the second edition of Bryan Edwards's "History, civil and commercial of the British Colonies in the West Indies" published in 1794.]

1796. 45. VIEW OF THE TOWN AND HARBOUR OF LUCEA in the Parish of Hanover and Island of Jamaica.

Taken from the rising Land above the Harbour. Nichs. Robson del. Jas. Heath Sculpt.

46. VIEW OF THE TOWN AND HARBOUR OF MONTEGO BAY in the Parish of St. James, Jamaica.

Taken from Upton Hill. N. Robson delin. Etch'd by Heath, Aquatinta by S. Wells.

47. VIEW OF THE TOWN AND HARBOUR OF FALMOUTH in the Parish of Trelawny and Island of Jamaica.

Taken from above Florence Hall Estate.

These three line engravings, Nos. 46 to 48, were all "published as the Act directs in 1796 by J. Stockdals, Picadilly, London. Nichs. Robson, del. Jas. Heath, Sculpt."]

- 1796 48 *THE MAROONS IN AMBUSH ON THE DROMILLY ESTATE in the Parish of Trelawny, Jamaica.

Aquatint from a painting by I. Bourgoïn.

[This is an incident in the Maroon rebellion of 1795-96. Of the artist nothing is known.]

1800. 49 NIGHT ACTION BETWEEN THE LEANDER, 50 guns, and a French Three Decker. Published by Bunny & Gold, 1800.

No artist's name given. Published by Bunny and Gold, February 1, 1800, for "The Naval Chronicle" Vol. III. On January 18 the British ship Leander 50, Captain J. W. Payne, of Jamaica observed the French ship Couronne, 80, and ranging up alongside gallantly commenced the action. The Leander's position was so near to her opponent that she was three times set on fire by the French ship's wads. For two hours the British ship sustained this unequal contest, and owing to the damage to her masts and sails, drifted to leeward of the Couronne, which ship ceased firing, and at daylight next day was nowhere to be seen.]

1817. 50. SIR J. T. DUCKWORTH'S ACTION off St. Domingo, Febr. 6th 1806.

Painted by T. Whitcombe. Engraved by T. Sutherland.

Published Feb. 1, 1817 at 48 Strand for J. Jenkin's "Naval Achievements."

[Line engraving coloured by hand. For an account of Duckworth see No. 102 in the collection of Portraits.]

1824. 51. (1) King's Square, St. Jago de la Vega.

52. (2) Bridge over the Rio Cobre, Spanish Town.

53. (3) Kingston and Port Royal from Windsor Farm.

54. (4) Harbour Street, Kingston.

55. (5) Waterfall on the Windward Road, near Kingston.

[Cane River Falls.]

56. (6) Holland Estate, St. Thomas-in-the-East. The property of G. W. Taylor, Esq. M.P.
57. (7) Golden Vale, Portland.
58. (8) Spring Garden Estate, St. George's. The property of I. R. Grossett Esquire, M.P.
59. (9) Monument of the late Thos. Hibbert, Esq. at Agualta Vale, St. Mary's
60. (10) Bridge over the White River, St. Mary's.
61. (11) Port Maria, St. Mary's
62. (12) Trinity Estate, St. Mary's.
63. (13) Cardiff Hall, St. Ann's.
64. (14) St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, from Mount Diablo.
65. (15) The Bogwalk.
66. (16) Williamsfield Estate, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.
67. (17) Bryan Castle, Great House, Trelawny.
68. (18) Montego Bay, from Reading Hill.
69. (19) Montpelier Estate, St. James's. The property of C. R. Ellis, Esqr., M.P.
70. (20) Rose Hall, St. James's.
71. (21) Whitney Estate, Clarendon. The property of Viscount Dudley and Ward.

[These twenty-one plates appear in "A Picturesque Tour of the Island of Jamaica. from drawings made in the years 1820 and 1821. By James Hakewill. London 1825."

The engravings are in aquatint and coloured by hand. Each is marked "Published . . . by Hurst Robinson and Co. 90 Cheapside and E. Lloyd, Harley Street London," the publishers of the book.

As the dates of publication on the plates vary from 1 Feb. 1824 to Aug. 1825, the work was presumably published at first in parts. No. 3 has no publisher's name or date.

No. 2 is engraved by J. Cartwright, No. 9 by D. T. Egerton, No. 11 by Clarke, and Nos. 14 and 19 by Fielding, the rest of the plates are engraved by Sutherland. They are coloured by hand.

James Hakewill (b. 1778, d. 1843), an architect by education and profession, preferred painting. He is best known by his "Picturesque Tour of Italy made in 1816-1817." He was one of the competitors for the erection of the new Houses of Parliament at Westminster.]

1833..72. A VIEW OF MONTEGO BAY from Reading Hill.

The rebels destroying the Road, Reading wharf in flame.

A. Duperly Lith: Jamaica 1833.

72a. *THE DESTRUCTION OF ROCHAMPTON ESTATE in the parish of St. James, January. 1832. A. Duperly, Lith., Jamaica, 1833,

[In the "Kingston Chronicle," of 1833 appeared the following advertisement:

"August 24, 1833.

LITHOGRAPHY.

Mr. Duperly proposes to publish shortly, a Work composed of Select Subjects, representing events which occurred during the late Rebellion.

The first Engraving will represent the Camp at Shuttlewood Pastures—the Military passing in Review Order before Sir Willoughby Cotton.

The second representing the attack of the Rebels on Montpelier Old Works with the Trash Houses on Fire, and the Militia firing on them. To this will be annexed a plan of the Estate and of the different stations of the Militia and the Rebels—and

The Third representing a View of Roehampton Estate, in St. James, taken at the moment the Rebels were burning the Estate, and retiring to the Woods.

The Lists of Subscription are open at Mr. Treadway's, Mr. Egans, and at the Chronicle Office, Harbour St.

Terms—Subscribers, 4 Dollars per set. Non-Subscribers, two Dollars each Engraving.

*** These Engravings are to be upon a large scale, and executed in a superior manner"]

1834. 72b. A WEST INDIANMAN IN A STORM.

From an original picture in the possession of Mr. G. W. Carrington, painted by J. Vernet, engraved by W. Carlos, London, published March 20th, 1834, by Thos. McLean, 23 Haymarket St., chez. V. Morlot, 2 Rue de Louvois, Paris.

[Mezzotint. Jules Vernet, a French miniature painter who exhibited portraits at the Salon from about 1812 to 1842, may possibly be the painter of this picture.]

72c. *[Vere Churchyard] Drawn and lithographed by A. Duperly, Jamaica, 1834. [No title.]

1836. 72d. *ELYSIUM ESTATE, ST. GEORGE'S.

Drawn and lithographed by A. Duperly, Jamaica, July, 1836.

1839. 73. THE ST. ANDREW'S MOUNTAINS.

From near Up-Park Camp.

74. KINGSTON HARBOUR AND ADJACENT COUNTRY.

From Charlottenberg, (St. Andrew's Mountains).

75. PANORAMIC VIEW OF KINGSTON HARBOUR.

From the Apostle's Battery.

76. VIEW ON MOUNT MOSES.

(Coffee Property). Parish of St. Andrew's.

77. VIEW ON THE ST. ANDREW'S MOUNTAINS.

Near Content Gap.

77a. WATERFALL NEAR THE WINDWARD ROAD.

[Each print of this series, Nos. 73-77a, is marked "Drawn on stone by Paul Gauci. From a Sketch by Capt'n J. S. Whitby. Printed at Ducote's Lithogc. Establishment 70 St. Martin's L."]

They were published as "Views in the Vicinity of the city of Kingston, Jamaica. Drawn on stone by J. B. Pyne and P. Gauci from sketches by Captain I. S. Whitby. London. Published Nov. 12, 1839 by Thomas M'Lean, 26 Haymarket. Printed at A. Ducote's Lithographic Establishment, 70 Martin's Lane."

Captain Irv. S. Whitby was a captain of the 8th (or the King's Regiment), which was stationed in Jamaica in 1838-39.]

1840. 78. (1) Plantain Trees.

79. (2) Stewart Town, Trelawny.

80. (3) Weston Favel Estate, Trelawny.

81. (4) Retreat Penn, St. Ann's.

82. (5) Town of Falmouth, Jamaica.

83. (6) The Date Tree. Sugar Works in the Distance.

84. (7) The Windward Falls, near Kingston [usually called the Cane River Falls]

85. (8) The Parade and upper part of Kingston from the Church.

Looking to wards the Port Royal Mountains.

86. (9) View on the Hope River, near Dunsinane.

87. (10) Port Antonio.

88. (11) Sketch of Bamboos, and Cotton Tree.

89. (12) Rio Bueno.

90. (13) Retirement Estate, St. James's.

91. (14) Savannah-la-Mar.

92. (15) Cocoonut walk on the Coast. Near Runaway Bay.

93. (16) Mountain Cottage Scene. Cocoonut Trees in the fore-ground.

94. (17) City of Kingston, from the Commercial Rooms. Looking towards the East.

95. (18) City of Kingston, from the Commercial Rooms. Looking towards the North.

96. (19) City of Kingston, from the Commercial Rooms. Looking towards the South.

97. (20) City of Kingston, from the Commercial Rooms. Looking towards the West.

98. (21) Sea Side Grape.
99. (22) Lethe Estate, on Great River, St. James and Hanover.
100. (23) Distant View of the Plains of Westmoreland. Looking towards Savannah-la-Mar.
101. (24) Distant View of Port Royal and Kingston. From a height near the Apostle's Battery.
102. (25) Morant Bay.
103. (26) Palm and Banana Trees.
104. (27) The Ferry Inn, on the road to Spanish Town.
On stone by J. B. Kidd, S.A. From a sketch by his brother William.
105. (28) Port Royal.
106. (29) Vessels leaving Port Royal.
107. (30) View on Spanish River, near Buff Bay.
108. (31) Wild Fig or Indian God Tree.
109. (32) Town of Bath, St. Thomas in-the-East.
110. (33) St. Ann's Bay.
111. (34) The Bog Walk, St. Thomas in the Vale.
112. (35) Stewart Castle Estate, Trelawny.
113. (36) Fern Trees, on the banks of The Rio Grande.
114. (37) Clermont Pen, St. Mary's. Annotto Bay, in the distance.
115. (38) Port Maria, Cabaritta Island, &c., From Pagee Point.
116. (39) Annotto Bay. From the Shipping.
117. (40) Belle Vue, Residence near Kingston, Stony Hill in the distance.
118. (41) *Mackaw Trees, St. George's.
119. (42) Ocho Rios Bay, St. Ann's.
120. (43) Spanish Town. From Beacon Hill.
120. (44) Country Residence near Kingston.
122. (45) *Lucca, from Coast near Point Estate.
123. (46) *Mountain Cabbage Trees. Scene in the Blue Mountains.
124. (47) Kingston Church.
125. (48) Scene at Up-Park Camp.
126. (49) *Montego Bay, from Upton Hill.
127. (50) *Black River.

[Except No. 27, Each plate is inscribed: "From nature and on stone by J. B. Kidd, S. A." and the lithographer's name is either "W. Clerk, Lith, 202 High Holborn, London" or "Barwick, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton St." These lithographs, coloured by hand, were published in parts of five, of which parts the first plate was a botanical subject. The set consisted of 50 plates. The subscription price was £20. Nos. 41, 45, 46, 49 and 50 are missing from the Institute collection.]

128. NEWCASTLE JAMAICA.

A military station in the St. Andrew's Mountains. Altitude 4,000 feet above the level of the sea:

[Showing: Middleton Estate and St. Catherine's Peak.

From Nature by W. J. Kidd. On stone by his brother Joseph. C. M. Frith. Lith. St. Michael's Alley, London.

1846. 129. NEWCASTLE, JAMAICA

A military station in the St. Andrew's Mountains. Altitude 4,000 feet above the level of the sea:

Published by W. J. Kidd, Kingston 1846. From Nature by W. J. Kidd. On stone by his brother Joseph.

C. M. Frith, Litho.

St. Michael's Alley, London.

[These two plates, Nos. 128 and 129, published both plain and coloured, apparently do not belong to the series of 50 enumerated above.

Joseph Bartholomew Kidd, with his brother William and a sister, who later became Mrs. Artice, came from Bristol, England, to Jamaica, to join his brother Thomas Patrick Kidd, in Falmouth.

He painted many views of Jamaica, portraits and subject pieces.

Joseph Bartholomew Kidd, returned to England and died there, it is thought at Greenwich. He was a member of the Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, and was possibly a relative of John Bartholomew Kidd, R.S.A., a pupil of Thomson of Duddingstone, who flourished from 1836 to 1858. William Kidd died in Jamaica.

129a. *FALMOUTH IN THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

From Nature and on Stone by J. B. Kidd, S. A., Bufford's Litho., 136 Nassau Street, New York. [No date.]

1843. 130. S. W. VIEW OF CHRIST CHURCH, Port Antonio, Jamaica.

Annesly Voysey, Archt.

H. Annesley Voysey del 1843. Day and Haghe Lithrs. to the Queen.

1844. 131. (1) A View of the Ordnance Yard [Kingston] (taken from the Wharf)
Lithographed by Jacottet.

132. (2) A View of the Court House [Kingston] (taken on the day of an election.

Lithographed by Jacottet.

133. (3) A View of King Street [Kingston]

Lithographed by Ph. Benoist.

134. (4) A View of Coke Chapel [Kingston] (taken from the Parade)

Lithographed by Ph. Benoist.

135. (5) A View of the Kingston Theatre (taken from the Parade)

Lithographed by G. Muller.

136. (6) A View of the Kingston Barracks.

Lithographed by Bachelier.

137. (7) A view of Church Street [Kingston] (looking towards the sea).

Lithographed by Ph. Benoist.

138. (8) A View of the Ordnance Yard [Kingston] (taken from Port Royal Street).

Lithographed by G. Muller.

139. (9) A View of Kingston Church.

Lithographed by Ph. Benoist.

140. (10) Market, Falmouth.

Lithographed by Ph. Benoist.

141. (11) King's House (Spanish Town).

Lithographed by J. Jacottet.

142. (12) Court House, Bath (St. Thomas-in-the-East).

Lithographed by J. Jacottet.

143. (13) Lindo's Store (Parish of St. Ann)

Lithographed by Georges Muller.

144. (14) Cornwall Street (Falmouth)

Lithographed by Ph. Benoist.

145. (15) Holland Estate (St. Thomas-in-the-East)

Lithographed by Ph. Benoist.

146. (16). The Ferry Inn (Spanish Town Road)

Lithographed par J. Jacottet

Fig. par A. Bayot.

147. (17) Moneague Tavern. Parish of St. Ann.

Lithographed by Jacottet.

148. (18) Cascade of White River, near Ocho Rios in St. Ann's.

Lithographed by Jacottet.

149. (19) Falmouth. Taken from the Church Tower.

Lithographed by G. Muller.

150. (20) Golden Grove Estate. St. Thomas-in-the-East

Lithographed by G. Muller.

151. (21) Methodist Chapel, Bath. St. Thomas-in-the-East.

Lithographed by J. Jacottet.

152. (22) Montego Bay, St. James (taken from the Falmouth Entrance).

Lithographed by J. Jacottet.

153. (23) Market Street (Falmouth).

Lithographed by Ph. Benoist.

154. (24) Montego Bay (taken from the Residence of Mrs. Melhado.)
Lithographed by Ph. Benoist.)

[The above twenty-four plates, Nos. 131-154, are in "*Daguerian Excursions in Jamaica* being a collection of Views of the most striking scenery, Public Buildings and other interesting objects taken on the spot with the Daguerreotype by Adolphe Duperly and lithographed under his direction by the most eminent Artists in Parish. The work will comprehend 48 views or subjects in 12 numbers to appear periodically. Published by A. Duperly, Kingston, Jamaica. Printed by Thierry Brothers, Paris."

Only 24 plates were apparently ever published. They were published both plain and coloured by hand. There is no date of publication, which was about 1844.]

1879. 155. THE HARBOUR AND CITY OF KINGSTON JAMAICA.

Robert Yung, Artist.

156. GENERAL PENITENTIARY, KINGSTON.

Am. Photo Litho. Co. N. Y.
(Osborne's Process)
R. Yung, Artist

157. THE UP-PARK CAMP, KINGSTON, JA.

R. Yung, Artist.

158. MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA.

View from Payne's on the Hill

Am. Photo-Litho Co. N. Y.
R. Yung, Artist (1879)

[Robert Yung (the English form of his name Jung) was a native of Nuremberg. After some time spent in the United States, he was for some years a cashier in a bank in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. He came to Jamaica in 1879, and after spending some time in sketching, settled in St. Ann's Bay as an accountant to a firm. He later became a chief accountant to the Panama Railway Company. He died by his own hand in Caracas.]

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The Black Seal of the Pedro Shoal—By Richard Hill
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Meteorology—By Maxwell Hall, M.A., F.R.A.S.
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Cultivation of the Pine Apple—By John Hart.
- 1882 Approaches to the Ports of Jamaica, with sailing directions—By Navigating Lieutenant Nankivell, R.N.
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The Mineral Springs of Jamaica—By J. C. Phillippo, M.D.
- 1884-5 A review of the Finances since 1886—By J. Macglashan.
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- 1885-86 Jamaica as a Winter Residence for Northern People—By G. E. Hoskinson, late U.S. Consul.
- 1886-7 The Storms of June of 1886—By Maxwell Hall.
- 1887-8 Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in Jamaica.
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Obi-ism—By Rev. J. Radcliffe.
Curiosities of the Island Record Office—By E. N. McLaughlin.
The Cyclone, August 20th, 1866—By Maxwell Hall.
- 1891-92 The Jamaica International Exhibition of 1891.
- 1895 Some account of the books on Jamaica in the Library of the Institute of Jamaica—By Frank Cundall.
- 1896 Elementary Notes on Planting and care of woodlands, chiefly from Schleich's Manual—By William Fawcett, B.Sc.
- 1897 Jamaica Cartography—By Frank Cundall.
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- 1911 Some notes on the History of Secondary Education in Jamaica. By Frank Cundall.
- 1912 Some notes on the Natural History of Grand Cayman. By T. M. Savage English.
- 1913 The Mineral Resources of Jamaica—By Francis C. Nicholas, Ph. D. *Illustrated*
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Collector General's Office, 2nd January, 1915.

Under section 16 of Law 30 of 1867, as amended by Law 17 of 1899, the distinguishing letters to be marked on sub-licenses issued in the several parishes for carts, hackney carriages, &c., for the licensing year, 1915-16 (from the 1st April, 1915, to 31st March, 1916), have been determined as under:—

Kingston	..	Y	Hanover	..	G
St. Andrew	..	E	Westmoreland		L
St. Thomas	..	A	St. Elizabeth		O
Portland	..	H	Manchester		F
St. Mary	..	R	Clarendon		X
St. Ann	..	I	St. Catherine		W
Trelawny	..	T	Port Royal		S
St. James.	..	B			

A. H. MILES, Collector-General.

OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR, 1914.

HERBERT EDWARD COX was born in London on the 18th of January, 1838. As a young man he was a keen entomologist and in middle life became an authority on coleoptera. In 1874 he published "A Handbook of the coleoptera or Beetles of Great Britain and Ireland." He came from Mexico to Jamaica as a tourist in 1892, and, having seen tea plantations in India, Ceylon and Japan, and being struck with the suitability of the Island for tea cultivation, he returned in 1894 and started as a tea planter at Ramble in St. Ann. The venture proved a commercial success.

He was for upwards of sixteen years Custos of St. Ann, resigning on account of ill-health in 1913. He took a deep interest in all agricultural affairs, attended meetings of the Parochial Board of which he was *ex officio* member.

He died at Ramble on the 10th of December.

JAMES MILLER FARQUHARSON, the eldest son of James Miller Farquharson, a former Custos and Member of the Council for St. Elizabeth, was born at Brampton Bryan in Trelawny on the 2nd July, in 1854. He was educated in England and Germany.

He joined the Parochial Board of St. Elizabeth in 1899, was made Vice-Chairman in 1900, and Chairman in 1902. He was elected Member of the Legislative Council for the parish in 1909, and was appointed Custos in 1910.

The whole of his later life was associated with the Parish of St. Elizabeth where he was very popular, and he worked unostentatiously for its welfare, especially in times of distress due to drought. Among his principal aims were the supply of water to dry districts, and the better grading of the mountain roads.

He died on November 30th at his estate, Appleton.

JUAN GRINAN, who was born in Cuba, settled as a sugar planter in Jamaica about 1870 and acquired Albion, in St. Thomas, and Sevens, Parnassus and Sandy Gully Estates in Clarendon.

He did much for the sugar industry in the colony, being the first planter in Jamaica to manufacture white sugar which could be consumed without further refining.

In later life he lived in New York where he died on the 15th of December.

GEORGE FORTUNATUS JUDAH was born at Spanish Town on the 4th of January, 1834.

During his long years of research at the Record Office he acquired a knowledge of matters connected with Jamaica history and genealogy second to none, and his experience was always at the disposal of fellow students.

He was a frequent contributor to local newspapers on matters of historic interest—under thinly veiled noms-de-guerre—"Old St. Jago," "J," "G.F.J." and the like; His pen, though trenchant, was ever courteous and free from personal feeling.

In 1896 he published in pamphlet form a record of "Old Saint Jago" and in 1906 *Rock Fort, Fort Castile, Fort Nugent, Jamaica. Their history and traditions.* He contributed to the "Caribbeana" from time to time.

He was a corresponding member of the Institute of Jamaica and rendered valuable assistance to its work of historic research.

He was an honorary member of the American Jewish Historical Society and in 1909 he contributed to its publication "The Jew's Tribute in Jamaica. Extracted from journals of the House of Assembly of Jamaica."

He was also a member of the New York Historical and Genealogical Society, and the Virginia Historical Society, and frequently corresponded with historians in those States.

He died on the 31st of December,

JOSEPH ROBERT LOVE was born in Nassau, Bahamas, on the 2nd of October, 1839. He studied for the university and was ordained priest in the United States by Bishop Coke of Buffalo where he was rector of a church. Whilst still in orders he studied medicine and took the M.D. degree at the University of Buffalo.

He spent ten years in Haiti as an army-doctor. Coming to Jamaica in 1889 he started the "Jamaica Advocate" and soon made a name for himself as a fearless journalist and public speaker, striving especially for the betterment of the negro race, to which he belonged.

He at times filled the post of member of the Mayor and Council of Kingston, member for St. Andrew of the Legislative Council from 1906, member and Chairman of the St. Andrew's Parochial Board, and member of the Kingston General Commissioners, and of Wolmer's Trustees. He was also a Justice of the Peace.

He published two works "Romanism is not Christianity" and in 1897 "S. Peter's true position in the church, clearly traced in the Bible."

He died on the 21st of November, after some years of impaired vigour.

WALTER BENJAMIN PARKER, who was born in the parish of Manchester in 1877, commenced his career as a journalist on "Gall's News Letter" and became sub-editor of the "Daily Telegraph" when that paper was founded. He joined the "Gleaner" staff and rose to be news editor. He was later on the editorial staff of the ill-fated "Telegraph & Guardian." He became Editor and Manager of "The Daily Chronicle" on its formation, but died in Kingston on 1st of September, from overwork at the early age of thirty-seven. As a news editor he had no equal in Jamaica.

JAMES RICHMOND, C.M.G., M.I.C.E., who was born at Glenhead, Loch Winnock, Renfrewshire, Scotland, came out to Jamaica in early life to join in Spanish Town an uncle who was a contractor to the Railway.

He then secured a position in the Public Works Department and in 1874 became engineer to the Rio Cobre Irrigation Works. Two years later he became district engineer, in which capacity he carried through many useful pieces of public work. In 1890 he was made Assistant Director of Public Works, and in 1900 Director of the Railway then taken over by the Government. To the re-organising of the railway he devoted his whole powers and converted a non-profitable into a paying concern; towards the close of his career the Upper Clarendon branch was nearly completed.

He retired from the public service in 1913 and, his life dedicated to Jamaica, ended after a painful illness in London on March 20th of the following year. He was created a C.M.G. in 1906 and in 1909 a member of the Privy Council. He had been offered but declined the Directorship of Public Works.

He was a capable, zealous and painstaking, hardworking public servant with a strong bias in favour of economy.

LEICESTER COLVILLE SHIRLEY was born in England in 1830. He read for the bar and practised as a barrister. He came to Jamaica in 1862 and succeeded to the family estates in Trelawny on the death of a brother.

From 1885 he acted as Chairman of the Parochial Board; and he was the revered Custos of Trelawny from 1910 till 1913 when he resigned on account of failing health.

He died at Friendship on the 21st of October.

ADDENDA.

Alterations and additions made while going through the press.

Legislative Council—on 22nd February, 1915.

p. 92. E. F. H. Cox, Esq., Barrister at Law, was elected a member for the parish of St. Andrew, in the room of Major E. T. Dixon.

p. 242. Supreme Court—J. F. Cargill, B.A., LL.B., for salary £850 read £900.

p. 273. Resident Magistrate's Court St. Thomas. Court fixtures for March and following months—at Yallahs on first Friday in each month, instead of at Easington on last Monday in each month.

p. 280. Justices of the Peace appointed—

Clarendon, J. H. Brooks Mais. May Pen.

St. Catherine, Alexander Carey, Glengoffe.

St. Ann, Frank W. Ewen, resigned.

p. 308. Main items of Revenue collected to 31st December, 1914:—

Import Duties	..	£303,795
Port Harbour Dues	..	5,668
Rum Duty	..	88,497
Property Tax	..	33,914
Stamp Duty	..	16,158

p. 349. Department of Education. Jamaica Scholarships, 1915—

(Boys) William E. McCulloch, Jamaica College.

(Girls) Phyllis E. Foster, Hampton School.

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